

Judge Lamm Discusses His Principles and Policies

Republican Nominee for Governor, on the Face of the Returns, Tells the Post-Dispatch What He Believes to Be Wrong With Missouri and How Conditions May Be Remedied.

Machine Politics, Fostered by Machine Governors, Has Brought Misgovernment and Financial Embarrassment Upon the State, Where the Chief Aim of Law-Making and Law-Enforcing, He Says Has Been Partisan—He Favors a Budget System by Which the Appropriations and the Revenues Can Be Made to Balance.

By GEORGE W. EADS,

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.
SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 5.

FORMER SUPREME JUDGE HENRY LAMM, who on the face of the unofficial returns, was nominated to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri in Tuesday's primary election, in a two-hours' interview with the writer yesterday, outlined his views on many State issues and talked of some of the things he hopes to accomplish if he should be elected in November.

Judge Lamm was resting on the verandas of his comfortable, old-fashioned home, which is surrounded by large elm and maple trees which he planted with his own hands more than 40 years ago. In the cool south breeze, he was recovering from the physical and mental "fatigue" resulting from the strenuous two months' speaking campaign, which took him to nearly all sections of the State. Toward the close of the campaign he traveled day and night, delivering from three to five speeches each 24 hours. This arduous task was performed at the direction of his campaign managers, under conditions that were most trying. The weather was intensely hot. Everywhere he went he saw cornfields withering from lack of rain and parching under the blazing sun. He traveled thousands of miles in stuffy day coaches and over rough country roads in automobiles. He slept at night in a Turkish-bath temperature in country hotels.

In this campaign Judge Lamm wore out six strong men, who, by relays, accompanied him on his tour. But Judge Lamm, being only 70, withstood the hardships of campaigning remarkably well, and to those who accompanied him, appeared to be stronger at the finish than at the beginning.

From these few paragraphs the reader probably has been impressed with the fact that Judge Lamm has great physical endurance, notwithstanding his three score and ten years. When he began to be seriously considered as a candidate for Governor several months ago, it could be heard in every political circle: "Oh, Judge Lamm is a very fine man, but he is 70 years old!" The politicians who opposed him—and they were nearly all against him, for reasons which will be explained later—spread the word all over the State that he was too old to be Governor. That was one of the reasons why Judge Lamm had to take the stump.

He Is a Young Old Man

HOW agreeably surprised the people were when they saw him! Instead of a bent, gray-haired, infirm old man, walking with a cane, they saw standing before them a strong, husky six-footer, straight as an arrow, with broad, powerful shoulders. He walked with the springy step of youth and on the platform he spoke with all the vigor and enthusiasm of a man of 40. There are few wrinkles in his slightly florid face and his reddish hair and mustache are only partly gray.

It is sufficient to say that everywhere Judge Lamm went—and that was into the strongholds of the enemy—he won the support of the people, for he carried most of the counties that he visited. The impression that he was to be barred from the governorship on account of his age was dissipated, and counties where, a few weeks ago, the politicians said he would get no votes, turned out enthusiastically for him and gave him a substantial majority over his opponents.

"Judge Lamm, what, in your opinion, are some of the most serious evils from which this State is suffering at the present time?" I asked.

"One of the great evils from which this State is suffering," Judge Lamm answered, "is the intense, rampant and unreasonable partisanship which permeates every institution in this State—politics, and personal politics at that."

"Take, for instance, the penitentiary, which is one of the great business institutions of this State. It is the hotbed of partisanship. The guards, the petty officers of the prison—even the warden is the head of the Democratic party in this State—are all actuated and controlled by politics. These minor employees of the penitentiary have even been directed in letter by the warden to vote for certain county officials he favored. The other eleemosynary institutions of the State are suffering from similar conditions, and this is espe-

cially true of the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Joseph.

"This intense partisanship is unwise. It should be remedied. If I am elected Governor, it will be eliminated, because I shall make merit the first qualification for appointment."

Machine Governors Abuse State

"ANOTHER demoralizing thing is the building up of a personal political machine on the part of the appointing power. It has been the practice of some Governors to appoint personal followers to office, instead of men well equipped for the duties of the office. The touchstone for holding office should be capacity and worth. That is the point, deep and far-reaching. The Constitution wisely prohibits the Governor from succeeding himself. The philosophy of that provision is that the Governor, with the vast appointing power in his hands, should be relieved of the temptation to abuse it for personal advancement. The mischief is just as great when the Governor runs for some other office. The practical remedy would be to forbid the Governor from running for any other office during his term."

In these words of Judge Lamm will be found the secret reason why he was not a popular primary candidate with Republican politicians. He was not partisan enough to please the party bosses. The bosses wanted assurance in advance of the primary election that the "boys" would get all the jobs if a Republican Governor should be elected. The "boys" are the workers who make a lot of fuss about carrying their wards or counties. Some candidates for Governor were called before committees, meeting in secret, and asked as to what the "boys" could expect from them.

But Judge Lamm was not one of them. The politicians knew where he stood. He told me that during the entire campaign nobody asked him to promise a job. When he was Judge of the Supreme Court, he voted against removing some of the employees of the court, whose jobs were sought by politicians. This was used against him throughout the entire State in this primary election campaign. He went on the bench under a pledge to eliminate politics from the court, as far as he could do so, and here, in his Governorship campaign, he stood charged with lack of proper party fealty because he had not violated his pledge and injected politics into the highest tribunal in the State.

Such is the irony of party politics. "Another illustration of the evils of intense partisanship was found in the appointment of a Democrat to succeed the late Judge Brown on the Supreme bench," Judge Lamm continued. "There were already six Democrats on the bench, Judge Brown having been the only Republican. It would have been better for the State and better for the court if the Governor had seen fit to appoint some great Republican lawyer as the successor to Judge Brown. The Supreme Court is a court of the Republicans as well as the Democrats. It does not hurt the court to have representatives of both parties on the bench. The Presidents of the United States have always recognized that principle in the appointment of members of the United States Supreme Court. The result is that the Supreme Court of the United States is universally respected and esteemed by Democrats and Republicans. I do not mean to say the Supreme Court of Missouri is not esteemed, but it would have been better for the State and court to appoint a Republican."

"Take Police Out of Politics"

"A LONG the same line is the crying necessity of taking the police of the great cities entirely out of politics. A policeman is a soldier and nothing else. His duty is to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He is paid out of the common chest. To use the police to aid one party or another, or one candidate against another, is a great wrong. I believe in St. Louis you have gotten away from that, as I have heard no complaint against the St. Louis police during the past few years. But there was a time when the police of St. Louis participated in politics to a disgraceful extent. In Kansas City and St. Joseph the situation demands a drastic remedy. The people of Missouri will not tolerate



JUDGE LAMM.

the meddling and interference of police in party politics."

During the interview Judge Lamm diverted himself from discussion of State issues to explain how he became a candidate for Governor, and to say that if he should be elected he would never seek another office. When he retired from the Supreme bench in 1914, he went to his old home in Sedalia to live among his neighbors. As a member of the Supreme Court he devoted himself assiduously to his tasks. He found little time for social diversions. He expected, on his return to Sedalia, to live out his life among the friends he had known for many years. He had no desire for further office holding. It was only after there had been a State-wide demand, persistent and unyielding, that he enter the race for Governor, that he consented. This demand did not come primarily from politicians, but from men of many classes, familiar with Judge Lamm's distinguished career as a jurist. He finally yielded to the demand, in the expectation that he would have no opposition for the nomination. In announcing to his friends his willingness to become a candidate for the office, he fixed a standard to which the Governor should measure. Here is that standard:

His Conception of Governorship

"ANOTHER reason for the hesitation was the doubt in my own mind, whether if elected, I could and would make a Governor coming up to the noble traditions of the office and the needs of the State. You will bear me witness that at no time did I look with indifference on the office. When nobly filled, it is an office worthy the aspiration, nay, the ambition, of any man—not one to be given as a personal honor to him, or because he is hungry for it, but as giving a noble opportunity to render service to the people. A Governor of Missouri, it seems to me, should be a man who believes in work as the primeval quality of manhood and who would give his days and nights to his task; for a mighty task it is in the fix we are in. The citizen who tills the farmer, the teacher, the banker, the citizen of property and the poor man with none, the courts, the laws, the schools, the charities, the prisoners in bonds, the roads, the corporations, the railroads, the cities, the country, public decency, taxation, expenditures, all and more—much more—should come within the sympathetic range of his vision, for they come within

Personal Characteristics of Judge Lamm

JUDGE LAMM, who is 70 years old, is a man of tremendous physical endurance. He wore out half a dozen younger men who attempted to tour the State with him during the last three weeks of the campaign. He traveled day and night, in the intensely hot weather, speaking from three to five times a day, and finished strong mentally and physically.

The Republican nominee is six feet tall, weighs more than 200 pounds, stands erect, and walks with a rapid, springy step. His thick reddish hair—he hasn't a sign of baldness—and mustache, are sprinkled with gray. His face is practically free from wrinkles.

On the platform Judge Lamm speaks with great energy, and discusses political issues with a frankness and bluntness that sometimes alarm his campaign managers and

Supporters. His voice is strong and carries well, but lacks some of the qualities of the trained and polished orator. His manner of speaking carries the conviction of earnestness back of his words.

He is a good story teller, loves children and dogs, and takes his recreation in fishing. He lives in a stately, old-fashioned home in Sedalia, shaded by large trees which he planted himself nearly half a century ago. His library is filled with the classics. He is fond of reading the Bible, from which he quotes freely in his speeches and in the decisions he wrote as a Supreme Judge. Dickens is his favorite novelist.

The vote of Pettis County, in the primary election, in which Judge Lamm and his principal opponent both lived, is evidence of the esteem in which he is held at home. The vote was: Lamm, 1807; Swanger, 838.

because of infirmity in knowledge, in temperament or in disposition, I could not, then let me tell you, my friends, you would cast an unpatriotic, shallow vote if you cast one for me."

"State in Hole Financially."

JUDGE LAMM's friends all accepted him at his word, for they believed firmly, that he would meet every requirement of his own standard, and that if elected Governor he would put in every day of the four years of his term trying to solve the great problems confronting the State.

"Are there any other ills in our State government?"

"Of course," Judge Lamm answered, "the great trouble is the hole the State is in financially."

"This unfortunate condition, affects our State University and all of our normal schools, and it affects the altruistic work of the State in a most deplorable way. I do not think the figures as to the exact financial condition of the State are accessible, but I believe when the next Legislature meets it will be found that the State is in honor bound to pay claims and debts amounting to \$2,000,000."

"It is idle to say that no one can 'sue the State' and that it does not owe. The public faith of the State is pledged and will have to be kept or we are dishonored. The pensions of the broken and indigent Confederate soldiers have not been paid, and I have seen estimates that we are behind with them from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The State has pledged its faith to pay a certain share of the expense of hard-surfaced roads, under certain conditions, in localities where the road district and counties have advanced money by subscription or bonds."

"If the facts were known, the State is many thousands of dollars behind in its share of these appropriations. Contracts have been made on the faith of appropriations to rebuild the State Normal School at Warrensburg, and for the improvement and betterment of other State institutions. It cannot be said that the State will not have to pay appropriations when contracts have been let. The next Legislature will have to meet this situation."

"The Federal Government made a magnificent appropriation to Missouri to aid in university farm extension work. This appropriation was accepted under a pledge that the State would pay an equal amount for that purpose. That pledge is out and unkept. The other day the Federal Government passed a bill allowing Missouri to share in a great appropriation for road purposes on the high conditions that we should contribute dollar for dollar. There is not a dollar in the treasury to respond to the Government's proposition, although the Governor has accepted the Federal money. The desperate conditions of the State was shown in the attempt, by a cold, highly technical construction of the Constitution and statutes, to take away \$300,000 or \$400,000 belonging to the school children of the State, to be used for State expenditures along other lines, and which was only stopped by a decree of the Supreme Court."

Favors the Budget System

"SOMEONE is to blame for the condition of the State, and the party in power must be held to responsibility. I believe that many people think that the arduous work of keeping the appropriations within the revenue, and at the same time, keeping the appropriations so generous for the altruistic work of the State, has been largely neglected. The glory that comes from a great appropriation is ours, but the modest glory that comes from trying to raise the revenue to meet the appropriation, is not ours. It seems to have been popular to spend money on paper. All this should be at once and radically changed."

"Now, the practical way of getting out of this hole must be found by the Legislature. It has been suggested, and wisely, too, that we should have what is known as the budget system. Of course, all well-read citizens know that it will probably

take an amendment to the Constitution to take away from the Legislature the power of appropriating money. The budget system is a limitation on legislative power, and under the present Constitution it is doubtful if such limitation exists. If necessary, I should favor, of course, a constitutional change in that regard. In the absence of such a constitutional program as that and in the absence of the adoption of the budget system, it is idle to think that we are without some remedy. There never was a particle of excuse for the willful and reckless estimate of revenue and the willful and reckless appropriations that lost sight of the fact that no money would come into the treasury to meet them."

"Careful and resolute action on the part of the executive branch of the Government, together with a conscientious, earnest effort on the part of the legislative branch to keep our revenue adequate to proper appropriations and to keep our appropriations within bounds of reasonable revenue would have prevented our getting into our present deplorable condition."

"Our friends, the Democrats, must manfully take the responsibility for this condition. It seems to me that the Democratic party would be benefited by being defeated this fall. It looks to me as if the party needs the corrective influence of adversity, but, of course, I may be a little prejudiced on that score."

Judge Lamm said that he had not had time, on account of his pressing activities in his preliminary campaign, to give proper consideration to plans for raising additional revenues to meet the requirements of the State. The idea of a State income tax strikes him favorably, provided the Government returns to the method of raising revenue by increased tariff and thus leaves to the states the privilege of raising money by income taxation.

Constitutional Changes Necessary

JUDGE LAMM also discussed what he called a very respectable demand for a new Constitution. He said that this demand was emphasized by the repeated efforts that are made to amend the present Constitution to meet modern conditions.

As a constitutional convention would be comprised of two delegates from each State senatorial district, Judge Lamm complained that the present gerrymander of the senatorial districts, which had been held by the Supreme Court to be illegal and unconstitutional, would stand as a barrier. The gerrymander of the districts, he said, had made it impossible for the Republican party to get a majority in the State Senate unless it was able to carry the State by 40,000. The present districting would make it impossible for the Republican party to get proper and fair representation in a constitutional convention. The State should be immediately redistricted fairly as a preliminary to the calling of a constitutional convention. Judge Lamm said that he could not undertake, in the course of a newspaper interview, to discuss the numerous defects in the present Constitution, but that he hoped to have an opportunity to do so before the close of the campaign.

Reverting to the penitentiary, Judge Lamm continued:

"The penitentiary system of this State has broken down and needs a complete reconstruction along the line of the business and altruistic views of the State. It is a crying shame that a share of the earnings of prisoners has been kept from them, in defiance of law—a cruel, burning shame. It was the intention of the people of this State, as expressed in law, that a part of the earnings of the prisoners should be paid to them to aid them in rehabilitating themselves in society, or to aid their families."

"There is a great question as to what is to be done with the convicts. Nobody believes they should be kept in idleness. They must do something. The contract system has been exploded and wisely so. What is to be done with the convicts in order that they may earn something for the State and at the same time that the State may do what is right and just by the convict?"

Continued on Page 12.

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JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Move the Capital Inland.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I formerly resided in St. Louis, and still belong to an order or two there, but since the European war and seeing the dangers that beset capitals too near the borders or high seas, and since we have seen how submarines and airplanes can travel, I thought of making a suggestion through your valued paper which I think a common-sense one, and that is to have a duplicate capital, or at least a set of good buildings built by the Government at St. Louis. If they did not want to secure new land, let them erect some on part of the reservation at Jefferson Barracks. Make them large enough to conduct necessary government business and store archives and valuables of the Government in case of war with a foreign country. You note how Paris and London have been raided, but not Berlin. Washington could easily be taken or at least badly damaged, being so close to the coast, while if in case of serious trouble we located at St. Louis the capital, it would take some effort to reach it from the north, south, east or west. No other town in the United States is so well and conveniently located, with the many railroads centering around it, and so accessible by the people at large and so near the center of population, yet safe, as good old St. Louis. I send you this from the far-away West Coast country, as a common-sense suggestion, with the axiom added that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If the other papers, the real estate exchange, commercial bodies of St. Louis will unite together and work for above, I believe something might be done toward getting this matter considered by Congress. H. WOLFE,
6082 Salem place, Los Angeles, Cal.

France, Champion of Liberty.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
"Patriot" states for my "information and delation" that he blunders with Barthold in confusing "Anglo-Saxon" with "British" or, more accurately still, with Gaelic or Gallic. He also says that France had nothing to do with the inspiration of our Declaration of Independence or Constitution, though Jefferson was of Gaelic stock, the same as the modern French, and was evidently a close student of the writers who wrote the French Revolution and the general revolt throughout the world against the tyranny of kings. Jefferson and other American patriots certainly did not get their ideas from England, where the throne was occupied by the third of the three German Georges and the persecutor of the American colonists. Jefferson and Franklin both officially visited France, the fount of modern liberty. JEFF MACKAY.

Wars for Markets.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
The present European war is only a war for markets, just as all other previous wars were for markets.
A blind man ought to see that if five times as much is produced as is paid back to the workers in wages, the workers can only buy back one-fifth of the production, even if not one cent is saved from those wages. This causes a so-called "overproduction," and the factory closes down because too much is produced. Could you imagine a bunch of half-witted savages starving in the midst of plenty? This is exactly what is done under the present system. The only relief the manufacturer has is to sell his surplus abroad, and he therefore ships his goods to South America, China and other places, and when he lands in these countries he finds that England, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and other countries are already on the ground trying to sell their surplus which they also have robbed their working men of. Each of these nations feels that unless it maintains a large army and navy its foreign markets will be taken by the enemy. This is why the United States spends annually \$240,000,000 for war purposes, including the navy and pensions. Not only is the United States spending that amount for war, but all so-called civilized (?) nations are endeavoring to keep up ahead of us in war equipment. In reality those war preparations serve a double purpose—shooting a market into foreigners and killing the wage slaves at home whenever they dare assert their rights. Witness the desperate efforts to enlist young men in the army and navy. Great bills are passed for this purpose, because the people are becoming too intelligent to hire themselves out as professional killers.

To defend one's own country or liberate the downtrodden of other nations is a patriotic act. To engage in a war of conquest for the purpose of disposing of the very goods capital has fished from labor is an act of ignorance. All modern wars have been fought for markets. Why did England whip the Boers? For markets. Why the European war? For markets. L. LAHM.

KNOW YOUR ST. LOUIS!

As an education in important civic concerns, the Municipal Play Day parade of St. Louis departmental employees, yesterday, was an unexpected success. The parade itself would have been more orderly if the traffic police had not permitted it to be halted and cut apart by moving street cars and other vehicles.

Most of the 40 floats in the parade and the numerous inscribed banners showed that the intention to make the display educational had been carried out with thought and thoroughness. The Water Department's floats, for example, emphasized the facts that the present plant represents an outlay of \$23,000,000, has about 1000 employees and furnishes 150,000,000 gallons of pure water a day, giving each home about 11 barrels of pure water at a cost of five cents. Also, that leaks cause a waste of 10,000,000 gallons of water daily, which the public has to pay for.

And the last float called attention to the fact that, in spite of the enormous capacity of the existing plant, a new one would be needed by 1926, in order to prevent a water famine.

This display was so simple and so comprehensive that even the children could understand it. It included floats showing the entire process of water purification, and even a wagon full of mud, to represent the amount of this impurity which is taken from the water every minute.

Inscriptions carried by the paraders in other departments informed us that St. Louis has less accidents due to electric wires than any other city; that the Legal Aid Department had helped to bring justice to 1340 poor persons in the year; that over a million and a half persons had used the municipal swimming pools; that citizens should refuse to buy meat in dirty, fly-infested shops, and should visit their butcher shops and places where they bought milk and insist on cleanliness.

The Hospital Department display showed the oldest and the newest ambulances; the Fire Department had its oldest apparatus, contrasted with the splendid new motor machines, with inscriptions showing that the latter were cheaper and more efficient than horse-drawn engines and hose carts.

The Building Inspection Department boasted that it had made 196,353 inspections during the year, but the smoke inspectors were modestly wordless, though they made a fine appearance in the parade.

As an object lesson, a yearly parade of this kind could be of very great use to St. Louisans, in interesting them in the business of their city. The responsibilities of the great body of workers in the various departments, the cost of civic activities and the future needs of the community would impress themselves upon everyone.

"STRONG WORDS," BUT NO "DEEDS."

Miss Constance Drexel, converted to woman suffrage by war observations in Europe, appeals to her voting and nonvoting sisters not to take too seriously Mr. Hughes' "eleventh-hour endorsement of suffrage by Federal amendment." She says: "The records show that Mr. Hughes did not vote on the suffrage issue when he had the opportunity in 1915. On the Federal amendment, Mr. Hughes has absolutely no backing from his party. If elected, it is a question how much his personal influence could be relied on. Mr. Wilson made a special trip to New Jersey to vote for woman suffrage. There is apparently no hope that political expediency would cause him to change his mind, but Mr. Wilson has several times indicated that he did change his mind when convinced by reason and by justice. Mr. Hughes has used 'strong words' on suffrage. Where are the 'strong deeds' with which, the Colonel assures us, he 'always backs up his strong words'?"

TRACTION STRIKE AND THE MILITIA.

If the traction strike in New York City becomes general and affects practically all the lines, special efforts for preserving the peace will be necessary unless the disorder that has customarily followed large traction strikes in other cities is fortunately absent. The possibility that the national guard will be summoned to duty is already being discussed.

Luckily the call to the border did not take all of New York's large body of militia. Nearly 10,000 are said to remain in the State, available for service. But supposing that a similar crisis should arise in some other State, Missouri, for instance, which has been practically denuded of guardsmen by the mobilization in the South. Supposing a crisis should develop just as a call had come from Washington and a conflict should arise as to whether State or National Government had the better title to guardsmen's services.

The Garrison plan for a regular army reserve entirely independent of the national guard had much to commend it, not only from the standpoint of the general Government, but from the standpoint of the states. It should have been supported by all the influences the states could bring to bear as well as that of the regular army. As it turned out the militia lobby was permitted to defeat it.

COOLING CITY WATER.

The Dubuque ice dealers, in donating loads of ice to be dumped into the city reservoir during the hot spell to cool the water, have reminded us that St. Louis water, with all its clearness and abundance, is too warm for drinking purposes in July, August and September.

Dumping ice into the reservoirs, however, is wasteful and, in the case of St. Louis with its enormous water supply, too costly. But our water could be cooled by equipping the pumping plant with ammonia coils, which could be operated, probably, by the power of the waste steam. These coils, placed at the openings where the various mains start, would lower the temperature of the water materially. And the mains are so far underground that it is probable that the low tem-

perature could be maintained throughout the system.

It would be a great improvement if, on running the water from the hydrant for a short time, every consumer could get a supply of ice-cold water. This would reduce the family ice bill and make the drinking water more palatable.

THE JUNKERISM OF BRITISH TORIES.

A cryptic statement by Premier Asquith is construed as an admission that the Government may change. It has already changed. It is theoretically a coalition Cabinet, but the coalition is one in which Liberalism is gradually being submerged. British Toryism is again in the saddle—the Toryism that twice made war on us, planned war on us at other times and seldom failed to take advantage of our necessities.

It was British Toryism, not British Liberalism, that illegally blacklisted American firms for exercising neutral trade rights, expelled Americans seeking to distribute funds to destitute Irish, made a mockery of the compact for home rule, shot the 16 Irish patriots, upheld bloody Gen. Maxwell in his course at Dublin and hanged Casteen. The lame attempt in Parliament to justify the Casteen martyrdom was the more effective because it came from the lips of Tory Robert Cecil.

With British Liberalism, America has always been in sympathy. It has shared its aspirations and been appreciative of its grasp of the American spirit and American institutions. With British Toryism it has very little in common. If the Toryism which differs only in degree from Prussian Junkerism is in control, the form of the Government is of small importance. Mr. Asquith might better retire and end the pretense of Liberal participation and responsibility. But the change already perceptible in the attitude and motives of the Government is ominous of increasing difficulties for us during the remaining and, perhaps, from the British standpoint, more successful phases of the war.

It was British Toryism that made all those wars on weak, ill-armed peoples in the past. If it emerged successful from these wars with new arrogance and new hostilities toward trade rivals, what will be its insufferable attitude if it emerges successful from this greater war?

BRUSSELS' NEW \$1,000,000 FINE.

Brussels refuses to pay as illegal the \$1,000,000 fine levied on the town by the Germans because of its celebration of the Belgian national holiday on July 21. But other huge fines imposed in the past on this capital of a starving nation supported by the philanthropy of the world were just as illegal, but were paid. Something must be giving the Belgians new spirit and new hardihood. Perhaps it is the sound of the allies' guns, some miles away to the south, which can be heard in Brussels when the wind blows from the Somme.

Whether dealt with by wholesale shootings or other measures, the refusal is for several reasons a most awkward thing for the Germans just at this time.

The busiest of all the busy bees is the American shipbuilder.

BONE-GRAFTING AND DIVORCE.

Divorce proceedings are the saddest of affairs and occasionally a cause celebre develops that fairly wrings our editorial wipers. Such is the case of the Butenhoffs. It was only four years ago that Mrs. Butenhoff saved her husband from being a lifelong cripple by submitting to a bone grafting operation and allowing the transfer of four inches of bone from her leg to his. The operation was successful from Mr. Butenhoff's standpoint. Mrs. Butenhoff's satisfaction balanced her sufferings. It might have been hoped, it would have been predicted, that the pair, thus flesh of one flesh and bone of one bone, so to speak, would walk through life happily together. Not so. We read Mrs. Butenhoff's allegations. It appears to be a case of happiness shattered by mendacity. Adam and Eve were similarly bound together by ties of bone. Eve represented the first result of bone grafting. They had their trials afterwards, and sometimes, doubtless, disagreed. But, whatever else may be said to their discredit (and a good deal has been said; their faults have been widely discussed) they made the best of their bad situation and stuck it out together till death did them part. One of the best things about Adam and Eve is that they never got a divorce, although they blamed each other for their trouble. In eschewing divorce they were an exemplary couple and a pattern to all subsequent ones.

Two years of horrors. Is Europe so insatiable as to demand another?

THE "CHIFFONNIERS" OF THE BATTLEFIELDS
"Never in the history of wars," says the Zuercher Nachrichten, "has a warning nation played the 'rag-picker' of the battlefields until now, when Germany daily carts away from among the trenches and the battle spots of yesterday all available materials to serve for the battle of tomorrow."
Not only guns in working order, rifles that can still be used, cannon, machine guns, sabers, ammunition, etc., are carefully expedited behind the lines, for rehabilitation and further use; but leather belts, harness, boots and helmets; brass and copper in all sorts of accoutrements; metal gun fragments, exploded or partially shattered missiles, even solid shot wherever found, horse hides and metallic or leather debris from wrecked dwellings; fragments of rubber, whether of cast-off trees, wearing apparel or horse gear; lead pipe from conduits of all sorts; copper gutterings, bronze statuary, metal kitchen utensils found in newly covered territory—all these things are carted back to Germany. One of the most sought-for materials seems to be paper.

While the report that the fallen soldiers are stripped of their clothing may not be true, this much is certain, though, that the bodies that are cremated yield a portion of the half-wool garments that are arriving daily in Mayence and Coblenz to be wrought over into new clothes.

The German soldier, says the writer, is taught to save materials in every direction; and to gather whatever he may see that might be available for further use. The upshot of this system is at once apparent on both sides of the battle front: the German side is without litter, the French and British are sadly in need of the "friendly ghoul."



JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

WHEN HE CAME HOME.

A hero! marching home from victory—
A conqueror! whose anxious family
Received their prayer's answer; then at last

The dreaded hours of waiting all were past;
A hero! coming home to leave no more—
To ply the arts of peace—the very door
Of heaven seemed to open for them then
As home-ward came their hero, best of men!

A hero! marching home from victory—
A conqueror! whose name would ever be
On lips of loving kindred—who from strife
Escaped, though never thoughtful of his life;
A hero! blinded by the god of wars
Whose broken body bore its noble scars,
Just as the tree that we have often seen,
Though broken, bore still many leaves of green.

A hero! marching home from victory—
A conqueror! whose deeds would ever be
A course of consolation—all in vain
They weep for him—he's happy—home again!
A hero!—one that never, never dies
Who toward the heavens turns his blinded eyes
And thanks the God above who rightly gives
The victory—all's well—his country lives!

A. WARREN.

Someone who has been investigating the origin of golf says it was first played in Holland by Dutchmen in "sleeveless and collarless flannel trousers." Some golf!

"WELL, BILL; IT'S A NEW BROOM, ANYWAY."



ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Query for Sunday Answer: How to remove a stain from a cloth.

BEAUTY CULTURE.

WAITING—There is no free for the eyebrows and lashes that is possible. One can learn to dye the eyebrows and to remove the hair from the face. The lashes in particular must be treated with infinite care, as a drop of the wrong dye will ruin the eye itself. Experts often run a piece of fine cardboard around the eye to catch any dye that may drop from the brush. Eyelashes may be darkened by a burn or charred close drawn carefully along them. Change the eye-stain: Gum arabic, 1 dram; India ink, 8 drams; rosewater, 4 ounces. Rub the ink and gum and triturate quantities of the powder with the rosewater until you get uniform slily liquid, and add remainder of rosewater. Apply with tiny camel's hair brush.

MISS L. W.—A beauty writer says: Many women employed in offices stores write regarding the amaranth which they suffer during work hours because they have no means of cleansing the oily pores. For these women I have found a cleansing face occasionally with the following lotion, which can be kept in the desk in a small bottle and applied with antiseptic gauze. Pulverized alum, 1 ounce; pure glycerin, 2 ounces; camphor water (not spirits of camphor), 4 ounces. Coarse powder, particularly talcum powder, are bad for the oily skin. Far better is a liquid white formula, which is given herewith: Pure oxide of zinc, 1 ounce; glycerin, 1 dram; rosewater, 4 ounces; essence of rose, 10 drops. Sift the zinc, dissolving it in just enough of the rosewater to cover it, then add the glycerin, next the remainder of the rosewater. Shake well and apply with a piece of antiseptic gauze. The face must be well washed off before it dries, or it will be streaked.

R. D. E.—Camomile tea to keep hair light, apply after shampooing and dry. Get small package of the dried flowers at drug store. Put them in a coarse muslin bag and pour on quart of boiling water. Allow to steep until liquid is deep amber color. Then strain into glass jar. The removed sunburn, buttermilk with enough talcum powder to make a paste, and spread it on the face. Another home remedy is made by the inner side of the rim of a freshly pared cucumber. And another is baking soda—sovereign healer of all burns—either made into a solution for washing or applied in hot compressions. But the prime cure is hot water, as near scalding as can be borne, and plenty of it. The face repeatedly is this at the first opportunity. Then rub in a healing ointment, and finally, when you go to bed, cover the face with cloths dipped in witch hazel. Keep the bottles near the bed, and when the cloths dry, wet them again, until you fall asleep. A beauty writer says: Red veils as a preventive of sunburn are better than any cosmetic ever invented. The woman who will wear a thin red veil over her face when she goes shopping or motoring or golfing, may be quite sure of preserving the whiteness of her article, as the sun's rays do not penetrate red gauze. I wore such a veil all last summer, and returned from the seashore in the autumn without tan, sunburn or fleckles.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

SAUCE FOR APPLE DUMPLINGS.—One quart of water in a pan; 1 lemon, sliced; 3 cups sugar; 1 cup of flour mixed with a tablespoon of flour made fine over apple dumplings.—Blanche Fiedlermann, 425A Hartford street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A.—If you received the paper instead of refusing it at the postoffice or requesting carrier not to deliver it, you or the other person may have to pay. HARVEY—Only enlisted men are entered for aviation service of the United States. Write Adjutant-General of the army, Washington, D. C., for circular giving full information regarding the enlistment qualifications. For aviation schools try writing Aero and Hydro, Chicago, or Aerial Age Weekly, Chicago.

TURPENTINE—Twenty million turpentine cups are used in the yellow pine forests of the South to catch the flow of resin from the trees, and serve as a sort of added seal against insects. These simple-looking cups, which are made of a single piece of wood, indicate a rapid and highly important change in the American method of gathering turpentine. Due to the need of economy in using all forest products and to the application of science in an old-fashioned industry.

THANK YOU.—In Washington, White House, Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington Monument, Treasury Building, State, War and Navy Building, Smithsonian Institution, and Mount Vernon, the Capitol in the order mentioned, hours 10 to 4. In Baltimore, the new monument, 100 feet high, surrounded by statue 10 feet high; Battle monument, erected in 1915, in honor of Chief Justice Taney and George Peck, the philanthropist, at a monument to Thomas Wildy, founder of the order of Odd Fellows in America; Druid Hill Park, one of the largest and most beautiful in the country. One not a vegetarian may eat oysters and other sea foods from the year round, and it is the headquarters of terrapin.

J. L. G.—In the spring of 1915 the Socialist party gained its first notable political victory in the United States by carrying Milwaukee, twelfth largest city in the country. In 1916 the party carried seven State Legislatures, in November 1916, the Socialist party increased its vote by about 40 per cent, and carried the 60,000 mark. In these elections also the party for the first time captured a seat in the House of Representatives. Victor L. Berger was elected as the Socialist representative to Congress from the Fifth District of Wisconsin. The Socialists carried 18 cities and towns, among them the largest industrial city of Schenectady in the State of New York; New Castle in Pennsylvania, eight towns in Ohio, 5 in Utah and 1 in Minnesota; Berkeley, Cal.; Butte, Mont.; Flint, Mich., and several other towns had been carried for Socialism in the spring of the same year. At the beginning of 1915 the Socialists controlled the administration of 16 American cities and towns and had elected more than 1000 representatives to various public offices, including seven State Legislatures. He is the present New York City Congressman in Mayor LaGuardia's list. He is the only Socialist in Congress. We have no record of impeachment of any Eastern Socialist Mayor.

C. L. H.—Our acquisition of the Philippines, so often spoken of by some as a "purchase," was made in the outcome of the short 1898 war in which we annihilated the entire fleet of Spain in 1898, and by which the former mistress of the Western sea was beaten. The "purchase" tip of her power in this hemisphere and in the Far East. The Philippines became ours through warfare, not by "purchase." The Philippines, because she was licked and routed in 1898, just as France "lost" Alsace-Lorraine because she was beaten in 1870. To be sure, we agreed to pay Spain a sum of \$20,000,000 for the material improvements made in the islands; just as Germany paid France more than that in 1871, and that amount for the improvements she had made in her southeastern provinces; just as every civilized nation has done in modern times after annexing territory belonging to a conquered foe; just that surely does not constitute a "purchase."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The past 50 years the territorial expansion of the United States has been as follows: Alaska, bought in 1867 for \$7,200,000; Hawaii, annexed in 1898; Porto Rico, Treaty of Paris, 1898; Guam, Treaty of Paris, 1898; Philippine Islands, Treaty with Spain, 1898; Samoa Islands, Treaty with Great Britain and Germany, 1899; Panama Canal Zone, right of occupancy, 1903 and control (not actual possession) purchased for \$10,000,000 in 1914.

Mirror of PUBLIC OPINION

A Digest of the best Editorial,
Comment and Information on Public
Questions prepared especially for the
Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.



CAN'T STOP TO READ.

—Nelson Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Execution of Capt. Fryatt Condemned

A NEW LAW OF THE SEA.

Washington Herald: In considering the Fryatt execution it must be remembered that in England there are scores of German captives who are regarded as murderers by the British, but who have been treated as honorable prisoners of war. These prisoners have been taken from submarines known to have sent peaceful merchant ships to the bottom with innocent noncombatants aboard and from Zepplins known to have dropped bombs on unarmed cities and villages, causing the deaths of women and children.

Judging by the facts in the Fryatt case given out by Berlin, the execution is indefensible. The facts are as follows:

On March 28, 1915, Capt. Fryatt, commanding a British merchant steamship, attempted to ram the German submarine U-33 near the Mass Lightship. The submarine had signaled the steamship to show her flag and stop, but Capt. Fryatt tried to run down the U boat. The submarine escaped by diving.

On June 24, last, a German torpedo flotilla captured the steamship Brussels and took Capt. Fryatt prisoner. He was tried before a German naval court martial and shot to death.

Germany officially described the execution in these words: "One of the many frigate actions of England merchant shipping against our war vessels has thus found late but merited expiation."

The new law that Germany has established by this act seems to be that a merchant captain who resists capture is a pirate and should be given the pirate's punishment, death. The allies and the world may not recognize this law, but they must abide by its results, at least until the end of the war. Apparently, the only way for the allies to effectively protest is by reprisals and there has been no intimation that this course will be adopted.

The execution of Capt. Fryatt certainly is in violation of all law that the world recognizes and is a precedent at sea. The United States Naval War Code of 1900, Article 10, Clause 3, says: "The personnel of a merchant vessel, who, in self-defense, resist attack, are entitled, if captured, to the status of prisoners of war."

A MANLY POLICY.

Louisville Evening Post: It is to the credit of the English press that even such incidents as the execution—could more probably be called the murder—of Capt. Fryatt, following upon the shooting of Miss Cavell, does not provoke demands for reprisals.

The London Express sums up the situation accurately when it says that the best reprisal the British nation can now enforce is to strike hard at the German line on the Somme. "We consider the execution of Capt. Fryatt to have been deliberate murder," says the London periodical, "but with hundreds of thousands of enemies with guns in their hands in front of us, we will not stoop to shoot helpless prisoners of war." The same newspaper and others insist, however, that, if Germany is defeated, some sort of expiation for the killing of Fryatt will be demanded.

AS TO REPRISALS.

Springfield Republican: England is no doubt helped in controlling its indignation at the execution of Capt. Fryatt by the fact that its army is still gaining ground at the Somme. A victory is

the best reprisal, and absorption in news of the great offensive puts incidents like this into a secondary place. It is doubtless suspected, too, that this savage act was perpetrated in the hope that retaliation by England might lead to the war of reprisals into which powerful influences in Germany have been trying to force the German Government, and that the Tirpitz faction would be delighted if the British should take up the challenge. The press, too, with few exceptions, has throughout the war been urging the public to control its temper and reasoning that in any competition in savagery the "huns" would have the advantage. It may be objected that this encourages pharisaical self-complacency, but if the result is attained the motive need not be too critically analyzed.

FRANC-TIREUR "CRIMES."

New York Times: There is of relevance—out of Germany—to the shooting of Capt. Fryatt in the fact that Prussia by a sternly worded law imposes on all its inhabitants, civilian as well as military, the duty, when the state is invaded by an alien foe, of seizing any weapons at hand and using them with all possible vigor, no matter what personal peril may follow.

This is, of course, not incitement, but command, to commit, if not exactly the "franc-tireur" crime for which the merchant captain died, a crime in essence the same, and between it and those for which the Belgians were so fiercely denounced and so ruthlessly punished there is no difference whatever.

Probably some of the Belgians did do what all Prussians and, by natural extension now, what all Germans are ordered to do in case of foreign invasion. Only Germans think the less of them for it, and it would all become us, with our reverence for the "franc-tireur" who with far less excuse killed British soldiers from behind the stone walls of Concord and Lexington, to condemn even the most guilty of the Belgians.

As for Capt. Fryatt, his attempt to sink the submarine was, indeed, at his peril while it was in progress, but his status thereafter was that of any other merchant captain. He was punishable under that custom of civilized nations which is called international law only while defending his ship from the instant destruction assumed by him to be intended. Germans alone make that a "franc-tireur" crime, and, whenever they can, penalize it with death.

STILL MAKING MARTYRS.

Chicago Herald: Undoubtedly the German idea was that executing Capt. Fryatt for attacking a German submarine would terrify other British seamen. Any such notion merely illustrates anew the extraordinary failure of the official German mind, with all its laborious industry, to grasp the popular psychology of other peoples.

To his own people Fryatt will never be a criminal, but always a hero and martyr. The next British sea captain who gets a chance to ram a German submarine will have added to his general impulse to do it the special incentive of "evening up for Fryatt." He will be more ready to "take the chance" than he was before.

German statecraft has been frequently lauded as supremely practical. It shows that supreme impracticability which results from a great deficiency in imagination when it thus persists in martyr-making.

Hughes' Speech of Acceptance

STRONG MAN'S STRONG WORDS.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times (Rep.): A strong man spoke last night, primarily to his party, which has called him to lead it in the national campaign now opened, but in a larger sense to the whole nation, when Charles Evans Hughes accepted the Republican nomination to the presidency. Democrats have been pretending annoyance that Mr. Hughes has not made the welkin ring with his declarations of policy in the few short weeks since the convention adjourned; now they will wish he were tongue-tied. No more lucid exposure of the failures of the Democratic administration, of its ineptitude as a governing force, of its weakness in maintaining American rights abroad and conserving American interests at home, has been delivered. And every charge which Mr. Hughes brings against the Democratic administration under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson carries with it the assurance that a cure for the existing humiliations and disasters will be provided in the restoration of the Republican party to control.

JUST A STUMP SPEECH.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer (Ind. Dem.): The policies of vigorous Americanism that Judge Hughes commends are precisely the same that President Wilson has been contending for from the beginning. The Judge's Americanism is not one whit stronger or more patriotic than the President's Americanism. There is no bit of evidence anywhere, in the speech or elsewhere, that Judge Hughes would more ably or more forcefully interpret America to the world than President Wilson has done.

Judge Hughes has delivered an ordinary political stump speech, longer than the ordinary campaign address, better worded than the average; but merely an appeal, and nothing more, to the spirit of unthinking partisanship that desires to see "the old party" back in the seat of power. He has gone out into the highways and byways of narrow gauge politics, gathering gossip and working it, with what skill he could summon, into a broadside attack upon the President he would supplant.

Practically the whole effort is one of fault-finding. From start to finish it is destructive. Nowhere does the candidate rise to the dignity of making a specific constructive suggestion.

INDEFINITE ON MEXICO.

New York Evening Post (Ind.): He put a great many of his eggs into the Mexican basket. His most ardent and persistent assault upon President Wilson was for his Mexican policy. The indictment of it which Mr. Hughes framed last night was severe, and it would be a bold man who should deny that in large part it was warranted. Here Mr. Wilson is exceedingly vulnerable. But when the long array of mistakes and inconsistencies and failures is ended we look for the alternative, and what does Mr. Hughes give us? Merely that the Republicans, echoing all of Mr. Wilson's words of sympathy for distraught Mexico, with disclaimers of a desire for "any part of her territory," will "insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations." But in that there is no getting down to brass tacks. It is only words, and again words, of the same kind that, when used by the President, have been declared to be so futile and ignominious. Moreover, if a Joint Commission proceeds in the next two months to settle every dispute with Mexico, and to help to set her on her

feet again, where will Mr. Hughes be left? Will he go on thundering about the awful things that were, the splendid things that might have been, and ignore the good things that actually are? He is plainly risking much in concentrating so large a part of his offensive upon Mexican policies. Events may leave his attack all in the air before November.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS.

Springfield Republican (Ind.): One of the disappointments of this speech is that Mr. Hughes avoids telling us what he would have done. He dodges the issue of Gen. Huerta, saying that "the question is not as to the non-recognition of Huerta." Yet that was the most vital point in the development of President Wilson's Mexican policy, as former Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson has rightly insisted. We are left in the dark as to what Mr. Hughes would have done, although, along broad lines of development, everything that has happened in the past three years has logically resulted from the refusal by President Wilson to recognize the assassin dictator. And so, too, while finding fault with the seizure of Vera Cruz, the recognition of Carranza, the Pershing expedition into Mexico and the mobilization of the national guard, Hughes nowhere indicates what he would have done had he been President.

Mr. Hughes is severe in his condemnation of President Wilson's policy with reference to the European war. He thinks the Power that invaded and conquered Belgium in double-fisted defiance of England would have feared to sink the Lusitania if only someone else had been President of the United States. There is no recognition of the fact that Germany has stopped submarine warfare on merchant shipping solely because of Mr. Wilson, no recognition of the fact that if a shred of international law is left after two years of the greatest war in history, the world is indebted and always will be indebted to the Government of the United States under the administration of Mr. Wilson.

But what would Mr. Hughes do with reference to the European war, in case he were to be elected? Would he join one side or the other? Would he forthwith demand specific disavowal from Germany of the Lusitania's sinking? Would he threaten England with reprisals on account of the blockade? No one could know from his speech what Mr. Hughes would do, but we do know with sufficient precision what to expect of President Wilson.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.): More important than his arraignment of the Democracy is his program of positive policies. He declares in most unmistakable terms for a restoration of the protective tariff framed under the advice of trade experts for the purpose of safeguarding American economic independence and preventing the American workman from suffering "in the competitive struggle that is about to come." He believes in adequate preparedness on both land and sea. He demands the development of the merchant marine and opposes compelling our ship owners to compete with Government-owned vessels. He stands for woman suffrage. He regards our attitude toward the Philippines as one of moral obligation. He stands for civil service reform and for a national budget system. His keynote of the whole address was contained in one of the opening sentences, in which he declared for "America first and America efficient."



"ICE!"

—Rollin Kirby in the New York World.



PRIVATE SMITH—THINKER.

—Cesare in the New York Post.

British Black List

TWISTING THE LION'S TAIL.

New York Globe: The general right of a belligerent Government to control the trading activities of its nationals is unchallengeable. Our statutes confer this right on our Government. It is also unchallengeable that a belligerent Government may identify as enemies concerns in neutral countries. We did this during the Civil War when firms trading with the Confederacy pretended to be British. Could one perceive of Lincoln or Seaward permitting an American owned and manned ship to accept from the Trenholm firm at Liverpool a cargo for Nassau or Havana that there was reason to believe would be sent into the Confederacy? It is not necessary to answer the question. Great Britain as a belligerent must be conceded by us in this war the liberty of action that we have claimed and exercised when a belligerent.

The Polk note will furnish to the friends of the national administration material for reply when the President is assailed as having leaned toward the allies. Quoting its generalities and its menaces, it will be pointed out how vigorously the lion's tail has been twisted. But reading the note with care, it is difficult to discover what is the doctrine it pretends to uphold. The public has suspended judgment as to a matter as to which it was little instructed until the State Department spoke. It was believed that the basis of the American protest, if one was made, would be made clear. Instead there is a rhetorical effusion that conspicuously avoids a discussion of the issue supposed to be in dispute.

AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

Philadelphia Press: The American reply to the British announcement of its blacklisting of certain American firms and companies is a sharp and deserved rebuke to a piece of effrontery. We insist that the belligerents of Europe shall confine their warfare to the declared belligerents and not attempt to inflict punishment on citizens of the United States as a side issue.

Great Britain forbidding its subjects to deal with certain Americans that are carrying on a legitimate trade with Germany is an unfriendly act.

BRITAIN YIELDS TO PROTEST.

New York World: The Washington Government's protest against the British blacklisting of business houses domiciled in the United States, now published, has virtually been answered in advance of its reception at the British Foreign Office. This answer amounts to an admission of the soundness of the Washington position and a promise that it will be conformed to in British action. Even as a direct boycott by British nationals of American houses listed as traders with the enemy, British action has been modified. British subjects are not forbidden unconditionally to pay current debts owing to these houses. As an indirect or secondary boycott, we are assured that it has not been given and will not be given any such character. Neutrals trading with these houses are not affected unless they should persistently act as a cover for their operations.

The boycott is a mischievous thing, and a primary boycott, once started, is only with the greatest difficulty prevented from extending into the much more mischievous thing known as the secondary boycott. Great Britain has an admitted

right to force upon its subjects a direct boycott of traders with the enemy wherever domiciled. But it must take care that these prohibitions do not affect the trading rights of neutrals in relation to these traders with the enemy.

In so far as the British Government can make good its assurances to this effect, the American protest has already proved effective.

Militiamen's Votes

Springfield Union: The question of enabling absent militiamen to vote at the November election is justly claiming consideration. According to the latest reports from Washington these troops are not likely to be kept in active service long enough to interfere with their voting, unless a new crisis should develop. In the circumstances it seems probable that no move will be made at present toward obtaining special legislation in this connection. But in the uncomfortable state of affairs in Mexico a crisis develops easily and quickly, and it is quite possible that the troops may be kept on the border for a longer period than is now anticipated by the authorities in charge. The problem of securing them in the exercise of their franchise will therefore be a subject of inquiry.

In New York State, which has 17,000 absent guardsmen, this question is more especially a topic of discussion. There is a difference of opinion as to the bearing of the Constitution in this relation. The organic law of the state provides that "in time of war no elector in the military service of the state or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such (his own) election district." In pursuance of this provision the Legislature is empowered to designate the manner, time and place in which the absentees may vote and make due provision for the return and canvass of their votes. The question is whether the phrase "in time of war" has the effect of debarring the Legislature from providing for absentee voting on the part of citizens away on military duty when a state of war is not actually in evidence, and the further question is suggested of what constitutes a state of war.

Our Massachusetts Constitution contains no specific reference to this problem, and opinions as to the Legislature's power to deal with such an emergency will be awaited with interest. It seems a fair presumption that the Legislature has the necessary power, but action between now and November would necessitate an extra session. In a close contest the barring of thousands of militiamen from the exercise of their franchise might be a factor of serious importance. In all probability no state will be so close that the outcome will hinge on this factor, but we cannot forget that in the Blaine-Cleveland contest in 1884 the election of a President was decided by about 1000 votes in the Empire State. As a matter of principle, the privilege of absentee voting should be granted to citizens kept away on military duty, whether the occasion be war or the effort to prevent war. Otherwise an opportunity is open to the party in power to seek political advantage by seizing an occasion to absent large numbers of voters from certain states at election time, in a manner calculated to affect the result. While the political expediency of such course would be questionable, it is a loophole that ought not to obtain in our governmental system.

Events in the Social World

Many St. Louis Women Have Postponed Summer Trips in Order to Attend and Help at the Charity Baseball Game Wednesday—Several Engagements Announced.

By Frances C. Banne Scovel.

WEDNESDAY will be the great day at Sportsman's Park, when the big Charity ball game will be played.

That the world and his wife will be there is a safe prediction, as nearly all the boxes have been sold and everybody is telling everybody else that he and she are going, in twos and threes and parties.

It will be for the benefit of the St. Louis Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, a cause perhaps more worthy than any other excepting for the blind or incurables. Besides, the game is going to be between the Browns and the Washington team, and promises to be a cracking good one with all the trimmings that go with a gala affair—pretty girls selling all sorts of things from "Sody" to score cards.

The management is trying to get Walter Johnson, one of the greatest pitchers of the day, to pitch in the game of course, he would be a decided attraction to the real "fans."

Peanuts and popcorn will be sold by 150 girls and matrons, and there are presents to be given away ranging in beauty and usefulness from a beauty pin to an automobile.

Many of the women who are working so hard for the event will work harder at the ball park Wednesday have given up their summer trips or postponed, and thereby shortened, them, to be able to help make the occasion a success, and one woman, Mrs. Hermann A. Steinwender Jr., has come home all the way from Maine to do her part, according to promise.

Among the most active workers in behalf of the event are: Mrs. Nat S. Brown, who gave up a tour of the West; Mrs. Henry Kiel, who postponed a visit to Atlantic City, and Mrs. Alvin Bauman.

Among the boxholders are: Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kiel, Mrs. A. G. Wichmann, F. R. Peters, C. M. Hubbard, H. H. Langenberg, Hugh McKittrick Jones, Dr. and Mrs. M. J. White, Mrs. Ernest Jones, Mrs. Arthur Lieber, J. Sidney Salkey, John Webster Jr., James H. McTague, E. F. Fryer, Benjamin F. Bush and J. Hal Lynch.

The following announcement is being made today in the Nashville (Tenn.) press:

"Mr. and Mrs. Robert Penner Jackson announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Eunice Jackson, to Marvin Early Holderness of St. Louis, Mo., the wedding to be solemnized in the early fall."

Miss Jackson comes from two of Tennessee's oldest and most prominent families, and has been a leader in the social life of Nashville since her debut two years ago. She has visited St. Louis several times and has many friends here.

The marriage of Miss Gladys King daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jones King of 319 Paris avenue, to Charles Herbert Trites has been set for Sept. 9. The ceremony will be in the morning at the Holy Rosary Church, followed by a breakfast at the Planters Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Trifon von Schrenk of 223 Westgate avenue, Parkview, have sent out cards announcing the arrival, July 28, of a daughter, Dorothy Anna. Mrs. von Schrenk was formerly Miss Dorothy Werner.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Perkins, who have been in Atlantic City for several weeks, have gone to New York on a shopping expedition, after which they

July. Their daughter, Miss May Thompson, and their little granddaughter, Betty Collins, are still there.

Miss Beale Brown of Webster Groves has just returned from a trip to Milwaukee Lodge in the Ozarks and is expecting to leave soon for Kansas City and Nevada, Mo., to visit friends.

Double header announcement—I announce with pleasure that I am ready to receive my customers with all conveniences and courtesy in my new location at 4518 Olive street. I have also received my fall styles and material for those who wish to take advantage of my special price during August. M. M. GAROIAN, 4518 Olive street, phone, Forest 1928, ladies' tailor, formerly located at 710 North King's highway.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dwyer of 3031 Eads avenue and their daughter, Margaret, and Miss Margaret Sue Mansfield, have gone to South Haven, Mich., to remain until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Vierling of 6253 Waterman avenue, with their little son, departed for Colorado Springs to remain until September.

Mrs. M. Forast of 3225 South Seventh street and her infant son will depart Monday for Detroit to visit her mother, after which she will visit Eastern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Woods of 4290 Junata street and their children, Thomas Jr. and Dorothy Jean, will depart Saturday for Kansas City and the north, to be gone several months.

The Herculaneums held its regular meeting at the home of Max Schmidt, 2345 Lafayette avenue, Wednesday.

The members of the club are: Henry Gieseler Jr., Matthew Ungerman, Max Schmidt, William Ryan, Claude Ellis, Walter Koch, Walter Hartsfeld, George Koch and Oliver Ellis, honorary member.

A swimming party was given Monday afternoon at the Marquette pool to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Katherine Peterson. Those present included: Messrs. and Mrs. Peterson, Stark, Nilhaas, Nahliet, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien, O'Hara.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller of 3215 Vista avenue entertained Tuesday evening a number of guests at their home in honor of the eighteenth birthday of their daughter, Genevieve. A new piano, given by the gift to Miss Miller of her parents, was enjoyed by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Sherer of 443 West Morgan are spending August in Denver and Colorado Springs.

Miss Goldie Lillian Crews the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Frederick Crews, 392 North Eleventh street, and Sydney William Faine, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Faine, Leaburn House, Napton, Rugby, England, were married Monday afternoon, July 31, by the Rev. Alfred H. Wray of the Hyde Park Church.

Mr. Faine met his bride several years ago when she was on her vacation from Shurtleff College of Alton. Mr. Faine is the head of the painting department of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with headquarters at Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada, where he will take his bride.

Mrs. Henry Morische of 5023 Wells avenue was hostess at an informal luncheon and 60 Monday in honor of Mrs. C. B. Melvins and Mrs. C. A. Mitchell of Kansas City. Mrs. Morische's young daughter, Miss Catherine, and Miss Catherine Shoemaker, served punch. Those present were Messrs. Sid Ivory, Kate Dame, I. Higgins, C. Imming, Mr. Morische, Frank Walter, L. C. Elson, H. Shoemaker and J. Callahan.

Our customers, on their vacation, will find the parcel post a quick and convenient way to send their garments to Schuck Cleaning Co., 4119 Olive.

Mr. and Mrs. Weissman of Hannibal, Mo., are here to be present at the Rosinsky-Greenberg wedding, which will take place Wednesday, and are guests of Mr. Weissman's mother, Mrs. Toby Rosinsky of 3419 Bell avenue.

A birthday party was given in honor of Miss Irene Keegan at her home in Maplewood, July 29. Those present were: Augusta Sour, Carolyn Buck, Martha Rother, Viola Sour, La. Reita White, Frances Dowell, Lenora Nutter, Catharine Percy, Mary O'Malley, Cecelia Jenard, Odell Brooks, Helen O'Malley, Deloris McDonnell, Mary Downey, Audrey McDonnell, Agnes Keegan; Messrs. Victor Kerta, Richard Connell, Harrison Weber, Frank Kelly, Hubert Kerta, Richard McDonnell, Walter Wind, Albert Lertis, Will Heston, Anton Erb, Gerald Kite, Charles Koch Jr.

Miss Mildred Pogue entertained with a lawn dance on Friday evening at her home in Glendale for her cousin, Miss Gertrude and Mildred Northrop of Kansas City. The guests were: Misses Josephine Houts, Leona Julon, Mary Morton, Agnes Weir, Katherine Beck, Elizabeth Bunn, Mary Catlin, Bertha Gore, Eugenia Marsh, Harriet Clump, Eda Lincoln, Hazel Babo, Ruth Phillips, Ruth Mayberry, Mary Cook, Lucille Harnes, Lucille Gardner, Beatrice Henderson, Virginia Richardson, Eleanor Good, Dorothy Ross, Constance Carper, Mildred Edwards, Florence Grosham, Mildred Northrop, Gertrude Northrop.

MRS. HERMAN A. STEINWENDER, ONE OF THE OFFICIAL CHAPERONS FOR THE CHARITY BALL GAME



MISS RUTH DEHLENDORF, WHO IS VISITING IN PUEBLO

MISS AGNES NELSON, ONE OF THE GIRLS INTERESTED IN THE CHARITY BALL GAME

Florence Sanger, Mary Skeen, Louise Kohlmeier, Messrs. Warren Miller, Myron Obernir, Clarence Appel, Robert Stubbs, Clarence Cushing, Ben Obermeier, Milla Bunn, De Franc Evans, Roy Sheldon, Charlie Jeffries, Guy Lewis, Mel Peterson, Holiday Cord, Edwin Healy, Thomas Gibson, Harry Pohlman, Tebbitts Brock, Herbert Hausman, George Edwards, William Kaiser, Paul Whitman, Robert Gibson, Alexander Good, Herbert Richardson, Addison Selzer, Dodson Ridgeman, Richard Servant, Yanger Woodward, Edward Ferguson, Herbert Booth, Edward Eiseaman, Wilbur Marsh, Harry Dietrich, Virgil Bailey, Harding Hyatt, Arthur Johnson, Briton Compton, Edmund Perry, Letcher Compton, Le Fere Mathews, Fletcher Dolan, Lyman Warren, Alva Clayton, Ralph

Baker, Charles Spaulding and Earl Larkin.

Miss Margaret Barry of 6009 Eitel avenue will depart tonight for eastern resorts to be gone till September.

Charles S. Zatliff of 5203 Minerva avenue and his daughter, Miss Sarah Blanch Zatliff, have departed for a trip to the Southern part of Canada and the Eastern resorts.

A birthday party was given to Miss Cecilia Kutis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kutis, at her home, 1006 Geyer avenue, Thursday. Among those present



MRS. GEORGE T. PRIEST, SITTING HER HORSE OVER THE JUMPS AT KINLOCH CLUB

Kos, Blanche Mrazek, Anna Reek, Mary Markos, Minnie Peroutka, Margaret Stettin and Frances Bowser.

Mrs. Mary J. Streck of 1444 St. Louis avenue and her daughter, Delphine, are making a trip through Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks.

Miss Mamie Bentzen of 3118 North Grand avenue is spending the remainder of the summer touring the Northern lake resorts as the guest of Miss Ce-

leste Stewart, formerly of 3008 Kinloch boulevard, St. Louis, but now residing in Detroit.

A surprise party was given for Mrs. Margaret Seiving, on her seventeenth birthday, at her home, 1101 North Central avenue, on the evening of July 3. Those present were: Misses Helen Matagus, Beatrice Lovins, Estelle Kilen, Sarah Sherman, Catherine Kene-

Continued on Next Page.

One Dollar Sale of Women's \$4.50 to \$8 Combination Pumps

We've assembled in one large lot, former \$4.50 to \$8 patent leather and black calfskin combination Pumps with gray, white and fawn quarters of kid and cloth—for quick clearance.

\$1.00

Rules—

No charges, no exchanges, no refunds permitted during this particular event.

Shoemart
OLIVE AT 10TH ST

August SHOEMART Sale

507 Washington Ave.

1000 Pairs of "Main Floor" Pumps and Colonials

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 Values

AT \$2.00



These are NOT special lots bought for sale purposes—but our own high-class "Main Floor" lines—new, clean and perfect in style and quality—\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 values—reduced for quick selling—to \$2.00.

White Kid Turn Pumps—
Ivory Kid Louis Heel Pumps—
Gray Kid Louis Heel Pumps—
White Canvas Sport Shoes—
Bronze Kid Louis Heel Colonials—
Black Kid Louis Heel Pumps—
Patent Leather Louis Heel Pumps—
White Calf Turn Pumps—

\$2

Irwin's August Clearance Sale

Tomorrow Our Greatest Semi-Annual Bargain Event

Every Summer Dress
Every Summer Skirt
Every Summer Suit
Every Summer Waist

We will hammer away at small prices until every Summer garment is disposed of

DRESSES

Porch Dresses, in broken sizes only, about 25 in the lot, values up to \$3.00; Clean-Up Price \$1.00
Street Dresses of striped and figured tissue; Dresses that were sold for \$2.50; Clean-Up Price \$1.50
Fifty Summer Dresses, in various Summer fabrics, that were formerly sold up to \$5.00, at \$1.90
Summer Dresses, very effective models, made up of all the wanted materials, coats, tier effects as well as all the new models shown this season; while two hundred of them last, Clearance Price \$2.90
Summer Dress values up to \$10.00, every one of these are selected from our higher priced lines and while 53 of them last we will sell them at a Clean-Up Price of \$3.50
One hundred and fifty of our finest Summer Dresses, in voiles, tulle, marquisettes and in all the finer fabrics, dresses that are actually worth up to \$25.00; in two groups; Clean-Up Price \$8.50 and \$5.00

TUB SKIRTS

While 55 \$1.00 Tub Skirts last, clean-up price \$55c
One hundred and thirty-three up to \$2 Tub Skirts, in a dozen different weaves. Clean-up Price \$1.00
142 Tub Skirts, in splendid wash fabrics, in a dozen different weaves, including sport stripes—Skirts taken from our higher priced lines up to \$3.00, at \$1.35
93 of our finest Tub Skirts that were formerly sold up to \$4.00, at \$1.85
Choice of any Tub Skirt in the house, no matter what the former price—many of these Skirts have been sold as high as \$6.00. The quantity is limited, and while they last, Clean-up Price \$2.25

SUMMER WAISTS

10 Dozen Frill Voile Waists, the \$1.00 kind—Clean-Up Price \$45c
12 dozen Frill Voile Waists—values up to \$1.50—Clean-Up Price \$75c
20 dozen Imported Voiles and exquisite Organdies—most of these Waists formerly sold at \$1.45—Clean-Up Price \$2.25
All our finer imported Voiles—values up to \$4.00—Clean-Up Price \$2.25
A limited quantity of \$2.00 Habutal Silk Waists—Clean-Up Price \$1.00

SUMMER SUITS

Genuine Palm Beach Suits—just \$8 in the lot—these Suits were sold as high as \$15.00, and will be cleared out in two lots \$2.95 and \$4.95
Every \$10.00 Summer Suit—many of them sold as high as \$15.00—Clean-Up Price \$7.50

Advance Showing of New Fall Suits \$19.75 \$25.00
20 beautiful models, in poplin, men's-wool serge and broadcloth. Specially priced for early selling

Guardsmen's Families to Meet.
A meeting of the families of the members of Troop B, National

morning afternoon and evening at 4338 Ellenwood Avenue to discuss means of assisting in the relief of dependent families.

Garland's SUMMER DRESS FINAL Choice of the House

STOP—THINK—REFLECT—GET THE FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS. You have admired—and very likely wanted another of our dainty \$25.00 and \$30.00 Summer Dresses, and maybe wished you could get it for the price of an ordinary morning or shopping dress. Well, here's your opportunity in this final close-out sale Monday.

Choice of any Summer Dress in the House. Whether the price was \$19.95, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50 or \$29.50, for

\$5.00

It costs us a lot of money to sell \$25 and \$30 Dresses for \$5.00—especially when there are nearly 400 Dresses involved. BUT it's another penalty we pay for carrying big stocks at all times, and our policy of quick stock renewals.

So, let us do the worrying, if there is any. You come and get your share of the savings. You'll find over 50 styles to select from. You'll have no trouble finding your size. Shop early if you can—and remember, no exchanges.

Taffeta Silk Dresses in White and Colors
Dainty White Voiles Rich Colored Voiles
Fluffy, Sheer Organdies
Daintiest Snowy Nets

Choice Without Reserve or Restriction for \$5.00

Linen Suits

Priced Heretofore Up to \$15
Also Palm Beach and white gabardine—only 124 left, and only a few of a kind—tailored and novelty styles—all sizes in the assortment. Final Clearance Price.

\$3.85

Blouses—Special

300 Voile and Organdie Blouses, the cream of the mid and late Summer styles. Values \$2.95. Monday Clearance price.

\$1.95

New Dresses

We have now on display and sale over 500 new Serge and Silk Dresses, suitable for present and early Fall wear. Many new and novel features are shown that will be a pleasure to see.

Prices \$12.75 to \$89.50

THOMAS W. GARLAND

409-11-13 N. Broadway

Summer-Spoiled Skin Removed by Absorption

As undue summer exposure usually leaves an undesirable surface of tan, redness or roughness, often freckles, too, the sensible thing to do is to remove such surface. There's nothing better for this than ordinary mercurized wax, which actually absorbs an unwholesome complexion. The thin layer of surface skin is itself absorbed, gently, gradually, so there's no inconvenience, no detention indoors. Spread the wax lightly over the entire face at bedtime and take it off in the morning with warm water. If you will get one ounce of mercurized wax at the drug store, use it for a week or so, you may expect marked improvement daily. When the underlying skin is wholly in view your complexion will be a marvel of spotless purity and beautiful whiteness.

Don't let those summer wrinkles worry you, worry breeds more wrinkles. Banish them by bathing the face in a solution of powdered salicylic acid, dissolved in 1/2 pt. witch hazel. Used daily for a while this will be found wonderfully effective.—ADV.

BUST DEVELOPED FREE

My little daughter, the only one known that gives the bust development, is the only one known that gives the bust development. I have a GUARANTEED (two weeks) treatment, including all the parts and a large Aluminae box of my special Beauty Cream, prepared by patent in plain wrapper. If you believe me (coin or stamps) to be true, I will refund your money. Address: MADAME WILLIAMS, care of 611, Madison Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

APPLICANTS answering advertisements are advised not to forward original recommendations. Copies will do. The originals can be presented when the interview is granted.

BRANDT'S (INCORPORATED) 618 WASHINGTON AVE.

Children's Week in the Expansion Shoe Sale Offers Extreme Price Reductions

\$1.75 Child's Shoes

As illustrated—white or champagne kid tops, patent colt vamp. Infants' and child's sizes, now

95c



\$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 Sport Oxfords
\$1.95 and \$2.45

In White Buck or White Canvas. Trimmed in tan, gray, ivory, black, etc. Neolin rubber or leather soles.

\$4.50 Queen Quality Sport Oxfords
Now \$2.95

All \$3.50 to \$5.00 All \$6 Pumps and Pumps, Colonials,
\$1.95 \$2.95
All \$7 and \$8 Colonials now \$3.95

Judge Lamm Tells What He Believes Is Wrong in State

Continued From Page One.

Will require the highest order of constructive work. One of the reasonable complaints to make to our friends on the other side, politically, is that they have failed entirely to solve this question. They have had no system, no plan. They have lived along from day to day, from hand to mouth, until disgust and confusion abound on all sides."

Land Bank Scheme Dangerous. Judge Lamm also discussed the Gardner land bank bill, in many of its phases, taking the position that it was unnecessary, especially since the Federal Government had passed a rural credit law, and that it would become a political machine adjunct, dangerous in many aspects. His views on this subject indicate that he has already started to think out the plan of campaign he will make against Frederick D. Gardner, author of the land bank bill, who was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

"The crying need of the State is for good roads," Judge Lamm said, after he had disposed of the land bank bill. "Every State energy should be bent to that end. What this State needs is a Governor who will see that good roads are built, and not a Governor who goes out once a year and gets himself photographed on a road-building machine or with a pick or shovel in his hands."

"The common schools are the bond that keeps all classes together and our university and our high and normal schools are but the capstone of that system to make it symmetrical. The deplorable controversy between the State and the schools was a poor advertisement for Missouri and bred unrest and unhappiness in the minds of all her people. We should have no more of it."

"Every child in this State should feel and every parent should feel that the great State is behind every child, to its duty toward making it a good citizen. It should never be forgotten that during the impressionable period of a child's life all classes of children are thrown together. The State gives all an equal chance, and that naturally tends to keep down class prejudice, because the poor and rich, high and low, all participate in the schools maintained by the common mother of all—the sovereign State. Our schools ought to be generously supported."

Judge Lamm said that he did not wish to terminate the interview without again expressing his pronounced views against the present State primary election law, which he declared was a crude piece of legislation. He said that against the advice of his friends, who thought it would hurt him politically, he denounced the law in every speech he made throughout the State. In an interview published in the Post-Dispatch 10 days ago, Judge Lamm set forth fully his views on the State primary law, and what should be done to correct the evils resulting from it.

There were other State issues which Judge Lamm did not care to discuss until he had recovered from the effects of his primary campaign. One of these questions is prohibition. It is not violation of confidence to say that Judge Lamm believes it would be vastly better for both those who believe in prohibition and those who do not if the subject of the discussion of the subject of party politics. He does not regard the "wet and dry" issue as being one of such importance that it should overshadow everything else. It did, in the primary election campaign. He thinks that the people should have the right to vote on the subject, whenever they want to, and to adopt or refuse to adopt a constitutional prohibition amendment as they wish. Until such a time as the people themselves decide otherwise, he thinks that local option is the proper method of dealing with the liquor question.

Judge Lamm related to me, while Carlisle Martin was making a sketch of him, an interesting story in this connection, which illustrates how unimportant and insignificant things develop into burning issues which disturb the public mind. When he became a candidate for Governor it was his intention in the public speeches, to discuss the important affairs of State government. But he soon found that such things as efficiency in State government were completely overshadowed by the wet and dry questions, and that he was being viciously attacked as an ally of the liquor interests.

Experience With Liquor Issue. The experience of Judge Lamm illustrates how an act of generosity may, sometimes come to be regarded as an act of the devil. Years ago, Judge Lamm and his late law partner, Peter H. Sangree, bought a building in Sedalia for their law offices. In a rear room, on the ground floor of this building, there was a saloon. The owner held a long-term lease on the premises. About the time the lease was expiring, the proprietor of the saloon died, leaving a widow and four little girls. The saloon was all he left her. The fixtures were worth but a few hundred dollars. But a former Prussian soldier came to Sedalia, about this time, and made the widow an offer to buy the saloon. He was willing to pay \$5000 or \$7000 for the saloon if he could get the assurance that he could retain the premises.

Judge Lamm and Sangree did not wish to renew the lease, but as an act of generosity to the widow and the mother of the four little girls they consented to renew the lease. She sold the saloon and educated her four children with the money she received for it. Neither Judge Lamm nor his law partner ever signed any petitions for the saloon. Judge Lamm has been a member of the Congregational Church of Sedalia for many years, and his law partner was an active member of another church. The saloon was still in the building when Judge Lamm became a candidate for Governor.

Within a few weeks he began to receive clippings and newspapers in which he was denounced as the candidate of the liquor interests. He was shocked. The members of his family were shocked. He tried to stop the newspapers containing the attacks from getting into his home. He investigated and found that a man named Jones, connected with the Anti-Saloon League, had been in Sedalia.

Continued on Page Eight.

The Second Week of Big Savings at Lammert's August Clearing Sale

The second week will be just as interesting as the first day, as these discounts apply not only to our floor samples but to our entire warehouse stocks—and we have duplicates of practically every bargain sold last week.

Everything in Our Entire Stock—Without Reserve

Bedroom Furniture

There is room here for just a few samples of the hundreds of bargains:

\$33.00 Storage Chest of Drawers, dull golden oak finish...\$21.00
\$40.00 Massive Mahogany Poster Bed; twin size...\$29.00
\$65.00 Mahogany Toilet Table, triplicate mirror...\$42.00
\$6.50 Circassian Walnut Chair, cane seat...\$3.00
\$7.00 Rocker, to match...\$3.50
\$57.00 Colonial Mahogany Chiffonier...\$38.00

Refrigerators

A radical discount of 20% applies to our entire Refrigerator stock:

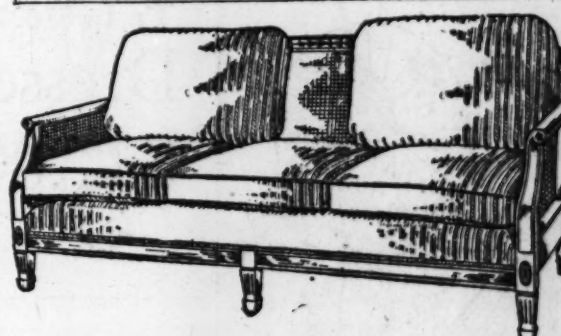
\$21.00 Style No. 31, \$16.50
\$29.50 Style No. 32, \$23.50
\$35.00 Style No. 33, \$28.00



White Enamel Wood Cribs \$6.50

Here is an excellent crib which we can sincerely recommend, both for quality and appearance. It measures 2 ft. 6 in. wide by 4 ft. 6 in. long and is set on easy rolling casters. Side can be lowered easily. Rust-proof link spring included.

10% to 40% Off



78-Inch Cane Sofa \$87

Figured Velour Covering. The framework is of solid mahogany with antique cane back and sides. The upholstery is luxurious and comfortable, three loose cushions made up of individual springs in muslin pockets, over a spring bed of the highest grade. Two thick downy back cushions, each 18x29 inches, are included.

Brass Beds

More than 200 styles to select from. Also 300 Iron Beds and Cribs, various finishes.

\$15.00 Brass Beds...\$12.00
\$16.00 Brass Beds...\$12.50
\$19.50 Brass Beds...\$15.50
\$22.00 Brass Beds...\$17.50
\$24.00 Brass Beds...\$18.00
\$35.00 Brass Beds...\$28.00

Living-Room Furniture

The big reductions in effect have created hundreds of bargains in this section. A few are shown here:

\$27 Overstuffed Wing Chair, with loose cushion seat...\$16.75
\$48 Jacobean Oak Table, top 28x46 inches...\$29.00
\$20 Tapestry-covered Chair, mahogany arms...\$12.00
These good-looking rockers or chairs are finished in nut-brown color and are covered with high-quality figured tapestry. At this low price they will be greatly in demand. Same style in ivory with cretonne upholstery...\$8.50



Tapestry-Fiber Rockers or Chairs, \$7.50

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE HEINK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Studio Bldg. (former Beethoven Bldg.), cor. Taylor and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo. Phone, Forest 688.
While but a few more advanced pupils can be accepted into Prof. Heink's already large class, all pupils permitted to study at this school are greatly benefited, already in the first lessons, by the really advanced, but at the same time most famous methods, taught here exclusively, making this THE LEADING SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
SCHUMANN-HEINK'S MARVELOUSLY SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR PIANO, VIOLIN AND SINGERS.
SUPERIOR DEPARTMENT. Many Free Advantages. Awarded to Graduates.
Moderate Terms in All Departments.
Opens Sept. 4. Our Recital Hall, Wednesday Club Auditorium, Baldwin Piano Used.

The St. Louis Concert and Teachers' Agency
Studio Building, Room 20, Cor. Taylor and Olive Sts.
Provides Singers and Instrumental Performers for Churches, Theaters, Concerts, Receptions. Schools supplied with Teachers. Phone Forest 588.

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

Day School—Night School

LAW Prepares students for the Bar and fits them to practice law. Degree Course (3 years) leads to degree of LL. B. Graduate Course leads to degree of LL. M. Practice Court familiarizes students with actual court procedure and duties of professional life; so that students may go from law school into practice without serving a preliminary clerkship in a law office. Unsurpassed library facilities.

BULLETINS OF COURSES IN AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, DENTISTRY, MEDICINE, ARTS, SCIENCE, FINANCE.

For particulars, terms, etc., about above courses, address Registrar, St. Louis University, 227 N. Grand Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

A Question of Beauty

is always a question of complexion. With a perfect complexion you overcome nature's deficiencies.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream

renders to the skin a clear, refined, pearly-white appearance—the perfect beauty. Healing and refreshing—Non-greasy.

Send 10c for trial size. 700 N. T. HOPKINS & SON, 37 Great Street N. E., New York.

The Associated Press News Service is received and printed exclusively by the Post-Dispatch in the St. Louis evening field.

"I made this pretty yoke for myself!"



Kloster lends pastime to a gentle art. Real edgings are scarcer and harder to buy, so mihady makes her own—and enjoys doing so. It is a pleasure to create beautiful things when you know they will have the splendid quality of Kloster crochets. You see so many ladies using Kloster.

KLOSTER

CROCHET AND EMBROIDERY COTTONS

"White that stays white—colors that last"

Free instructions for Crochet and beginners. Cut out this announcement and send it to your dealer. He will give you FREE our Crocheted Yoke and Edging folder No. 333. Upon this and giving stitches in detail for 25 new designs. If your dealer cannot supply you with this folder, send us his name and three recent stamps for the 25 FREE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Thread Mills Co., 319 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL: If you are unable to obtain Kloster from your dealer, write us at once, enclosing 25c for OFFER three full-sized 16c trial balls of Kloster Crocheted Yoke and Edging folder and get 25 free instructions.

MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES

ROLLA, MO.

Develops the Knack of "Making Good."

Brings Missouri to the Front

WHY MISSOURI IS PROUD OF HER SCHOOL OF MINES

"Work Is Victory" is its motto. It is socially democratic.

Its students expect to make money by what they learn and put forth earnest efforts in their work. Its students acquire the knack of making good; they are not quitters.

The managing director of the largest gold mine in the world, the general manager of the largest tin mine in the world, the manager of the largest copper mines in the world and the general manager of the largest group of zinc mines in the world are Missouri School of Mines men.

One graduate has returned to the nation over 2000 times the total amount of money expended by the State and National Government on the School of Mines during the forty-six years of its existence.

In conjunction with the State Geological Survey and the U. S. Bureau of Mines, it is assisting the mine operators of the State in working out new milling and metallurgical processes for increasing the efficiency of mining operations and for conserving the mineral resources of the State

The Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, located at Rolla, is one of the State institutions of which the citizens may well be proud. It is sharing in the general prosperity of the mining industry and now numbers more than 280 students, making it in point of attendance the largest mining school in the country.

The School of Mines was established in 1871 and is the second oldest mining school in the United States. The plant has been added to year by year until there are now seven buildings devoted respectively to the departments of Metallurgy, Geology and Mining, Chemistry, Power Plant, Offices and Assembly Hall, Forge and Machine Shops, and Gymnasium. The latter building (shown in illustration) was just completed during the past year and is filling a long felt want. The campus consists of 28 acres in the north part of Rolla and with its beautiful trees and walks presents an appearance in keeping with the rest of the institution.

The Mining Experiment Station, which is a part of the School of Mines, was established to work on problems of interest to the mining profession at large, and especially to aid in developing the mineral resources of Missouri. At present the problem of concentrating ores by flotation is receiving special attention. The work is being done in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Mines, the State Geological Survey and the Joplin operators. Many other problems are also being investigated. The laboratories and equipment of the school are always at the service of mining men of the State. The ore dressing laboratory, which contains practically all of the various machines used in concentrating ores, is especially

valuable, as complete mill tests for determining the proper methods of concentrating ores can be made therein.

The courses given at the school consist of Mining, Metallurgy, Chemistry, Civil Engineering and General Science. The work of the Mining Engineer is so broad in scope that a modern, properly equipped institution where nearly all engineering branches must be taught.

Eighty-five per cent of the graduates follow the profession for which they were educated. That Mining Engineering is not a dangerous profession, as is popularly believed, is evidenced by the fact that out of 459 graduates 445 are still living.

The town of Rolla itself is an ideal place for a school. It is in the heart of the Ozarks, where the climate is healthful and delightful, where living is cheap and good, and where there are few distractions to interfere with college work. One of the great advantages of the Missouri School of Mines is that the cost of attending school here is only about one-half as much as at other similar institutions, whereas the grade of instruction is fully as good. This fact is due largely to its location in Rolla. Also from the location the mines of both the Joplin and Southeast Lead districts, the smelters of St. Louis and vicinity and the Illinois coal fields are all accessible, and inspection trips are made each year by different classes to these points.

As there are no mines in the immediate vicinity, an experimental mine has lately been equipped near the school, where students are given an opportunity to do underground work, consisting of drilling with air and electric drills, blasting, timbering, etc., and where the principles of breaking ground and supporting

excavation can be taught to the best advantage.

One of the strongest features of the school has always been its courses in Metallurgy, and many of its graduates are engaged in the smelting industry both in Missouri and elsewhere. The city of St. Louis and vicinity offers exceptional opportunities for the study of various smelting enterprises and is visited each year by the members of the Senior Class.

A large percentage of M. S. M. men have done and are doing things worth while. Here are a few selected from many that are holding most responsible positions:

Frank W. Wilson rose to be chief bridge engineer of the Vanderbilt system of railroads and designed the New York Central bridge over the Harlem River. At the time it was built it was the largest draw span in the world. Mr. Wilson is now a consulting engineer in Boston, Mass.

W. S. Thomas was the first to coke successfully the Montana coals. Previous to that time the Anaconda company had to get its coke from Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Thomas is now with the United States Smelting and Refining Co., Redding, Cal.

S. J. Gormley was the first to take the copper out of the mine water at Butte before the water was pumped to the surface, thereby effecting a great economic gain. Mr. Gormley is now with the Republic Smelting Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal.

H. R. Hanley has perfected and put into successful operation a method of extracting the zinc electrolytically from the complex copper zinc ores of the Rocky Mountain region. This process makes available for working millions of dollars

worth of ore which was previously considered worthless. Mr. Hanley is with the Bully Hill Copper Co., Winthrop, Cal.

C. C. Conover has developed a process for separating the unburned coal in the process of zinc smelting so as to reduce the bulk to be treated to 10 per cent of what was formerly treated. Mr. Conover is with the National Zinc Co., Springfield, Ill.

J. W. Bodman by the application of ore dressing methods and machinery to problems in soap manufacture effected great economy in operation and improvement in the products. Mr. Bodman is with the Fairbanks Soap Co., Chicago, Ill.

The standard for graduation has always been maintained at a high mark.

Several years ago Clifton Spencer after graduating from Rolla went to Cornell. The college authorities wanted to set him back because Rolla was not known at Ithaca, but Spencer said "I will take an examination first." He came through the examination in fine style and gave the Cornell professors a high opinion of the character of the instruction at Rolla. Last year Marvin Kelly went to the University of Chicago to study for the Ph. D. degree. After being tried out for a quarter, he was told that his B. S. degree was equivalent to the B. S. degree from the University of Chicago.

Prof. E. G. Harris invented the air-lift pump used for emptying the enormous syphon that passes the water supply of New York City under the Hudson River.

Prof. Durward Copeland, in conjunction with Diaz, Grosberg, Hollister and Bob Copeland, all M. S. M.

graduates, made wonderful improvements in the metallurgy of South American tin. Prof. Copeland is undoubtedly the highest authority in the world on the metallurgy of tin, and has no superiors on the metallurgy of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc.

(Durward Copeland, Professor of Metallurgy in the Missouri School of Mines, has had a year's leave of absence, during which time a large South American Tin Company (Compania Estanifera de Liallaga, Santiago de Chile) has employed him at \$100 a month and expenses to visit Wales and Singapore to study the tin mining and milling methods for the purpose of introducing new methods in the South American practice.)

Zentaro Ujima designed and built the wireless apparatus used by the Japanese Navy in the war with China. He is now one of the leading electrical engineers in Japan.

W. Rowland Cox, 120 Broadway, New York City, is one of the leading consulting mining engineers of the country.

But it is more particularly as operating engineers that M. S. M. men take high rank.

Emilio Diaz is general manager of the Compania Estanifera de Liallaga, the largest tin mine in the world, and receives a salary of \$65,000 to \$70,000 a year.

Lester Budrow is general manager of the El Tigre, the best producing gold mine in Mexico at this time.

Charles Hoyle is general manager of the Esperanza Gold Mine, El Oro, Mexico, which before the Mexican Revolution interfered with its operation, was producing a million dollars—Mexican—a month.

T. S. Carnahan is mining engineer for the Utah Copper Co., which has a monthly output of \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

A. G. Wishon is general manager and A. Emory Wishon is assistant

general manager of the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation of Fresno, Cal. This corporation employs 1500 people and has done a wonderful work in developing the agricultural interests of this part of California.

D. C. Jackling is the foremost operating mining engineer in the world. Everybody has to take off his hat to Jackling. The Jackling copper companies will mine not less than 21,000,000 tons of copper ore this year, yielding over \$100,000,000. Only three of the great railway systems of the country have a gross income exceeding this amount. This money comes from ore that was considered worthless 15 years ago, until Jackling showed how to work it. Not only has Jackling made his mark in copper, but he has been equally successful in gold mining.

The Alaska Gold Mines at its Castineau plant mines and hauls the ore two miles underground and runs it through the concentrator for a total cost of 60 cents a ton—less than half the cost of previous plants.

A. D. Terrell, with headquarters in Chicago, is general manager of the Mineral Point Zinc Company, the Prime Western Smelter Company and the Tulsa Fuel and Oil Company with plants in Kansas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio.

C. R. Wilfley is general manager of the Barstow Mine, Ouray, Colo. Oscar Lachmund is general manager of the British Columbia Copper Co., Greenwood, B. C.

Among the younger men who are rapidly forging to the front, are: R. E. Hoffman, manager of works of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, Hannibal, Mo.

Ray F. Rucker, Assistant Superintendent of the Aluminum Ore Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

L. A. Delano, Mill Superintendent of the St. Joseph Lead Company, Bonne Terre, Mo.

Robert E. Dye, superintendent of

Announcement

At a meeting of the Board of Curators of the State University, August 3, the School of Mines was authorized to confer the additional degrees of Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer and Chemical Engineer.

the Buffalo Mines, Cobalt, Canada.

R. B. Caples Jr., metallurgical chemist of the Anaconda Copper Company, Anaconda, Mont.

G. E. Lyman, chief engineer of the Madison Coal Corporation, Edwardsville, Ill.

John L. Pickles, chief engineer of the Duluth, Winnipeg, and Pacific Railway, Duluth, Minn.

H. A. Roessler is general mill superintendent of the Vinegar Hill Zinc Co. of Wisconsin.

F. R. Bell is superintendent of the Lanyon Star Zinc Co., Bartlesville, Ok.

J. Owen Ambler, Assistant Superintendent Calumet and Arizona Mining Co., Douglas, Ariz.

Hylton Colley, Assistant Superintendent Copper Queen, Bisbee, Ariz.

R. F. McCrae, Metallurgist, Ray Consolidated Copper Co., Hayden, Ariz.

B. H. Dosenbach, Chief Metallurgist, Butte Superior Copper Co., Butte, Mont., is regarded as one of the leading experts in oil flotation in the country.

A. N. Detweiler is Superintendent of the National Zinc Co., Springfield, Ill.

H. K. Sherry, Assistant Superintendent of the American Zinc Co., Mascot, Tenn.

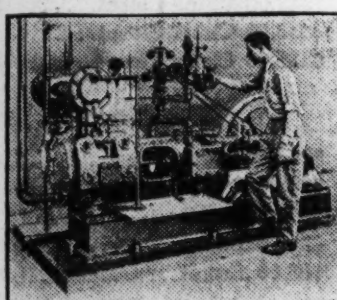
Valerius, McNutt & Hughes, Mining Geologists, Tulsa, Ok.

D. P. Hynes, Mining Engineer, Chicago.

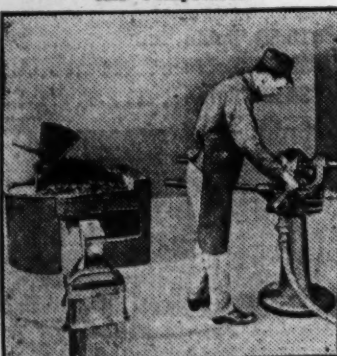
P. K. Horner, Superintendent, Tanganyika Concession, Kariakungu, Africa.

By the introduction of the microscope the analytical work in the ore dressing laboratory of the School of Mines and Metallurgy is now done in from a quarter to one-half the time ordinarily required for such work.

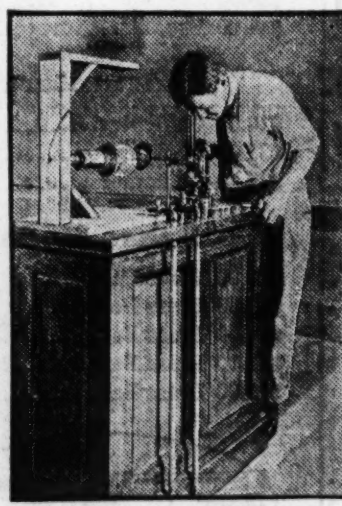
It would take a big book to even mention the achievements accomplished by the M. S. M. graduates and to those interested it would be well to write for full information, which will be promptly and gladly furnished.



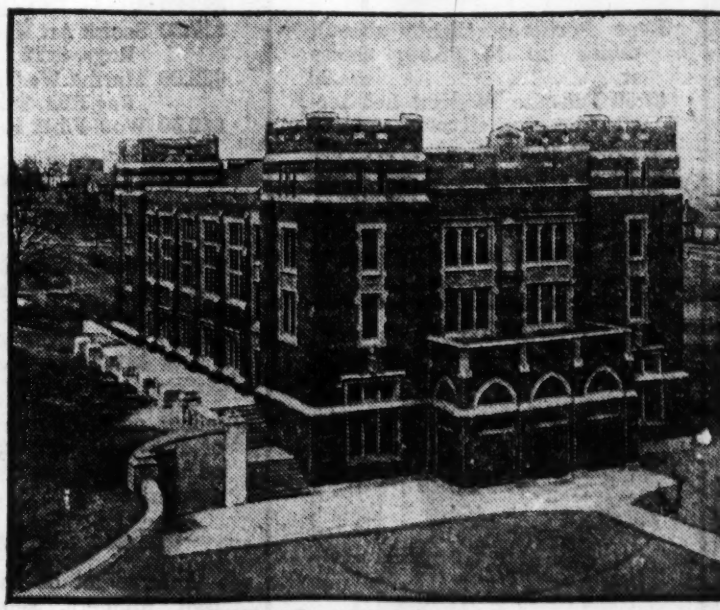
Air Compressor.



Rock Drill Sharpener.



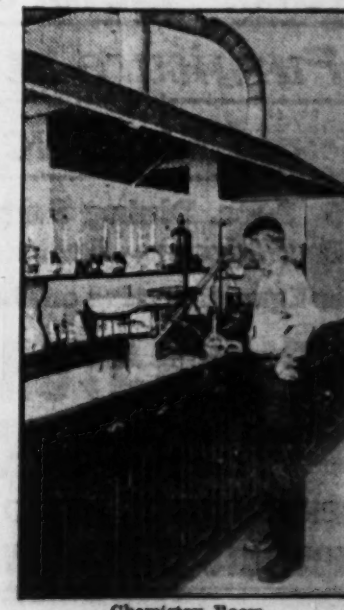
Microscopic Study of Metals.



New Gymnasium Building



Rock Drilling.



Chemistry Room.

Publications by the Teaching Staff of the Missouri School of Mines During the Past Year, 1915-16.

Missouri School of Mines Bulletins

- Comparative Tests of Piston Drill Bits, C. R. Forbes and L. M. Cummings.
 - Orifice Measurements of Air Delivered by Mine and Ventilating Fans, E. G. Harris.
 - Cupellation Losses in Assaying, H. T. Mann and C. Y. Clayton.
 - Geologic Criteria for Determining the Structural Position of Sedimentary Beds, G. H. Cox and C. L. Dake.
 - Bibliography on Ore Concentration by Oil Flotation, Jesse Cunningham.
- Issued in Bulletin Form, distributed free to interested parties.

Technical Press

- Recent Progress in Flotation, R. J. Anderson, Journal of the Franklin Institute—reprinted in The Chemical Engineer and The Canadian Mining Journal.
- The Flotation of Minerals, R. J. Anderson, Transactions American Institute of Mining Engineers—reprinted in Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.
- Oils for Flotation, C. Y. Clayton and C. E. Peterson, Mining and Scientific Press.
- Soap as a Frothing Agent in Flotation, M. H. Thornberry, Mining and Scientific Press.
- The Determination of Tartaric Acid With Potassium Permanganate, Reginald Dean, Chemical News, London.

- The Predetermination of Higher Harmonics in Alternating Current Transformer When the Impressed E. M. F. Is a Simple Harmonic Function of the Time, Geo. R. Dean, The (London) Electrician.
- Tars From Cannel Coal of the Middle Western States, J. C. Ingram, O. L. Lumaghi and F. Grotts, Proceedings American Chemical Society.
- Induced Reactions in the Analytical Chemistry of Lead, V. H. Gottschalk, American Chemical Society.
- The Effect of Borax in Matte Fusion, G. E. Johnson, The Engineering and Mining Journal.
- Questions Relating to Quadratic Equations, Geo. R. Dean, American Mathematical Monthly.
- Calculation of Long Distance Transmission Lines for Electrical Energy, Geo. R. Dean, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, St. Louis meeting.

Address All Communications to **SCHOOL OF MINES, ROLLA, MO.**

Continued From Preceding Page.

The Dnieper the change in the situation in five weeks is striking. At that time the Russians had just taken Caspovits and penetrated into Bukovina. Today they occupy all of Bukovina, have crossed the Galician frontier and are in possession of the town of Kolomea, with its important railroads, have cut the Lemberg-Bukovina railroad south of Stanislaw and Delatyna and sent cavalry forces up this line into the Jabloniec pass, as they have sent other cavalry into the Bukovina passes leading into Transylvania beyond the Carpathians.

Floods Check Operations. Substantially all of this progress was made several weeks ago and a flood in the Dnieper compelled a suspension of operations for some days. But recently we have been told by Petrograd that the operation has been resumed and the Russians are pressing northwest toward Stanislaw, which is close at hand, and aiming at Lemberg, which is north and west.

Acid Stomachs Are Dangerous

Nine-Tenths of All Stomach Trouble Due to Acidity, Says New York Physician.

A well-known New York physician who has made a special study of stomach and intestinal diseases recently made the startling statement that nearly all intestinal trouble, as well as many diseases of the organs, are directly traceable to excessive stomach acidity, commonly termed sour stomach or heartburn, which not only irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach, but may often cause gastritis and dangerous stomach ulcers.

Neglect, he says, easily leads to a chronic suppurative condition, commonly taken for indigestion, and is the principal cause for the indiscriminate swallowing of the various so-called patent digestive aids which bring only temporary and false relief.

In an acid condition of the stomach an artificial digestant whatever should be employed, as these are likely to merely pass the sour, burning acid on into the intestines, causing serious trouble there. Instead he recommends the use of some simple, harmless and inexpensive antacid, such as a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda, taken with a little hot or cold water right after meals or whenever distress is felt.

This simple remedy in just a few seconds from its entering the stomach neutralizes or sweetens all its sour acid contents. Dissolves the dangerous acidity and there will be no need for medicine, promptly ceases. Sufferers from acidity will find that this simple remedy will get a few minutes of the electricity of the stomach from their druggists and give the treatment a trial. In view of the many varieties of antacids used for various purposes, stomach acidity should be careful to get it only in the bottled form, either in powder or tablets and in a sealed package to insure its purity.—ADV.

Bura's
1250 E. BROADWAY

SPECIALS FOR ALL THIS WEEK

Pure Cane Gran. 12 1/2 lbs. for \$1.00
Best Spaghetti or Macaroni 2 for 15c
Shredded Wheat 10c
Bourbon 10c
Doritos 10c
Argo Lump 10c
Robe Salmon 10c
Pilot Asparagus 10c
Bon Ton Coffee 10c
Lily Brand Chili 10c
Big 10c
Wisconsin Full Cream Cheese 20c
Cooked Beans 10c
Tomato Soup 10c
New Pack Shrimp 10c
Deviled Ham 10c
Lard 10c
Chamberlain's Pure Vanilla Extract 10c
Salad Dressing 10c
Molasses 10c
Jack Frost Baking Powder 10c
Wilson's Baked Beans 10c
Fresh Roasted Peas 10c
Morton Free-Running Salt 10c
Parasol 10c
Big 10c
Fly Paper 10c
Hayle Horse Radish Mustard 10c
Caviar 10c
Scouring Powder 10c
Deliver 10c
Fancy 10c
Bever 10c
Zinfandel 10c
Grandchild 10c

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IN YOUR KIT

for WAR or

Summer OUTINGS

is preparedness of a practical sort—against certain ills you are sure to experience. Thirty to sixty drops of Radway's Ready Relief in a half glass of water will relieve almost instantly Cramps, Colic, Camp Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Heartburn or Wind Colic. Put up in a carton; safe for packing. At all druggists.

25c, 50c, \$1.00 Sizes

New, Positive Treatment

to Remove Hair or Fuzz

(Ready Notes)

Women are fast leaving the value of the use of Salicylic Acid for removing hair or fuzz from face, neck or arms. It is made with some powerful disinfectant and water and spread on the hairy skin. In 1 or 2 minutes it rubs off the water washed and every bit of hair has disappeared. No more hair. If you are careful to buy genuine Salicylic Acid.—ADV.

cently we have been told by Petrograd that the operation has been resumed and the Russians are pressing northwest toward Stanislaw, which is close at hand, and aiming at Lemberg, which is north and west.

Roughly speaking, then, the situation in the southern half of the eastern front has been at all times a three at Lemberg created by two Russian armies, one in the North and one in the South moving around the flanks and striking at the rear of the main Austro-German army, which is defending the Lemberg region along the Stripsa.

But this situation has only developed slowly. Five weeks ago the Russian operations in the North were brought to a complete standstill and the Russians were compelled to retreat at some points by the great German counter-offensive coming east and south out of Kovel and striking at the Russian flank along the Stripsa toward Kolk and Sokul.

Menaced by the flanking attack, the Russians passed to the defensive and we had two weeks of confused fighting along the Stripsa and due north of Lutsk. But at the end of that time the German counter-attack seems to have lost its force. Then the Russians again passed to the offensive and Berlin and Vienna conceded a considerable retirement of their armies. This retreat brought back the Stripsa River, which flows northward parallel to the Stripsa some 20 miles to the west. Along the whole front the line straightened out and the Russians' position was no longer a salient, but a straight line, its northern end resting upon the Pripiet marshes.

Stokhod Line Yields. Again we had a considerable pause. Behind the Stokhod the Germans had prepared lines of very great strength and Russian attacks were steadily beaten back. For two weeks the line of the Stokhod held and there were many evidences that the Russians had determined to abandon their offensive in this region and carry it further south. But within the last two days there has been a new Russian advance across the Stokhod and little more than 20 miles east of Kovel. Again, after some delay, the Russians seem to have overcome the German resistance and are once more going forward toward Kovel. They have now no natural obstacle between them and Kovel until they actually reach the town, which is on the Turja River, a stream which runs parallel to the Stokhod and the Stripsa and also enters the Pripiet marshes. Presumably, although it is too soon to be sure yet, the Germans are now planning to draw back behind the Stokhod and there make their final defense of the vitally important railroad junction of Kovel.

Meanwhile the Russians, when they were temporarily checked at the Stokhod, turned their attention to the South and began to push forward masses of troops up the valley of the Stripsa on both banks until they reached the confluence of the Stripsa and the Lupa not far from the old Austrian frontier. Here the Austro-German armies made a stand and were heavily defeated and driven across the Lupa and back from the hills to the south of the stream. Still pressing on, the Russians entered Galicia and joined hands with those other Russians who had been held up before Brody for many weeks. With little delay the Austrians, threatened in flank and rear, turned out of Brody and are now falling back at full speed along the Lemberg-Brody-Rovno Railroad and are at least 10 miles west of Brody already, which means they are less than 40 miles east of Lemberg.

Nearer Lemberg Than Yesterday. The Russian armies which have come down the Stripsa and along the Rovno-Lemberg Railroad are actually far nearer to Lemberg than the Austro-German armies, which have been standing so successfully before Tarnopol and behind the Stripsa River. These armies are nearly 80 miles east of Lemberg, the Russian armies west of Brody are less than 40. Unless the Russian armies are now promptly checked, the Austro-German armies will have to retreat very shortly to avoid being enveloped and compelled to surrender. The Russian army coming out of Brody already threatens to intervene between Lemberg and these Austro-German armies.

Meantime, away to the South, as has been mentioned, the Russian armies in this region are approaching Stanislaw and aiming at Lemberg along the Lemberg-Casnovits Railroad. Presumably as the Brody army is endeavoring to get between the Austro-German forces on the Stripsa and Lemberg, coming down from the north, this Russian army is seeking to cut in between the same Austro-German army and Lemberg from the south. North and south these Russian armies are already further west than the German and Austrian forces on the Stripsa, while the Brody force is actually nearer Lemberg.

situation would still be menaced by the Russian army moving south of the Dnieper and between that river and the Carpathians. If this army were able to keep on it would cut the railroads crossing the Carpathians between Lemberg and Hungary, and it would also threaten the flank of the armies standing behind the Gnila Lupa and before Lemberg. Two years ago it was precisely this threat which compelled the Austrians to abandon Lemberg after their great defeat and rout on the line of the Bug and the Gnila Lupa.

The Russians will presently take Lemberg unless both of their great flank operations, the one from Brody southwest, the other from the front of Stanislaw northwest, are beaten down and brought to a halt. Temporarily the floods of the Dnieper checked the southern thrust, the German attack from Kovel compelled the relinquishment of the northern. But both have been resumed and in addition the Russians still further to the north are again advancing toward Kovel and its capture is a possibility, although it is more likely that the Austro-Germans will stand on prepared lines behind the Turja, as they did behind the Stripsa and the Stokhod and that the Russian will be held up at least temporarily.

The fall of Kovel will compel the Germans to carry their eastern front back from the Bug from the Austrian frontier north to Brest-Litovsk and would mean a retirement of nearly 20 miles from Pinsk, where they now stand. It would probably mean the retirement of a greater portion of all the Russian territory now occupied, aside from Poland, but such a retirement would bring the Germans behind the admirable defensive lines of the Bug and the Niemen. It would shorten their lines by at least a third and give them far better railroad resources. Such a general retirement is by no means to be expected in the immediate future, at the very least. But if it comes subsequently it must be viewed from its political rather than its military angle to appreciate its meaning.

On the military side it will give Germany a shorter and better line to hold, but on the moral side it will deprive her of half of all the Russian territory she holds and indicate the decline in German resources.

Recent Results Summarized.

Briefly now, what have been the results of nearly two months of Russian activity in the East? Taking the Russian statement the Czar's forces have

already captured over 20,000 Austro-German troops.

Our own American consular agents in Russia, who have looked after Russian prisoners, agree that the Russian forces have been uniformly trustworthy in the matter of prisoners, therefore the latest may be accepted, despite natural Austrian denial. The capture of artillery and supplies has been enormous. Moreover all this is going forward steadily.

Continued on Next Page.

GOLDMAN BROS. GIGANTIC REDUCTION SALE!

Come early and get your pick of the bargains! Do not wait! Do not delay! We have selected many bargains from our entire stock which we will close out regardless of cost. We only enumerate a number of them here. We WILL CLOSE THEM OUT FOR CASH OR CREDIT—30, 60 and 90 days' time considered cash. This gigantic sale will in no way interfere with our regular customers who wish to buy on credit. We will arrange terms to suit anyone wishing to make purchases on credit. Come to this great sale. Don't forget our great Free Dinner Set offer, included in this sale.

DRESSERS	BACHELOR CHIFFO-ROBES	LIBRARY TABLES	DAVENETTE SUITES	DAVENETTES	BRASS BEDS
Were \$18.50—now.....\$ 9.75	Were \$21.75—now.....\$12.75	Were \$10.50—now.....\$ 5.85	Were \$40.00—now.....\$29.75	Were \$32.50—now.....\$24.75	Were \$18.50—now.....\$12.75
Were \$19.75—now.....\$12.75	Were \$23.50—now.....\$17.50	Were \$12.50—now.....\$ 8.75	Were \$49.75—now.....\$39.75	Were \$39.75—now.....\$29.75	Were \$25.00—now.....\$19.75
Were \$22.50—now.....\$15.50	Were \$27.50—now.....\$19.75	Were \$15.50—now.....\$10.50	Were \$65.00—now.....\$47.50	Were \$47.50—now.....\$39.75	Were \$30.00—now.....\$22.50
KITCHEN CABINETS	GO-CARTS	RUGS	DINING TABLES	BUFFETS	IRON BEDS
Were \$18.75—now.....\$12.75	Were \$ 9.75—now.....\$ 5.85	Were \$15.50—now.....\$10.50	Were \$17.50—now.....\$11.75	Were \$21.75—now.....\$14.75	Were \$10.00—now.....\$ 5.50
Were \$22.50—now.....\$16.75	Were \$11.75—now.....\$ 7.75	Were \$18.50—now.....\$12.75	Were \$21.75—now.....\$15.50	Were \$25.00—now.....\$17.75	Were \$15.00—now.....\$ 9.75
Were \$25.00—now.....\$18.75	Were \$14.75—now.....\$ 9.75	Were \$22.50—now.....\$16.75	Were \$24.75—now.....\$18.75	Were \$27.50—now.....\$19.75	Were \$18.00—now.....\$11.75

\$1 Down Buys This Massive Colonial Dining Suite
\$2.50 Cash and \$2.50 Each Month



FREE! \$1 Down Buys This "Brassoid" Bed Outfit

Something new—cannot tarnish. This outfit consists of 1 Massive Bed, 1 Mattress and Spring, on special sale—\$1.00 down.....**\$16.40**

IF YOU LIVE OUT OF ST. LOUIS SEND FOR OUR NEW FREE CATALOG
WE SEND ON EASY PAYMENTS OR CASH. NO MATTER WHERE YOU LIVE. WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO YOUR TOWN ON ALL PURCHASES!

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Vacation Time Is Here

No matter where or how you spend your vacation, you will meet old friends and make new acquaintances, and you will want to look as well dressed and as prosperous as they do. Nothing you can wear will so add to your appearance as a beautiful genuine Diamond. If you are limited in ready money, you can open a charge account with us and pay in small amounts monthly after your vacation is over. Your credit is good at

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12 Size Thin Model Elgin \$12 \$1.20 MONTH

FREE EXAMINATION

BOSTON DENTAL CO., 620 Olive Street

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

THE SECRET OF HAIR LIKE THIS

How to Judge a Woman by Her Hair

Continued From Preceding Page.

ily and the latest captures point to a new demoralization in Austrian ranks. In addition not less than 15,000 square miles of territory, including all of Bukovina, have been reconquered. This is an area but little smaller than the combined area of French and Belgian districts occupied by the Germans. As to the moral effect upon the world of the Russian success, it cannot be exaggerated, because it demonstrates that the reverses of a year ago were only temporary and that Russia has found herself again, succeeded in transforming herself industrially and managed to equip new millions, behind which, as the world knows, there are still other millions. In men Russia was always the richest of the allies, but the real problem of the war was whether she could supply the men with guns and ammunition. She has solved the problem.

Conversely the Russian success has disclosed Austrian weakness; the consequences of the Austrian defeats in recent weeks have been nearly as costly as those of her earlier disasters after the Marne. These weaknesses in Austria make her establishment have again set on foot rumors of a separate peace with Austria, but there seems no real foundation for such rumors as yet. One thing the Russian success has done, and that is to terminate the Austrian menace to Italy. The Austrian campaign in the Trentino has been abandoned and the troops concentrated there have in large numbers been sent to support the beaten troops in Galicia.

Balkan Situation Important.
An odd detail is the report from Sofia of the dispatch of Turkish troops to Galicia to save the Austrians. This certainly is an ironical turn of fate, that the proud Hapsburg empire should be compelled to ask the Ottoman for aid. Soltan, who saved Vienna from the Osmanli, might well turn in his grave at this new alignment of Europe.

But the recall of Austrian and German troops from the Balkans must presently have a very considerable bearing upon conditions there. Unquestionably if the Bulgarians find themselves left unsupported to face the British, French and Serbs they will question the advantage of their latest alliance, and a single defeat, far from improbable, since the Bulgarians will be outnumbered and outgunned, may change the whole situation in the Near East.

After all there can be no hope of peace in Europe until the allies are completely exhausted or have succeeded in cutting the German line to Constantinople and restoring and enlarging Serbia to serve as a bulwark against Austro-German expansion toward the Near East. Russia, Britain and France, and for that matter Italy, have every reason to desire the complete breaking of the alliance between the Sultan and the Hohenzollern, which is a menace to their colonies and a constant peril to the peace of their territories inhabited by millions of Moslems.

Russian advance from Erzerum is already threatening the Turk in Asia Minor; a new campaign from Samsun, where all the circumstances recall Wellington's famous stand at Torres Vedras and subsequent successful advance to Madrid and Toulouse, seems assured and this campaign, if successful, may contribute more than either of the present great drives to bringing about peace, since it will deprive Germany of the only considerable prize of war for her: it will, in fact, eliminate that place in the sun, so dear to German hearts and so completely achieved by Mackensen's great Balkan campaign last year.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO BE OPEN FOR SEASON TOMORROW

Standard Will Begin Saturday and Gayety Sunday—Regular Plays at American.

The Grand Opera House, oldest of downtown theaters, will be the first to open for the 1916-1917 season, its first vaudeville program being announced to begin tomorrow. Karmel, Prince of India, is the headliner, and the Society Circus, by Ernest Evans and a company, is another feature.

The Standard Theater will be opened Saturday night, with Jack Reid and his burlesquers, entitled "The Record Breakers." The Gayety Theater will open next Sunday afternoon, Aug. 13, with "Harry Hastings' Big Show," headed by Dan Coleman, Irish comedian.

The American Theater will again be the home of melodrama, musical shows and other forms of audible entertainment, after a season in the movies. Its opening date has not been announced.

WOMEN TO HAVE GARDNER NIGHT

Woodrow Wilson Club to Devote Meeting to gubernatorial nominee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Missouri Women's Woodrow Wilson Club will be held at the club's headquarters, College of Liberal Arts, Grand and Delmar avenues, Monday evening. This meeting is to be a distinctive "Gardner-for-Governor" night, at which Mrs. P. D. Gardner was to have been guest of honor, but she is absent from the city on account of illness.

After the business of the evening, the members will be entertained with humorous readings of the "Mid South" by Mrs. Gilbert Beckley. During September the third of the club's series of card parties will be given at the Planters Hotel.

HEMBESTITCHING while you wait. 50 per yard on straight work; curtains, table cloths, sheets, pillow cases. Plume Co., 629 N. W. way.

GOOD WAR NEWS AIDS SHOPS

London Woman Buys Suit for Husband for Peace War.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Bright news from the war zones is the best stimulation to shopping; bad news from the front has quite the reverse effect. "Perhaps the greatest optimism on a day when all the communications of the allies were favorable," said a West End shopkeeper, "was the woman who came to the men's department of our store and bought a civilian outfit for her soldier-husband at a bargain price. 'The war will be over in three months,' she announced. 'When the men come back clothes will go up. My husband will find that I have everything ready for him when he puts away his khaki.'"

Invest Your Vacation Money. Diamond Rings, pay \$1 a week. Lofis Bros. & Co., 24 floor, 808 N. 8th st.

Militiamen's Relief Garden Party.

Preparations are being made by wives and mothers of "I" Company, National Guards of Missouri, for a garden and card party, at the

Queen's Daughters Clubhouse, at 3730 Lindell boulevard, Saturday evening, Aug. 12, for relief of dependent families of Missouri militiamen.

Estate of Charles Sueme.

Inventory of the property of Charles Sueme, filed in the Probate Court yesterday. His personality consisting of stocks, \$3000; insurance, \$1500; cash, \$1123; chattels, \$12,508.29; totaling \$23,909.52. Realty owned by him consisted of his residence at 2721 Dickson street,

a three-story factory building at 2228 Dickson and a lumber yard on Twenty-third street. He was the president of the Western Box and Furniture Co.

ILLUSTRATION SUPREME, WHO, WITH HIS ROYAL TROUPE OF ORIENTAL DANCERS, WILL PRESENT A SERIES OF THE MOST ASTONISHING MYSTICAL

Buettner's Semi-Annual Furniture Cleanup

enters upon its second week with all sale lots regrouped and refilled and prices slashed to be low cost. Attend—whether you wish to furnish an entire home, or need but a piece or two



\$18.00 Ivory Chiffonier for \$9.75

Well constructed, with cane back; an odd piece, priced to close out quickly:

\$24.00 Odd White Enamel Dresser.....\$14.75
\$27.55 Odd White Enamel Dresser.....\$18.50
\$31.50 Ivory Enamel Dresser.....\$24.00
\$37.50 Ivory Enamel Dresser.....\$29.50
\$22.50 Old White Enamel Toilet Table.....\$14.50

\$32.50 "Duofold" Beds for \$24.75

In fumed oak finish and upholstered in handsome brown leather.

\$35.00 "Duofold" Beds.....\$27.50
\$39.50 "Duofold" Beds.....\$31.75
\$42.00 "Duofold" Beds.....\$34.50
\$48.00 "Duofold" Beds.....\$39.00

\$10 Steel "Vernis Martin" Beds, \$6.75

The 2-inch continuous post kind—at a price hardly representing factory cost.

\$12.50 Vernis Martin Steel Bed.....\$8.75
\$15.00 Vernis Martin Steel Bed.....\$10.25
\$18.50 Vernis Martin Square Steel Bed.....\$12.35
\$15.00 Brass Bed.....\$9.25
\$19.00 Brass Bed.....\$12.75

\$125 William & Mary 10-Pc. Din. Room Sets,

Made of carefully selected materials and splendidly constructed throughout. Handsomely finished in Jacobean oak. Set consists of 6 chairs, buffet, china closet, extension table and serving table.....

\$89.75

\$25 Upholstered Rockers, \$14.75

For the living room; well made and upholstered with good quality tapestry.

\$27.00 Tapestry Rocker or Arm Chair.....\$17.50
\$32.00 Tapestry Rocker or Arm Chair.....\$22.50
\$35.00 Brown Velour Rocker or Arm Ch.....\$24.75
\$42.50 Tapestry Wing Rocker or Arm Ch.....\$31.25

\$8.50 Library Tables, \$5.25

Made of mahogany in dull finish. Have drawer and bottom shelf.

\$14.00 Mahogany Library Tables.....\$10.75
\$20.00 Mahogany Library Tables.....\$16.50
\$24.50 Mahogany Library Tables.....\$19.25
\$32.00 Mahogany Library Tables.....\$26.40
\$40.00 Mahogany Library Tables.....\$32.50

\$22.50 Sample Four-Burner Gas Ranges, \$14.75

The celebrated "New Method" make with 16-inch oven and broiler.

\$32.50 "New Method" Gas Ranges.....\$27.50
\$34.75 "New Method" Gas Ranges.....\$29.75
\$37.50 "New Method" Gas Ranges.....\$31.50
\$40.00 "New Method" Gas Ranges.....\$37.00

Extra Specials

—while the quantities last.

\$2 Folding Sewing Tables, —in natural finish. Equipped with 36 inch measure.....\$1.75

\$15 Sample Dressers, —in golden oak finish. Equipped with large mirror.....\$7.95

\$4 Iron Bed Springs, —made entirely of iron, for brass or iron beds.....\$2.85

\$1.50 Magazine Racks, —finished in fumed oak in Mission style. Have four shelves.....85c

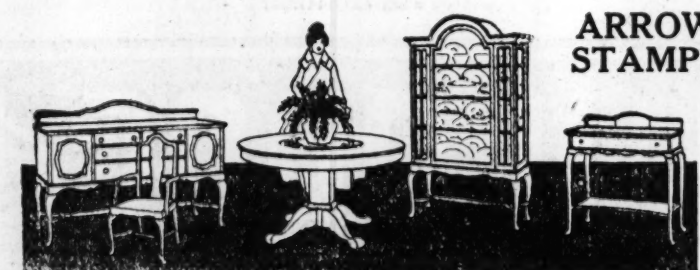
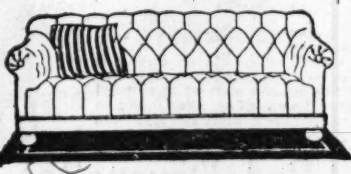
75c Oak Taborets, —fumed oak, Mission style finish.....35c

\$3 Canvas Cots, —also a limited number of wire cots. Both styles fold up.....\$1.95

\$1.50 Step Ladder Stools, —a splendidly made style — needed in each and every home.....65c

\$7.50 Refrigerators, —of hardwood, gold-en oak finish. Lined with galvanized steel.....\$5.50

\$25 Parlor Suites, —3 pieces, made of mahogany, covered with Boston leather.....\$13.50



ARROW STAMPS

Buettner's

N. E. Cor. Washington Ave. at Eighth St. Ask About the Buettner Protective Club Plan

Out They Go Monday

\$20 & \$22.50 SUITS

In This Mighty Clean-Up Sale at

A \$10 bill at this store tomorrow will buy a \$20 or \$22.50 pure wool, faultlessly Tailored Suit. This is, without question, the biggest Suit offer in all St. Louis. These garments are the products of three noted manufacturers, located in Chicago, Baltimore and New York. We can't give you their names, but the same goods are being sold right here in town at double and more this price.

Men's PANTS—Out They Go

\$2.50 PANTS \$1.33 \$3.50 PANTS \$1.88 \$5.00 PANTS \$2.88

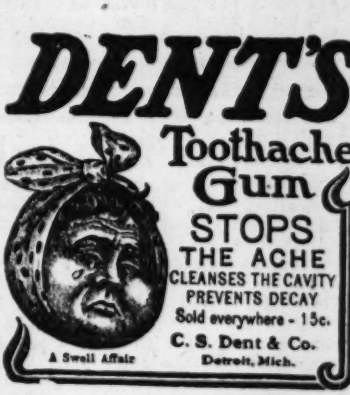
WEIT N. W. Cor. 8th & Washington Av.



AT YOUR CLUB
A T your club, at your druggist, at all good hotels and cafes you will find Pluto, Nature's remedy for indigestion, constipation, kidney, liver and stomach troubles.

Your Physician Prescribes PLUTO WATER PHYSIC

Health and Rest
See the Resorts and Country Board offers on the first Want Page—especially Sunday.



DENT'S Toothache Gum STOPS THE ACHE
CLEANSES THE CAVITY PREVENTS DECAY
Sold everywhere - 15c. C. S. Dent & Co. Detroit, Mich.

Summer on the Farm!
Hoi for the place where winds tempt and one can money round unempt. See the Resorts and Country Board ads on the first Want page—especially Sunday.

Time NOW to Plan That OUTING

GOLD FISH HALLER'S 1-quart Standing Fish Globe, extra smooth finish; 1 fish, pebbles, moss and food.....49c
Gold Fish, 10c up. Fish Moss that grows. 10c bunch. Haller's Natural Fish Food, 10c box.
Out-of-town People: When Ordering Fish, Send 10c for Shipping Post. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
Haller's Bird Stores 523 FRANKLIN AVENUE 1219 MARKET ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

GRAND OPERA 10-20 HOUSE

WE STRIVE TO DO THE IMPOSSIBLE—PLEASE EVERYBODY
OPENS MONDAY AT 11 A. M.
KAR-MI, PRINCE OF INDIA

ILLUSTRATION SUPREME, WHO, WITH HIS ROYAL TROUPE OF ORIENTAL DANCERS, WILL PRESENT A SERIES OF THE MOST ASTONISHING MYSTICAL

ERNEST EVANS & COMPANY OFFERING A DANCING REVIEW.

NATIONAL CITY FOUR Harmony Singers and Comedians
BETTIE FORD In an Aerial Tango
EVELYN ZA BELLE Singer and Violinist
HARRIS & LYMAN Comedy Singing and Talking Skit
OUR SHOW RUNS CONTINUOUSLY FROM 11 A. M. TO 11 P. M. EVERY DAY

J. EDMUND DAVIES & CO. In "THE INGRATE"
WILLIAMS & CULVER Offering a Variety Stage Show
OXFORD TRIO Animated Weekly and Comedy PICTURES

PARK THEATER THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN BEGINNING TOMORROW
THE ENCORES OF 1916 Musical—Comedy—Opera—Novelties
Last Time Tonight, The Bohemian Girl.
NEXT WEEK—SAN TOY.

Hamilton Skydome Easton & Hamilton
Tonight TAYLOR and ARNOLD in "MUSICAL NONSENSE," a 3-act good act beginning Monday, for 8 days. RUTAN SONG BILLS, singing novelties and others. Danced attraction, ETHEL CLAYTON in "A WOMAN'S WAY."

The Big Cool Place on the Hill.
FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS All Market, Taylor and Lucile Cars DIRECT to Park Every Evening and Sunday Afternoon.
Vaudeville, Dancing & Swimming Band Concerts With Eats

SWIM AT ARNOLD'S BEACH VALLEY PARK, MO.
SAFEST BEACH ON THE MERAMEC NO DROWNINGS IN 15 YEARS FRISCO OR MO. PAC. RY.

BASEBALL TODAY BROWNS vs. BOSTON
Tickets on Sale at Grand-Leader and Metropolitan Cigar Store.

STANDARD REAL BURLESQUE SEASON 1916-17 OPENS
Saturday Night, Aug. 12
America's Favorite Burlesque Show!
JACK REID AND HIS Record Breakers
EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE TITLE

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

LYRIC SKYDOME

Delmar at Taylor

'Pauline Frederick in "The Woman in the Case" Charles Chaplin in "One A. M." Paramount Pictograph

Bray Cartoon Dave Silverman and His Ten-Piece Orchestra Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday: Marguerite Clark in "Little Lady Eileen"

WEST END LYRIC—Delmar at Euclid
"Cooled by Iced Air." Same Show as Lyric Skydome
Evenings: 7 and 9 P. M.

COLUMBIA TODAY AND ENTIRE WEEK 11 A. M. CONTINUOUS TO 11 P. M.
BILLIE BURKE in 14th Chapter "Gloria's Romance" FRANK KEENAN in "HONOR THY NAME" MAE MARSH in "THE MARRIAGE OF MOLLY" KEYSTONE COMEDIANS in "WINGS AND WHEELS"

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION: 10c CHARLES CHAPLIN in "ONE A. M." 20c KINGS Today, Continuous 2 to 5 Mat. Daily; 2 to 5 Evns.; 8:30 to 11

King's Highway Near Delmar—Program Today and Entire Week DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "THE HALF BREED" BESSIE BARRISCALE in "THE PAYMENT" DE WOLF HOPPER in "POOR PAPA" KEYSTONE COMEDIANS in "THE SURF GIRLS" BILLIE BURKE in "THE FLOATING TRAP" 14th Chapter "Gloria's Romance"

Lyric, 6th & Pine Cooled by Iced Air Today—Double Program JOSE COLLINS in "The House of Golden Windows" and BLANCHETTE SWEET in "THE SWEETERS" MONDAY CLEO RIDGELY and WALLACE REED in "The House of Golden Windows" and CHAS. CHAPLIN in 2 part comedy, "ONE A. M."

SHENANDOAH Evns. 7:15 and 9—Mats. Sat., Sun. All Seats 10c. Today and Tomorrow. Free when 10c worth of "Blasting Love." Tuesday and Wednesday. ANITA STEWART in "The Darling of Diana" 4th Chapter, "Grip of Evil."

GRAND CENTRAL GRAND AND LUCAS AVE. HOUSE PETERS "THE MAIL" CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "ONE A. M." 4th Chap. "Is Humanity in the Grip of Evil?" Continuous 2 to 11 P. M. Afternoon, 10c; Night, 10c and 15c.

CENTRAL—Sixth and Market ADMISION, 10 CENTS. ALL DAY. THIRD AND LAST WEEK. U-N-D-I-N-E

EXCURSIONS. EXCURSIONS.

LARGEST AND FAVORITE EXCURSION STEAMER

POPULAR EXCURSIONS To Alton & Chautauque Every Tue., Wed., Thur., Fri. Family. Lv. 9:30 A. M., Ret. 4 P. M. Adults, 25c; Children, 15c. SUNDAYS TO ALTON AND PICTURESQUE ILLINOIS RIVER Lv. Local St. Bus. 10 A. M., Ret. 6:30 P. M. Round Trip, 50c. Children, 25c. MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS Sun., Tues. and Thurs. Leave 8 P. M. Fare 10c. Main 15c.

OFFICE, 15 OLIVE STREET.

This Coupon is Worth \$1 Cash

Any new patient presenting this coupon at the National Dental Co. will receive \$1 dental work free when \$1 worth of more work is done to demonstrate our methods in up-to-date, high-grade dentistry. Clip this and use it.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO OUT-OF-TOWN PATIENTS. Your old plate is broken, send it to us and let us repair it. Set of Teeth.....\$5.00 Gold Fillings.....\$2.00 and up Bridge Work.....\$2.00 and up Extracting.....50c ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

NATIONAL DENTAL CO. Open Daily 8:30 to 6. Sundays 9 to 1. 720 OLIVE STREET Lady Attendant

EVERSTICK SUCTION

SPECIAL UNTIL AUG. 20

ANY NEW PATIENT PRESENTING THIS COUPON AT THE NATIONAL DENTAL CO. WILL RECEIVE \$1 DENTAL WORK FREE WHEN \$1 WORTH OF MORE WORK IS DONE TO DEMONSTRATE OUR METHODS IN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-GRADE DENTISTRY. CLIP THIS AND USE IT.

ANY NEW PATIENT PRESENTING THIS COUPON AT THE NATIONAL DENTAL CO. WILL RECEIVE \$1 DENTAL WORK FREE WHEN \$1 WORTH OF MORE WORK IS DONE TO DEMONSTRATE OUR METHODS IN UP-TO-DATE, HIGH-GRADE DENTISTRY. CLIP THIS AND USE IT.

Indoor Life Makes Fat

TRY OIL OF KOREIN TO KEEP WEIGHT DOWN, OR TO REDUCE SUPERFLUOUS FAT.

People who are confined within doors and who are deprived of fresh, invigorating air and exercise must take precaution to guard against over-stoutness, as fat acquired by indoor life is unhealthy and a danger to the vital organs of the body. Lack of exercise in the fresh air is said to weaken the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, so that it is unable to produce strong muscles and vitality, and the formation of unsightly and unhealthy fat is the result.

If you are 15 or 20 pounds above normal weight you are daily drawing on your reserve strength and are constantly lowering your vitality by carrying this excess burden. Any person who is satisfied in their own mind that they are too stout are advised to go to Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. or a good druggist and get a box of oil of korein capsules and take one after each meal and one just before retiring at night.

Even a few treatments has been reported to show a noticeable reduction in weight, improved digestion and a return of the old energy. Footprints become lighter and the skin less flabby in appearance as superfluous fat disappears. Oil of korein is inexpensive, cannot injure and helps the digestion. No person who wants to reduce 15 or 20 pounds is advised to give this treatment a trial.

PUBLIC LECTURES DURING THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION

Noted Members of Society Will Be Heard Here Aug. 24-28—About 400 Delegates Expected.

The program committee of the American Section of the Theosophical Society has arranged for four public lectures during the annual convention, which will be held in St. Louis Aug. 24-28. Among the lecturers will be Augustus F. Knudsen, director of the Institute of Theosophy, at "Krotona," Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal., and Albert P. Warrington, president of the American Section of the Theosophical Society, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and Ray Wadell, an attorney of Seattle, Wash.

The lectures Thursday and Friday evenings, at 8:30 o'clock, will be held at the Wednesday Club auditorium; lectures Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Aug. 26, 27 and 28, will be held at the Pantages Hotel. The principal public lecture will be on Monday evening by President A. P. Warrington, whose subject will be "Truth's Great Messengers." Four hundred delegates are expected.

JULIUS S. WALSH DENIES CHARGE IN RELATIVES' SUIT

Declares Agreement Giving Him Glass Stock Was Known to Sister-in-Law.

Julius S. Walsh, chairman of the board of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., yesterday filed in Circuit Judge Hennings' court an answer denying charges in the suit of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Julia M. Walsh, 434 Westminster place, and her son, Edward J. Walsh, for an accounting.

The trust company and Edward J. Humphreys are named as defendants with Julius S. Walsh in the case, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover \$455,777, the alleged value of stock in the Mississippi Glass Co. of New York, and dividends therefrom, which, it is asserted, were appropriated by Julius Walsh in a conspiracy with the other defendants. It is alleged that the stock and dividends properly belong to the estate of Julius Walsh's brother, Edward Walsh Jr., husband and father of the plaintiff, who died in 1901, and whose estate was handled by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. as administrator.

Walsh Denies Charges. Julius Walsh's answer sets forth that the Mississippi Glass Co. of New York was organized in 1874, Edward Walsh Jr. being its president, and that in 1904 all of its stock was taken over by the Mississippi Glass Co. of New York, which was formed in that year. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the Walsh estate owned 423 shares of stock in the Missouri Corporation, but that the trust company as administrator inventoried only 333 shares, permitting Julius Walsh to hold 90 shares as his own.

The exchange of stock at the time of reorganization was on the basis of 25 shares of stock in the new company for one in the old, it is alleged. The plaintiffs assert that as heirs of Edward Walsh Jr. they are entitled to the stock or its value, that Julius Walsh received for the 90 shares in the old company, and the dividends. The latter, in his answer, denies that the new company paid to the stockholders of the old company 25 shares for one or that he received any stock which he was not entitled. In regard to the 90 shares he says that an agreement was made between him and his brother in 1908 by which he (Julius) became the owner of them.

The answer further denies that stock of the Missouri company was valuable and sets forth that the concern was not doing a profitable business. Edward Walsh Jr., according to his brother, had indorsed notes for the company representing many thousands of dollars. After his death Julius became president of the Missouri company and indorsed the notes which his brother had guaranteed, thereby relieving the latter's estate from liability, the answer says.

Settlement Agreement Was Known. Denial also is made that the widow of Edward Walsh Jr. was induced by confidence in her brother-in-law to renounce her rights to administer the estate in favor of the trust company. It also is alleged that the agreement by which Julius became the owner of 90 shares was known to her and her son, and that the trust company was requested by them to not include these shares in the inventory, for which the trust company is now criticized.

According to the answer, the plaintiff, Edward J. Walsh, was an officer of both glass corporations and became the manager of the latter in 1912, after "capitulation" criticism" submitted by him to the New York corporation resulted in the removal of his predecessor. He severed his connection with both corporations in the spring of 1916, and last February brought a similar suit against his uncle in the New York Supreme Court, the answer states.

The trust company also filed an answer denying allegations and asserting that it faithfully administered the property.

Account Annual Reunion, Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad will sell round trip tickets to Peoria, Ill., Aug. 13 to 16, for \$3.00; return limit Aug. 17. For further information call Main 40.

F. W. Brown, G. F. & P. A., C. P. & St. L. R. R., St. Louis, Mo.

VARNISH TREE IN BLOOM AT BOTANICAL GARDENS

Its Appearance Attracts Visitors as They Enter Main Gate—Grounds at Best at Sunset.

A tree which attracts the interest of visitors as they enter the main gate of the Missouri Botanical Gardens is the varnish tree—koelreuteria paniculata—native of Japan and China. Its top is a mass of yellow blossoms and papery bladder-like seed pods, triangular in form with one black seed in each cell. The tree is ornamental, but not particularly refined. It is one of the economic trees, the sap, or secretion, being convertible into a lacquer or varnish, much used for furniture.

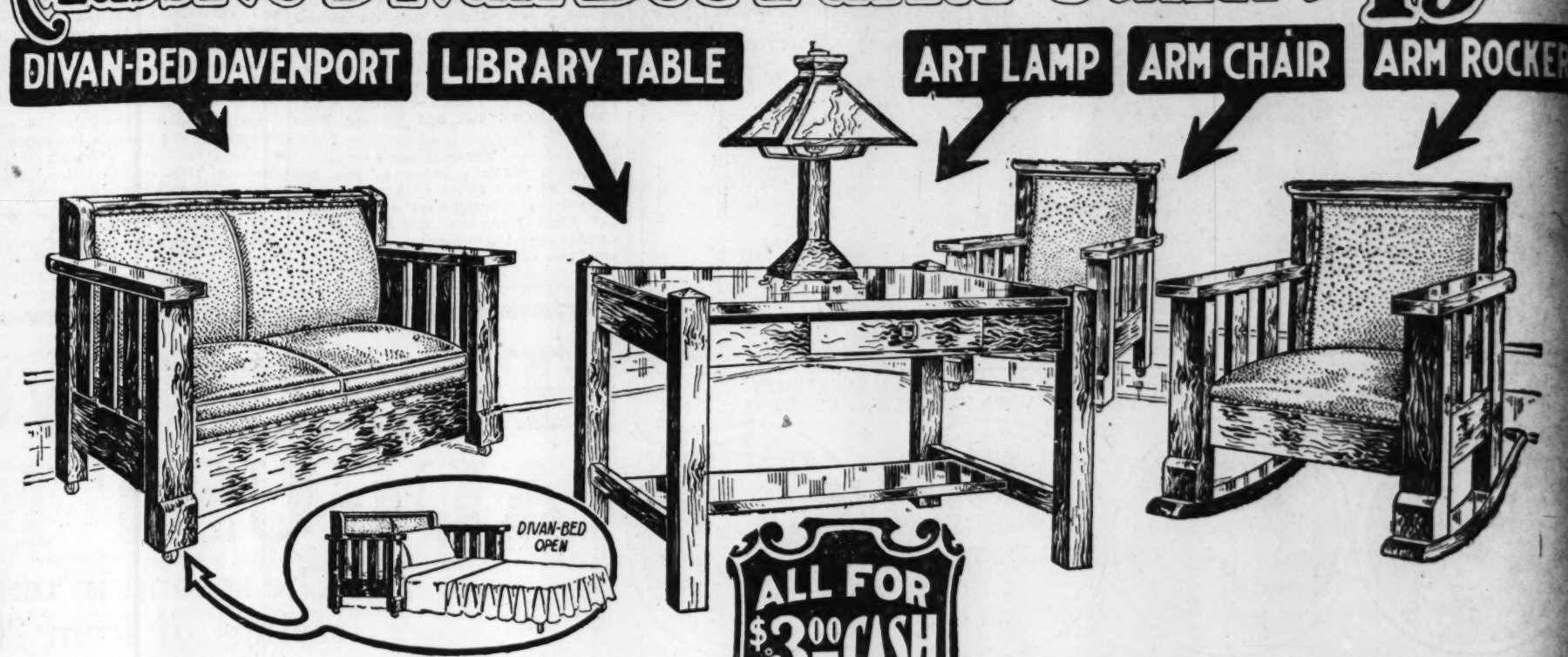
The Gardens are now most attractive at the hours between 6 and 7:30 o'clock, the closing hour, and even a half hour later on Sundays. The late Henry Shaw, founder of the garden, and donor of this beautiful place to the citizens of St. Louis, fully appreciated that the beauty of the garden was wonderful at the twilight hour, and his will so provides that the citizens of St. Louis would have an opportunity of seeing the garden at its best by specifying that it should be open "one-half hour after sunset on week days and one hour after sunset on Sundays."

Going Home for Your Vacation? Wear a handsome new diamond ring! Buy it at Lott's Bros. & Co., the National Credit Jewelers, 24 N. 8th St. Open evenings.

T. P. A. Will Have Outing. An outing will be given at Normandy Grove next Saturday by Post A. Missouri Division, T. P. A.

MAY, STERN & CO. August Sale

Massive Divan-Bed Parlor Outfit \$49.75



This Divan-Bed Outfit

Is one of the most attractive we have heretofore offered—it consists of a handsome Bed, Davenport, Arm Hooker, Arm Chair, Library Table and Art Lamp—constructed of solid oak in beautiful golden finish—and richly upholstered in fine quality imitation leather over beds of steel springs.

A Bed in Four Seconds

The Davenport can be instantly converted into a full-length bed, as shown in the small illustration above—it is constructed on the very latest principle so the bedding can remain under the seat and comes into position when the seat is turned—it is provided with a full set of regular bed springs like any ordinary bed.

ALL FOR \$3.00 CASH \$3.00 A MONTH

Library Table & Lamp

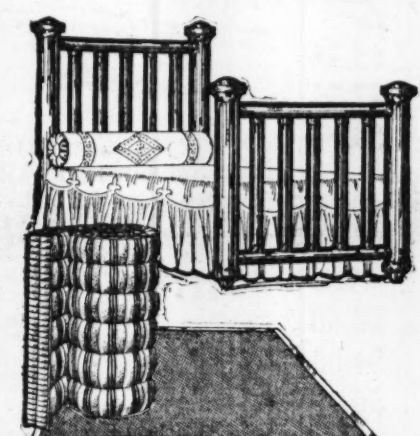
The Library Table is large and massive and matches the balance of this outfit—has 24x36-inch top, large drawer and broad lower shelf for books and magazines—the art lamp is extremely attractive in design—has heavy brass stand and art glass shade and is fitted for gas (with tubing) or for electricity (with cord).

The Price Is Only \$49.75

You have only to see this handsome outfit and compare it with anything shown elsewhere to appreciate what a wonderful value it is at the price we name—and the terms of payment are equally pleasing—only \$3 cash and \$3 a month—an offering you cannot afford to miss.

Gold Bed Outfit

2 1/2-in. Posts—4 3/4-in. Caps With Spring and Mattress.

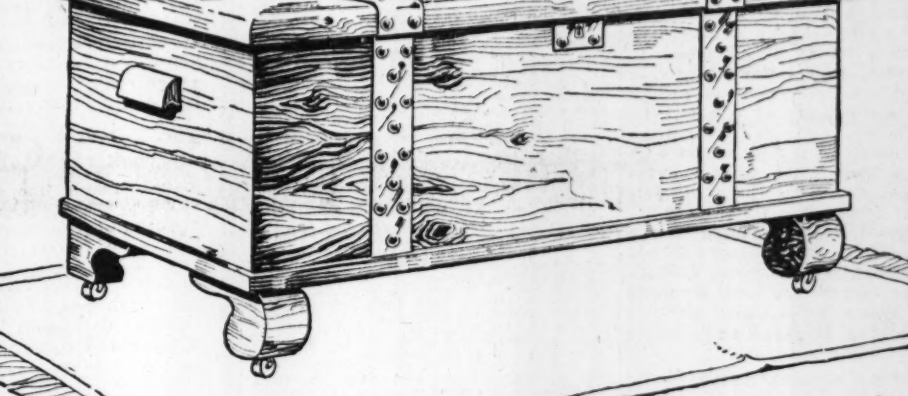


\$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 a Month

THIS outfit comprises a magnificent Vernis Martin gold-finished bed, with massive 2 1/2-inch posts, 1 1/2-inch fillers and 4 3/4-inch caps—complete with well-made mattress and all-iron spring with woven wire top—an actual \$25 value—for only \$16.50

Red Cedar Chest—Copper Trimmed

36-in. Long—Extra Deep and High

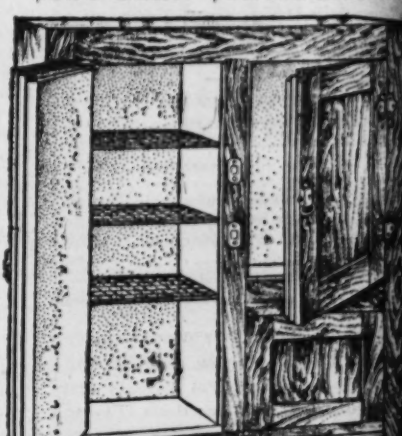


\$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 a Month

JUST 100 of these handsome Cedar Chests will go on sale this week at the unusually low price of \$7.95—they are made of the finest quality of genuine Red Cedar—massive in design—36 inches long—extra deep and high—trimmed with broad bands of genuine copper—finely finished—best value ever offered at this price.

Newest Side Icer Refrigerator

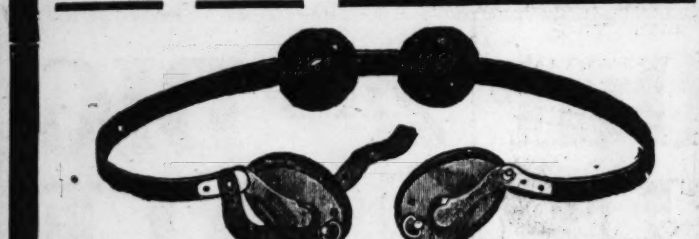
\$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 a Month



\$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 a Month

THIS Refrigerator is the biggest success of the season—the ice chamber is at the side and holds 100 pounds of ice—the provision compartment is extra large and easy to get at—an exceptional value at this price of \$16.75

ARE YOU RUPTURED!



Special Sale of All Trusses This Week \$1.00 for Your Old Truss, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

on the purchase of any of our perfect-fitting new Trusses at \$2.00 or over. Remember, we only have ONE price, and this same low price prevails on these three days. It simply means a straight saving to you of \$1.00 on our already low prices.

We carry the largest and most complete assortment of Trusses to be found in the Middle West—and our expert men can correctly fit any rupture, with perfect comfort—satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

50c for Your Old Truss, Thursday, Friday and Saturday

on the purchase of any of our perfect-fitting Trusses at \$2 or more. Don't wear an old, ill-fitting Truss when this great opportunity to get a new, perfect-fitting Truss for so little money presents itself.

NOTICE—This special sale occurs at our Seventh and St. Charles and Broadway and Market St. Stores only.

Our every-day low prices on Trusses, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.50 to \$9.00. The above special allowances this week only.

VIGOR-TONE DRUG PRICES

The great rejuvenating blood building strengthening medicine. If you are nervous, run down in general health, thin pale blood, loss of flesh, no appetite, can't sleep at night, stomach out of order, get a bottle of Vigor-Tone tomorrow. The first dose does good—you'll say it's the best remedy you have ever taken. Now when this hot weather has sapped the energy and life out of people is the very best time to take it.

Full pint bottles.....\$1.00

20-Mule-Team Balm, 1b. box.....50c

Quinine Hair Tonic, large bottle, 40c

Beef, Wine and Iron, pint bottle, 40c

Mentholatum.....17c and 35c

Sal Hepatica.....17c, 35c and 50c

Pink bottle Witch Hazel.....25c

Mentholatum.....17c and 35c

William's Talcum Powder.....12c

Pure Grape Juice, 4b. bottle.....35c

20c Rubber Face Sponges.....10c

KODAKS Finest Developing and Printing in the City—Roll, 10c

9-CUT-RATE DRUG STORES—9

JOHNSON-ENDERLE-PAULEY DRUG CO.

7th and St. Charles Grand and Robert Bernays and Lillian

Grand and Olive 8th and Pine Bernays and Lillian

Grand and Arsenal 4th and Chestnut Florissant and College

Player Piano

24 Rolls of Music FREE \$245 FREE

THE ENTIRE COMBINATION Player Bench

During the Summer months when our store is filled with real piano bargains we offer every prospective piano buyer exceptional inducements to move these big bargains immediately. Here is a rare chance to make good money.

HUMBOLDT Beautiful rich full size.....\$125.00

Easy Terms: \$5, \$6, \$7 Per Month

LESLIE BROS. Beautiful mahogany Upright Grand.....\$85.00

Easy Terms: \$8, \$9, \$10 Per Month

HAMPTON Circassian walnut—a beauty.....\$100.00

Easy Terms: \$8, \$9, \$10 Per Month

GERHARD Upright Grand—a snap.....\$95.00

Don't forget our Edison Recitals as usual from 1:00 to 3:00 P. M. daily. We have all the latest records.

EDISON SPECIAL—Beautiful fumed oak, with 20 Records.....\$80.00

Story and Clark Piano Co.

Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Pianos and Records in the Middle West 1107 OLIVE ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

GREAT \$1.00 SALE

Choice of Any of These Columbia Grafonola Outfits With Solid Oak Record Cabinets—Only \$1 Cash—Balance on Easy Terms

<p>\$1 Cash</p> <p>50c a Week</p> <p>FOR this splendid outfit—the Columbia Grafonola measures 13x13 inches—has good spring drive, speed regulator, tone control leaves and 300 needles—complete with solid oak record cabinet that will hold 100 records—all for only</p> <p>\$19.25</p>	<p>\$1 Cash</p> <p>\$2.50 a Month</p> <p>PLACES this fine outfit in your home at once—the Columbia Grafonola measures 15 1/2 by 15 1/2 inches—has two-spring drive that plays three records with one winding—the record cabinet is of solid oak and will hold 100 records—a wonderful value at this special price of</p> <p>\$29.75</p>	<p>\$1 Cash</p> <p>\$3 a Month</p> <p>GIVES you this high-grade outfit—the Columbia Grafonola is extra large—has two-spring drive motor and piano-hinged lid—the record cabinet is extra large and finely finished—the entire outfit is one you will be proud to own and an exceptional value at this price,</p> <p>\$41.20</p>
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Seamless Velvet Rugs

\$1.00 Cash—50c a Week

THIS special lot of Velvet Rugs has just been received and will be offered this week at a price that will surely please you—they are magnificent rugs—full 9x12 ft. size—absolutely seamless—and are shown in ten new and extremely attractive designs—rugs that, judged by present market prices, are well worth \$27.50—this week, as long as this lot

\$19.85

CASH OR CREDIT Twelfth and Olive Sts. THE BIG STORE

Fine Axminster Rugs

\$1.50 Cash—50c a Week

IF YOU want a particularly fine rug for your parlor, library, dining room or bedroom, here it is—these magnificent Axminster Rugs are full 9x12 ft. size—rich and silky in appearance—shown in exquisite patterns and colorings and would sell regularly at \$29.50—special for this week

\$22.50

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Circulation Last Sunday 343,138

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1916.

PAGES 1-82

General News
and
Department Stores

What Movies Shall I See This Week?

The BEST are ADVERTISED on the first WANT page—also in the amusement columns.

PART TWO.

Jests and Jingles

By W. H. JAMES

ARABELLA AS A FAN.



MISS ARABELLA SIMPKINS BROWN has told us all about it. And she's the brightest fan in town; there is no room to doubt it. It seems that she, on "ladies' day," went out to Grand and Dodier. All in a costume bright and gay, quite a la mode, and modier. And there she saw the smart plays all, from Sister's down to Austin's. The while the Browns were playing ball with a team they call the Bostons. At least we hope she saw the plays, but would not bank upon it. For women have such funny ways, and when they sight a bonnet. All other things they quick forget, including even trouble. And so we're not prepared to bet she saw Bill Rumber's double. We asked Miss Brown what was the score; she turned her eyes to heaven. And said 'twas either six to four or nineteen to eleven. We asked if Bobbie Wallace hit, she couldn't quite remember. But told us gowns of closer fit will be here in September. From her description of the game it seems that Hats was pitching. And Gowns was up in every frame with frills and fancy stitching. And Shirts was the leading light, when in the field or batting. In fact, that ball game was bedight with lace and frills and tatting. She didn't see who slugged the ball, and wasn't really caring. But saw the other women all, and just what they were wearing.

A LITTLE VAUDEVILLE.

"M" ORNING, Blinks. "Howdy, Jinks. Did Swanger swing 'er?" "Well, some folks out in the country still think he swung 'er." "What's your opinion?" "I think Lamm lammed him." "They're singing a new song in South St. Louis now." "How does it go?" "Ist das nicht ein Stifel-bank?" "That sounds like free verse." "No, you have to pay for the beer that goes with it." "Vegetables are mighty high, aren't they?" "Yes, but they'll be cheaper." "When?" "When we have a Gardner for Governor."

"What's the first thing he'll do?" "Cultivate a pie plant at Jefferson City." "You mean rhubarb?" "Yes, rhubarb for the Rubes." "But it takes a lot of sugar to make rhubarb pie." "That was the first thing Gardner did."

"What?" "Put in the sugar." "What do you know about politics, anyway?" "Nothing. I voted for Atkinson." "Did you read Hughes' speech?" "Yes, it was very characteristic."

"What do you mean, characteristic?" "It had whiskers on it." "Well, anyway, he didn't split hairs." "No, but he parted his views in the middle." "You're a partisan." "No, I'm not. I don't care what happens, so long as the Democrats win."

THAT SLUMBER PORCH.

Doctor: Do you sleep on the flat of your back?
Patient: No, I sleep on the back of my flat.

THE RESTAURANT VERSION.

If you don't like your chicken sandwich
Go back to your free lunch and beer,
To the joint from which you came,
Whatever be its name,
But don't roast the menu here.
If you don't like the style of our cooking,
If you don't like the kidneys we stew,
Don't knock while the cook isn't looking—
Don't bite the feed we're handing you.

A LOOK AROUND

Clark McAdams

NOW that the bottom has dropped out of Ford prices again, one wonders where pedestrians are to walk or where people with big cars are to drive. It has become an axiom of the road that it is useless to run around a Ford, because one only gets in behind another one. Their dust is a continuous cloud wherever the roads are unrolled, and the hum of their engines is exactly

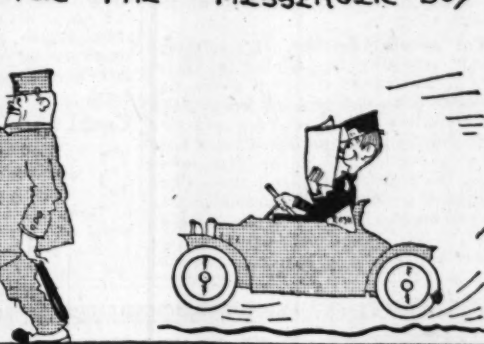
Now That the Price of Fords Has Been Reduced

Drawn by Lemen for the Sunday Post-Dispatch

A CAR TO MATCH EACH GOWN



FOR THE MESSENGER BOY



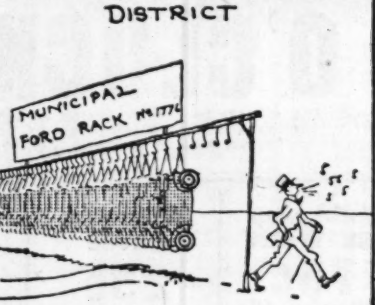
WHY NOT GOLF WITH THEM?



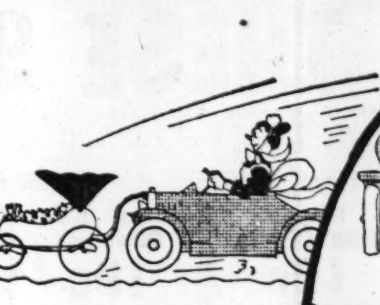
PICKET DUTY IN THE ARMY



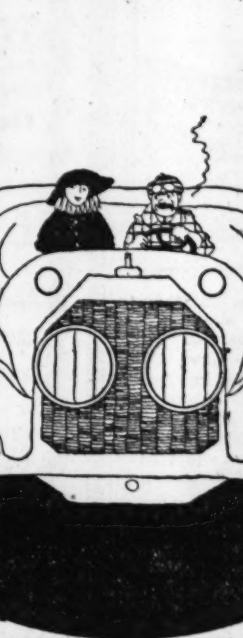
PARKING IN THE CONGESTED DISTRICT



FOR THE NURSE MAID



IN CASE OF A BREAKDOWN



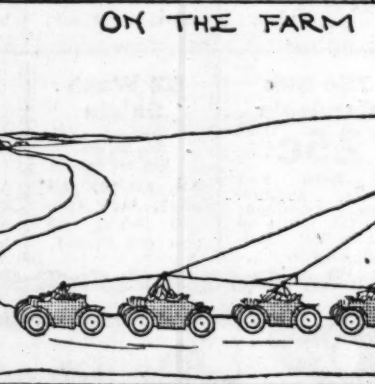
TO SPEED UP THE POLICE DEPARTMENT



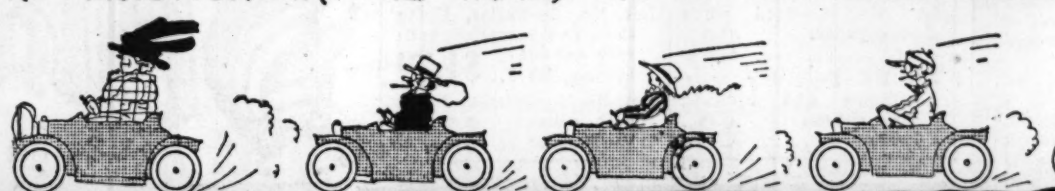
IF THE STREET CARS ARE CROWDED



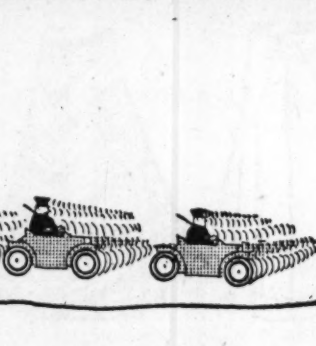
ON THE FARM



NO FRICTION IN THE FAMILY AS TO WHO SHALL DRIVE



MOUNTED POLICE



FOR SOME OF OUR BASE RUNNERS



PAPER, SIR?



FOR THE SUBURBANITE



MILLIE, THE MILKMAID; or Foiling the Ferocious Cow

Plot by W. H. James, Pictures by Carlisle Martin.



there is not a trace of a word painting in his speech. This style of oratory, which may be termed the picture style, seems to be peculiar to Missouri. Gov. Major cannot make a speech without visualizing for us the lumbering prairie schooner and the pioneer. Senator Read can't open his mouth over a pitcher of ice water without working out a more or less tiresome tapestry in which we behold the family circle serenely sucking the fruits of peace. Nothing of this kind about Mr. Hughes. He occupies that middle ground between art and oratory with which Mr. Wilson has familiarized us. He is not the stylized Mr. Wilson. He is not the Wilson imagination. Warmth is beyond him. He is just a human thermos bottle full of ice water, much as Mr. Root is a human icicle. Those men have their usefulness. They are capable of dispassion. Whether they make good Presidents is a question. There is nothing literary about anything Mr. Hughes says. Mr. Wilson can be very literary. Indeed, the scholar is at the bottom of everything he says. Few men in our public life have expressed the shades of meaning and refinements of feeling as Mr. Wilson has expressed them. Mr. Hughes is not that kind of man. He was a just Judge. So was Mr. Taft. If he is not more like Mr. Taft than any man we have had in the presidential limelight in his years, then I am missing my guess. To me they are as like as two peas. I concede to Mr. Hughes, on this analysis, Vermont and Ohio.

Mugents

Central 3900 Olive 3900

Specials in Art Needlework
 26c and 35c Stamped Linen Napkins, 17-in. size, assorted scallops and designs at 19c
 20x45-inch Stamped Linen Dresser Scarfs, assorted designs, \$1 value for 75c
 45-in. Table Centers, \$1 value for 75c
 use, assorted designs, at each (Fourth Floor.)

August Sales

\$8.50 Corsets, \$5.00
 Splendid lot of Corsets, broken sizes, all well known makes, coutil with elastic gores set-in, also pink and white tresco; all sizes (Fourth Floor.)

Mugents

Central 3900 Olive 3900

2000 Pairs of Blankets in This Sale Tomorrow

"Why hold a Blanket Sale in August when most people are sweltering?"
 "Yes, but very few people ever find it too hot to save money, and the prices in this sale are enough to make one forget the thermometer."
 Frankly the purpose of the August Blanket Sale is to stimulate business in an otherwise dull month. We will not have any trouble getting much higher prices in the next few months, as these prices are based on purchases made many months ago. But to make tomorrow an extraordinary day in point of sales we are offering the following values:

BLANKETS



Woolen Blankets
 11-4 size, gray, \$1.29
 bound, pair
Woolen Blankets
 Fine 11-4 gray Blankets, special weave, \$1.50
 pair
Woolen Blankets
 Extra fine, 11-4 size, gray or tan, pair, \$1.74
Woolen Blankets
 Extra heavy, 11-4 size, gray, pair, \$2.00
Woolen Blankets
 Special weave, 12-4, bound, white, gray or tan, pair, \$2.15
Woolen Blankets
 11-4 size, extra weight, white or gray, pair, \$2.35
Woolen Blankets
 Gray, 11-4 size, sample pair, \$3.75
Wool-Mixed Blankets
 Silver gray, full 70x, 80 inch size, pair, \$4.25
Fine Wool Blankets
 St. Mary's Silver gray, 11-4 size, worth \$7.50, pair, \$5.50
Woolen Blankets
 Plaid, 11-4 size, all colors, sample pairs, \$4.50
15c Cotton Baby Blankets, white, 9c
65c Cotton Sheet Blankets, gray or tan, 11-4 size, single bed size, tan, pair, 44c
Cotton Blankets, single bed sizes, tan, pair, 48c
Cotton Blankets, gray, single bed size, 49c
Cotton Blankets, white, 1/2 bed size, pair, 63c
Cotton Blankets, gray, 1/2 bed size, pair, 74c
Cotton Blankets, extra quality, 11-4 size, tan, 84c



Special Purchase of Muslin Underwear at Savings of 1/3

A well-known local manufacturer sold us his entire surplus stock at a saving of 1/3. Every garment is new, crisp and clean and in an assortment of sizes. Excellent materials with trimmings of lace and embroidery, which are durable and unmatched at these low prices Monday.

Included are Gowns, Envelope Chemise, Petticoats, Combinations, Princess Slips, Corset Covers and Drawers, divided into the following lots:

Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4
50c Garments in the sale at	75c and 85c Garments in the sale at	\$1.00 Garments in the sale at	\$1.50 and \$2 Garments in the sale at
39c	55c	69c	95c
			(Fourth Floor.)



Purchase of 150 Solid Mahogany Boudoir and Library Lamps

Beautiful sample line of plain and hand-carved Lamps with colored silk shades. All shapes, styles and sizes, single and double lights, each lamp complete with cord and plug.

\$2.75 Lamps priced at \$1.75
 \$3.25 Lamps priced at \$2.00
 \$4.00 Lamps priced at \$2.25
 \$5.00 Lamps priced at \$2.95
 \$6.50 Lamps priced at \$3.75
 \$7.00 Lamps priced at \$4.25
 Large piano floor Lamps with colored silk shades, cord and plug, \$12.95 value for \$9.75 (Main Floor.)



Here First—The New Silks in Time for the Colored Silk Sale

In connection with the Colored Silk Sale which we hold tomorrow, we are showing the new creations for Fall—the most wonderful exhibitions of silk art. Interesting introductory prices have been placed upon these silks for tomorrow's selling.

\$2.00 New Gros de Londe Taffetas, beautiful striped effects, pretty shades of blue, green, gray, tan or brown; 36 in. wide, \$1.19
 \$1.25 and \$1.50 New Striped Taffetas and Messaline; 36 and 40 inches wide; all colors, 98c
 \$1.25 and \$2.00 Silk Fatties, 36 inches wide, blues, browns, tans, grays or putty shades; for coats and skirts, \$1.19
 \$1.25 Satin Messaline, 36 in. wide, splendid range of colors, for street or afternoon wear, 95c
 \$1.50 Tub Crepe de Chine, 32 in. wide, soft crepe weave, with colored satin stripes, one of the most wanted silks for dresses and blouses, \$1.18
 36-inch pure white or tan Pongee Silks, semi-rough weave stylish for skirts, 68c
 \$1.25 best black pure dye rich, lustrous fin- 55c
 New Chiffon Taffeta with heavy colored satin stripes, for separate skirts and waists; beautiful color effects; yard, \$1.00
 New plaid and striped Taffetas, 36 inches wide, rich, beautiful color combinations; very fashionable for skirts and waists, yard, \$1.50
 \$1.25 Silk Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, soft beautiful quality; for dresses or waists, in the new dark shades, 95c
 of brown only, at \$1.55 black satin Duchesse and Pique de Cygne, 36 inches wide; splendid for suits and dresses for early Fall, \$1.15

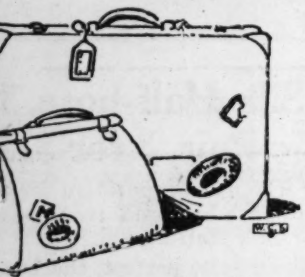
Another Record-Breaking Dress Sale

Just received new porch, bungalow and morning shopping dresses. Four styles here illustrated.

\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$1.75
Dresses
 (As Illustrated)
79c

Made of gingham, percale and chambray, light and dark greens, stripes, dots and checks, many new designs, high or low necks, some have long sleeves, dresses that would be cheap in every way at \$1.50 and \$1.75. Sizes 34 to 46; stouts 37 to 45. This sale will begin at 9:00 o'clock Monday morning. Be on hand early. (Downstairs.)

Suit Cases and Traveling Bags at Reduced Prices



1 only, \$12.50 Leather Suit Case reduced to \$10.75
 1 only, \$15.00 Leather Suit Case reduced to \$11.50
 1 only, \$17.50 Leather Suit Case reduced to \$9.00
 1 only, \$10.50 Leather Suit Case reduced to \$8.00
 1 only, \$8.50 Leather Suit Case reduced to \$7.75
 Bag reduced to \$13.00
 1 only, \$15.00 Oxford Bag reduced to \$11.00
 1 only, \$12.50 Oxford Bag reduced to \$9.50
 Bag reduced to \$14.50
 2 only, \$18.00 Oxford Bag reduced to \$13.50
 1 only, \$15.00 Oxford Bag reduced to \$12.50

Great Sale of Towels Monday

Best Bargains Offered This Season
 39c large size Bath Towels, plain white or colored, 25c
 22x38-inch Bath Mats, good heavy quality, blue and white, pink and white or plain white, at 75c
 21x39-inch extra heavy Union lines Huck Towels, firmly woven, plain white, worth 25c, 19c
 22x45-inch cotton Huck Towels, heavy quality, full bleached, 11c
 19x36-inch plain white Huck Towels, full bleached, 17c
 Initial Bath Towels, good size, made of best Terry cloth, at 25c
 18x34-inch Union linen Huck Towels, firmly woven, hemmed, colored border, good value, at 17c
 20x38-inch linen Huck Towels, one of the best towels we have, hemmed, plain or colored, 35c
 Barber Towels, made of good heavy Bird's-eye Cloth, hemmed, pure white, 5c
 15x24-inch Guest Towels, pure linen, hemstitched, fine weave, space for monogram, 50c
 16x28-inch Humidor Linen Towels, good, firm quality, hemmed, plain or colored borders, 35c
 21x39-inch Complexion Towels, hemmed, colored border, soft finish, skin and bath, 25c

Final Disposal of Tub Skirts Grouped for Monday's Selling

Skirts that formerly sold for \$2.95, \$3.45 and \$3.95



In the lot are the season's best styles in pique, rep, honeycomb weave, etc. Large patch pockets, loose belts, gathered backs, button trimmed, etc.; all sizes, including extra sizes, in one group Monday for quick selling at

\$2.45
 (Second Floor.)

Sewing Machines at August Prices Buy Now—Prepare for Fall Sewing



Great savings are the keynote of this sale. August prices are Midsummer prices recognized as the lowest prices of the year, to effect the sale now of surplus stocks, odds and ends, sample and display models.

Terms \$1 down, \$1 a week, conveniently arranged.

White Vib, 2 dr., floor sample, \$19.75
 Norwood Special, 4 dr. drophead, \$18.50
 Arrow, good drophead, \$9.95
 Housemate, floor sample, \$27.50
 Standard Rot, 4 dr. lock and stitch, \$29.75
 Kingsley Drop-head, 4 dr., \$12.75
 National Automatic, floor sample, \$17.50
 Eldridge Vibrator, agent's sample, \$29.50

Any one of these swift, easy-running machines is a time and labor saver. Start the sewing season right with a good machine—especially the few "like new ones" present exceptional value—in many instances only a slight mark and figure your savings. Note Special! In view of the many women going on vacations or busy with other Summer activities, machines in this sale may be reserved with an initial payment and held as long as 30 days free.

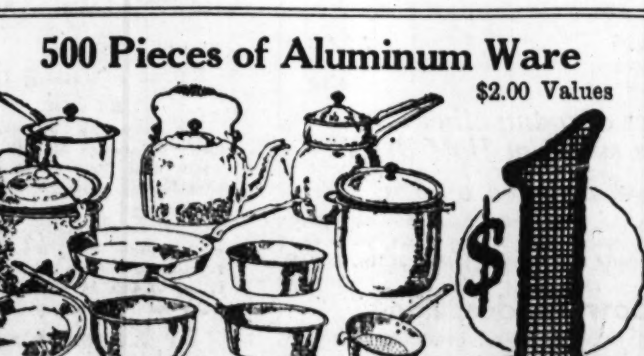
(Third Floor.)



Final Clean-Up of Fiber Silk Sweaters

Fiber Silk Sweaters in all the most popular colors, such as green, Copenhagen, canary, old rose, gold, Hagen, etc. The values run as high as \$7.00. Some of these sweaters have belts, others have plain backs. They are all attractive. We are offering these Monday at a ridiculously low price so as to force quick selling in the final clean-up.

\$2.55
 (Second Floor.)



500 Pieces of Aluminum Ware
 \$2.00 Values
 500 pieces of aluminum ware, Weaverv 1892 quality and imported ware. The lot consists of cake moulds, egg poachers, pudding pans, Berlin kettles, jelly moulds, preserving kettles, frying pans, trays, measures, melon moulds, saucepans, etc.; values up to \$2.00 for \$1.00 (Downstairs.)

Linoleum! 10,000 Yards of Brand-New Linoleum. Every Yard Perfect

If you need kitchen, bath, hall or dining-room patterns, we have them. You will see more Linoleum here Monday than most of the wholesale jobbers carry. Please bring your measurements.

Over 10,000 yards of Thos. Potter & Son's Inlaid and Printed Linoleum. We were Potter's largest St. Louis agents this past season, using between 45,000 and 50,000 yards of their fine grade Linoleum. This grade of Linoleum has been used on almost all of the U. S. Government work.
 Thos. Potter & Son's finest and heaviest grade of 4-yard wide real Cork Linoleum; hardwood and tile designs; instead of 85c you pay, 62c
 Thos. Potter & Son's 4-yard wide real Cork Linoleum; quality; all full rolls; instead of 75c you pay, 52c
 Thos. Potter & Son's finest grade of Floor-Tex, in neat tile and black effects; full rolls; instead of 50c and 55c you pay, sq. yard, 35c
 Thos. Potter & Son's Linoleum in all grades, short lengths. If you have a small room or hall to cover, bring your size of

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Inlaid Linoleum, lengths up to 8 square yards, 45c
 32 and 36 in. wide Linoleum, lengths up to 14 sq. yds., 39c
 36 in. wide Linoleum, lengths up to 18 sq. yds., 35c
 48 and 54 in. wide Cork Linoleum and Floor-Tex, 16 sq. yds. 25c (Third Floor.)

Men! Here Is the Clothing Laugh at "Old Sol" Tomorrow—Get One of These Cool Suits

This extraordinary purchase of the entire surplus stock of Heckt Bros. & Co., 55-57 West 14th street, New York, N. Y., enables us to offer the men folks of St. Louis the best made hot weather suits at three remarkably low prices.



Made two-piece style, genuine Palm Beach, Panama Cloth and Kool Kloth, either plain stripe, check or plaid effects, in gray, tan, blue, salt and pepper mixtures. Fast colors, two and three button soft roll in pinch-back models. All are French faced, inside pockets and armholes piped with Venetian, sizes 33 to 42. Unquestionably the most phenomenal value in years.

3 PRICE LOTS—
\$3.98 \$4.98 \$5.98
 Values. Values. Values.

Base in Danish West Indies Will Be a Protection

Continued From Page 2B.

ending near Trinidad. The surpassing value which the Danish West Indies would have in all this is manifest. Lying at the northeastern corner of the Caribbean, they would be not only a halfway house in the long circuit of the scouts, but a far-flung outpost, our most advanced base on the bounds of that sea. And, further, with Culebra they would control the most direct route from Europe to the Caribbean and the canal, since the Virgin Passage lies between Culebra and St. Thomas, and the Anegada Passage between the latter and Santa Cruz.

Caribbean Problem Complex.

WITH regard to mastery in war of the Caribbean Sea, the number of strategic positions there—potential naval bases and points of support for our own or hostile military operations—is so large as to present a complex problem. Dominating the Florida Straits from the Atlantic to the Gulf, stands Havana, like a new-world Gibraltar. Near the southeastern extremity of Cuba lies Guantanamo Bay, leased by the United States and which, with Kila St. Nicolas in Haiti, commands the Windward Passage between the two islands, our readiest line of communication with the Canal. Similarly, Samana Bay in the Dominican Republic controls the Mona Passage between Santa Domingo and Porto Rico, Culebra and St. Thomas the Virgin Passage, and the latter the Anegada Passage.

Midway among the many islands of the eastern border, lies Fort de France in Martinique and Great Britain's fortified port on St. Lucia. At the south, the island of Trinidad belongs to England; Margarita Island to Venezuela; Curaçao to Holland; Cartagena to Colombia; and Chiriqui Lagoon to the Republic of Panama. Near the middle of the sea, Jamaica with its naval base, Port Royal apparently dominates all by its central location.

Problem of Selection.

THIS long list is, strategically, an embarrassment of riches. To own, fortify, and equip too many of these positions would be a useless expenditure of money and military force. And yet, to leave important bases open to hostile seizure would be but to invite danger. For strategic mastery, the solution lies in holding a relatively few pre-dominating positions, fully fortified and equipped, and still more in keeping the fleet at adequate strength. Mahan says: "No advantages of position can counterbalance, in the long run, decisive inferiority in organized mobile forces—inferiority in troops in the field, and yet much more in ships on the sea."

Judged solely by its commanding location within the Caribbean area, and not by its external lines of communication with its home ports, Jamaica has been called, and justly "the most important single position in the Caribbean Sea." It is but 500 miles from Colon, the center of communication. It flanks all routes from the north. A fleet based on Port Royal can strike to the left at ships bound for the Isthmus from Cuba or the Gulf, and to the right at those passing similarly through the Windward, Mona and Anegada Passages. A naval base should be judged, however, not only by its strategic position, but by its strength against attack and its resources for supplies and equipment. In this, Jamaica fails. The base at Port Royal is but little developed, and the island is small and could be easily blockaded. Hence, for military support and for supplies, it is dependent in war on its lines of communication with other British colonial or home ports, and from those ports it is both distant and isolated. Roughly, it is about 1000 miles from St. Lucia, Trinidad, or Bermuda, 2500 from Halifax, and 4500 from the English Channel. Further, our base at Guantanamo flanks its lines of communication with all of these ports.

Guantanamo is in several respects superior strategically to Port Royal. Situated midway on the northern border of the sea, it has to a considerable extent Jamaica's advantages of central location and, lying north of the latter, it flanks, as well or better, all routes through the northern entrances. Again, its distance from Colon—700 miles—is not materially greater than that of Port Royal, and the distance of both from the extreme strategic points of the sea are about the same—1000 miles. Further, as the map shows, it flanks all lines of communication with the Canal, except that from Jamaica. Finally, it is located on an island which is not only more than 10 times the size of Jamaica and with vastly greater native resources to meet naval needs, but which has direct railway communication with manufacturing centers in the United States, except for the short sea link between Key West and Havana. Here, supplies can pass to Guantanamo on the interior land lines which will be immune from attack by sea, if the Florida Straits be guarded effectively.

St. Thomas' Advantages.

ON the other hand, as naval authorities have pointed out, Guantanamo has some marked disadvantages as a naval base of the first rank. Its anchorage ground is restricted—about 20 battleships fill it. The station could be shelled from seaward and it has no natural water supply—both of which objections are equally valid against Gibraltar. Its land boundaries are long, almost level and would require a large force of mobile troops for its defense against attack by land. As to this, Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, says: "I believe that any foreign force that could take Guantanamo by land would have to destroy the fleet before they could do so, and if they did take and occupy it, we would be in a better position to attack and retake it than they would be to defend it."

However, these objections against Guantanamo have weight, and much well-informed naval opinion favors prefer-

Continued on Page 6B.

A Victrola on Your Porch
Will Enable You to
Spend Enjoyable Evenings
at Home With Cool
Comforts of Outdoors.



Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney
Established in 1850
OLIVE — LOCUST — NINTH — TENTH
The Best Goods for the Price No Matter What the Price

Our Exclusive Mourning Shop
Is Ready at All Times to
Give Prompt, Personal Service
That Will Be Helpful to
Women Who Wear Mourning.

Your Interests Are Protected at Vandervoort's, Where Authoritative New Autumn
Fashions Are on Display and Dependable Summer Merchandise Is Offered at Sharp Reductions

The August Sale of Furs Affords Savings of 15 to 30 Per Cent



In spite of the extremely hot weather, St. Louisans have taken unusual interest in Vandervoort's Sale of Furs.

Every effort has been made to provide comfort for our customers in the selection of furs, with the result that it is not an unpleasant task, as you may imagine.

Make it a point to inspect these luxurious fur pieces tomorrow, as it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to replace those now on display when sold.

Fur Coats in Fashion
Never before have we shown so handsome a line of Fur Coats, made on entirely new Vogue lines, in the long-hip, three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths.

Represented are Hudson Seal, rich Mole, Caracul, Natural Black Muskrat, White Coney and Leopardine. Some magnificent models show trimmings of contrasting furs. Prices range upward from **\$72.50**

A Representative Showing of Fur Sets

You will be especially impressed with the variety of Fur Sets and Individual Fur Pieces, including many exclusive models and a pleasing collection of staple styles—from the best furriers and expert designers in America. Many furs and many styles for choice at these prices:

Scarfs upward from \$10. Muffs upward from \$10. Sets upward from \$16.50

The set shown in the illustration is of exceptional beauty—made of rich, lustrous Fisher Fox. Price **\$115**

Selections will be placed in our own cold, dry-air Storage Vault—on our own premises—until November 1st, 1916, without charge

On Payment of One-fourth

Third Floor.

Charming Autumn Millinery Correct for Immediate Wear



The sketch shows a chic model of hatter's plush in sand color with a black velvet crown. Price **\$15**

Third Floor.

Our French Millinery Shop is showing some charming Mid-season Models, embodying all that is new and correct in early Fall headgear for immediate wear.

There are Mushrooms and Pokes, such as are being worn by the Smart Set of today.

The display embraces a wonderfully attractive assortment of Hats—depicting the latest style ideas—priced at **\$12.75**

Continuing the August Sale of Sample Blankets

At Savings of 20 to 33 1/3 %

This is a sale that every housekeeper and hotel manager should attend in person.

We have never assembled such an extensive stock of blankets to sell at such advantageous prices. The savings warrant immediate purchases of Bedcoverings needed for next Winter.

Values	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$8.00	\$10.00 a pair
Sale prices	3.25	4.50	5.00	6.50	7.50 a pair
Values	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00	\$20.00	\$20.00 a pair
Sale prices	9.00	10.50	12.00	16.50	16.50 a pair

\$8.50 Plaid Blankets, \$6.00

We have just received a special lot of All-wool Plaid Blankets, which we will feature tomorrow at a low price. Choice is offered of pink, blue, tan, gray or red, bound with satin ribbon to match; value, \$8.50 a pair. Very special, at **\$6**

Second Floor.

Sale of Hair Goods at \$4.95

Up to \$8.00 Values



Great care has been taken to maintain the quality of the Hair Goods for which the Vandervoort Shop has become so well known. The workmanship is the best and the quality dependable, while the prices are moderate.

Come in tomorrow and inspect the beautiful Hair Accessories which we have specially priced for this sale.

First-quality Hair Switches
First-quality Gray Hair Switches
Wavy Hair Transformations **\$4.95**

Up to \$8.00 Values

Our daylight parlors and expert attendants insure a perfect match.

Third Floor.

A Most Important Special Sale of Women's Silk Blouses at \$2.39 and \$2.95

It has been our good fortune to secure over 400 Blouses at a price that will enable us to sell them at just about what we, ourselves, would ordinarily have to pay.

Every one is crisp, clean and fashionable—which adds to the importance of the occasion—and the best values we have had the privilege of offering this season.

Included are Blouses of Taffeta Silk, Crepe de Chine, Habutai Silk, Soft Taffetas, Striped Washable Silks, Striped Taffetas and Novelty Silks—in the most desirable colors and in all sizes from 34 to 44.

A Sale No Woman Will Want to Miss

Lot No. 1

\$2.39

On Sale on First Floor.

Lot No. 2

\$2.95

On Sale on Third Floor.

\$600 Worth of Muslin Underwear on Sale Tomorrow at Half Price

A lot of Women's Undermuslins was damaged by water when a sprinkler burst in our Undermuslin Shop.

These garments must be disposed of at once, so we have marked them at **Half Price**

75c Envelope Chemises	38c
\$1.00 Envelope Chemises	50c
\$1.50 Envelope Chemises	75c
\$2.00 Envelope Chemises	\$1
50c Drawers	25c
75c Drawers	38c

We shall also offer a small quantity of Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, Envelope Chemises and Petticoats at **Half Regular Prices**

Third Floor.

25% Discount on Our Remaining Stock of
the Celebrated Herrick Refrigerators

A Three-day Clearance Sale in Vandervoort's Downstairs Store To Prepare for Extensive Alterations

During Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—all Summer merchandise in our Downstairs Store will be on sale at ridiculously low prices, in order to effect an immediate and complete clearance. Every garment will be sold and the department closed for the Summer.

Extensive alterations will be begun on Thursday to give this department more floor space, and new fixtures will be installed to provide for the display of a complete line of new Fall merchandise when the Downstairs Store reopens early in September.

You may expect wonderful bargains here during the next three days.

Women's Washable White Skirts Reduced to 75c, \$1 and \$1.50

The lot includes regular and extra sizes—of pique, gabardine, honeycomb cloth, Reps and line—late Summer models, finished with pretty new-style pockets and belts, and trimmed with buttons and tabs. These skirts have but recently sold at almost double these prices.

\$1 for Sport and Trimmed Hats

We offer you choice of any Hat that has been priced at \$2.95, \$3.75 and up to \$7.50—including white, black and colored effects in large and small shapes—at a fraction of the original price.

Package Sale of Drapery Remnants at 5c and 10c

All the Short Lengths and Remnants from our Drapery Workroom—including Cretonnes, Serims, Nets and Lace Curtain Tops—have been gathered together and packed into bundles—about 1000 in all—and marked at 5c and 10c a bundle for quick selling.

There are pieces suitable for transom covers, fancy bags and other fancy work, slipper tops, chair seats, etc. In fact, there are a hundred-and-one uses for these pretty pieces in almost every home. The package **5c and 10c**

Bungalow Rugs at Half Price

They are pretty Wool Felt Stripes Rugs in waterproof and sun-fast colors. Harmonious color combinations and very effective for porch and country use.

Size 36x72 inches, were \$3.25, now	\$1.63
Size 30x60 inches, were \$2.25, now	\$1.12
Size 18x36 inches, were \$5c, now	43c

We also offer choice of many other Summer Rugs—various sizes—at Half Price.

Duplex Window Shades at 48c

Green on one side and white on the other—of good, heavy oil opaque shade cloth. Each is complete on good strong spring roller, with cord, crocheted ring-pull, brackets, etc.—ready for hanging; size 36 in. x 6 ft. long. Price **48c**

Opaque Window Shades, 29c

Splendid quality Shades—green or white—with good strong rollers, complete and ready to hang, including brackets, crocheted ring and cord. Special at **29c**

Silk and Chamoiette Gloves Less Than Half Price

\$1.00 Colored Silk Gloves; 16-button length, pair	35c
Women's 65c Chamoiette Gloves; white, gray or tan	35c
Children's 35c Lisle Gloves; white, gray or tan, pair	10c
Children's 50c and 75c Colored Silk Gloves, pair	25c

25 Per Cent Discount on Our Entire Line of Summer Furniture

In accordance with our usual custom we will close out our remaining stock of Summer Furniture at a discount of one-fourth from the regular prices. The line includes a wide variety of desirable pieces in

Willow Furniture—natural and decorated.

Fiber Furniture—natural, colored and upholstered.

Old Hickory Furniture.

Double-caned Maple Furniture.

Reed and Rattan—plain and upholstered.

Wood Furniture—in decorative finishes.



Fifth Floor.

Fall Costumes That Reflect the Latest Dictates of Dame Fashion

Quaintness is the keynote of the modes for early Autumn, as depicted in the new models shown in Vandervoort's Costume Salon.

This season the bodices and sleeves are perhaps a trifle closer fitting—collars are large, but simple—skirts are a bit more voluminous and just a little longer.

One Costume, of brown taffeta, features a coat-dress of navy blue satin—is fashioned on the new long lines, attractively finished with white collar and cuffs. Price **\$39.50**

Summer Costumes at Half Price and Less

To dispose of a few Summer Frocks we still have on hand—charming models of lace, net, linen and lingerie fabrics—the prices have been lowered to half, and less, of the original prices.

Choice tomorrow at **\$16.75, \$19.75 and \$25.00**

Third Floor.

Men's Fiber Silk Half-hose, 19c Regularly 35c Pair, 3 for \$1.00

From a manufacturer who has a reputation for making only the best wearing hose, we have just received a great quantity of Men's Fiber Silk Half-hose.

While this Hosiery is not quite perfect, the irregularities are not likely to impair its wearing qualities, and you have choice of white, Palm Beach color, gray or navy.

The regular 35c quality, on sale while they last **19c**

First Floor.

"Sorosis" Pumps and Oxfords in the August Sale at \$3.85

The assortment of Women's Summer Foot-wear that we have had on sale at this very low price has been augmented by some exceptionally good values taken from our new up-to-date lines.

There are a great many \$6.00 and \$7.00 qualities included; also many \$5.00 grades, and all would be good values at these prices.

Choice, while they last, at **\$3.85**

Second Floor.

Inexpensive Dresses in New Autumn Styles Now Shown

Charming new Fall models will greet visitors in our Inexpensive Dress Shop tomorrow.

A full plaited skirt with side panels and a flat girde distinguishes a Froek of taffeta which is priced at **\$19.75**

A pretty model that is quite appropriate for immediate wear is a combination of Georgette and crepe de chine in the becoming Russian style. Choice of navy blue, white and flesh color. Price **\$19.75**

Clearance of Summer Frocks

A small lot of Women's Summer Cotton Frocks has been re-priced for a positive clearance.

\$ 2.75 for Dresses formerly priced to \$ 5.00

\$ 5.00 for Dresses formerly priced to \$ 9.75

\$12.75 for Dresses formerly priced to \$19.75

Third Floor.

Monday's Specials in Our Sewing Machine Shop

A regular \$30.00 "Excella" Automatic Drophead Sewing Machine—with ten-year guarantee—specially priced at **\$24.75**

"Our Special" Drophead Sewing Machine—beautifully finished, for **\$14.95**

Wheeler and Wilson (used) Drophead Machine—guaranteed to sew perfectly, for **\$11.95**

Machine Needles and Oil Underpriced

Needles for all makes of Machines, special—tomorrow—the dozen **15c**

25c Bottles of Oil for 13c or 2 for 25c

Second Floor.



MONDAY IS UNDERMUSLIN DAY

In Famous-Barr Co's "3 Million Dollars In August" Campaign



Several thousand garments representing the samples and surpluses of a number of America's most reputable makers were secured for this event at prices way below normal. The values are extraordinary and pointedly demonstrate our decided value-giving supremacy, the result of the mighty purchasing power of our combined stores. The offerings here listed are mere examples of hundreds and hundreds equally attractive shown in every section of this big, busy store and designated by the special yellow price tickets. LOOK FOR THE SPECIAL YELLOW PRICE TICKETS EVERYWHERE IN THIS STORE—THEY DIRECT THE WAY TO WONDROUS ECONOMIES.

Ami-French Lingerie

Savings of One-fourth to One-half and More
Including Gowns, Envelope Chemise and Skirts; all made of splendid nainsook, embroidered in neat designs; many lace trimmed; scores of pretty styles. Garments that are excellently made and are very similar in appearance to the French handmade goods. They give unusually good service.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Ami-French Undermuslins, 73c

\$1.00 Ami-French Gowns—
\$1.25 Ami-French Gowns—
\$1.00 Ami-French Envelope Chemise—
\$1.25 Ami-French Envelope Chemise—
\$1.25 Ami-French Skirts—
In this sale Monday, choice of any for.... **73c**

\$1.50 to \$2.50 Ami-French Undermuslins, \$1

\$1.50 Ami-French Gowns—
\$2.00 Ami-French Gowns—
\$1.50 Ami-French Envelope Chemise—
\$2.00 Ami-French Envelope Chemise—
\$2.50 Ami-French Envelope Chemise—
In this sale Monday, choice of any for.... **\$1.00**

3862 Sample Undergarments

Savings of 1/4, 1/2 and More

Including Gowns, Skirts, Envelope Chemise, Camisoles and Princess Slips, of nainsook and crepe de chine—variously trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries—only one or two of a kind. In sizes 36 to 40. In four exceptional value-giving groups—

\$1.50 to \$3.00 Sample Garments, \$1.00

\$3.50 to \$4.50 Sample Garments, \$2.00

\$4.95 to \$6.00 Sample Garments, \$3.00

\$6.95 to \$12.50 Sample Garments, \$5.00

Marcella Undermuslins

AT HALF AND LESS

Marcella garments are sold in St. Louis exclusively by this store and have won many satisfied and pleased patrons for their excellence. These are samples, including Drawers, Combinations, Envelope Chemise and Corset Covers; in two noteworthy groups—

\$1.50 to \$3 Marcella Undergarments, \$1

All made of nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery; including Corset Covers, Drawers, Combinations and Envelope Chemise; one or two of a kind, and sample sizes only. **\$1.00**

\$3.50 to \$5.95 Marcella Undergarments, \$2

In this special group are Marcella Drawers, Corset Covers, Combinations and Envelope Chemise; every garment neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery; only 1 or 2 of a kind. We therefore advise early shopping. **\$2.00**

Third Floor

WASH LACES

at Exactly Half Price—Monday

An extraordinary sale of fine quality French and German and Normandie Valenciennes laces—dainty patterns in all the desirable widths from 1 1/2 inch to 10 inches—edges, bands, insertions and beadings.

Usual 50 Laces.....2 1/2c
Usual 100 Laces.....5c
Usual 150 Laces.....7 1/2c
Usual 200 Laces.....10c
Usual 250 Laces.....12 1/2c
Main Floor, Aisle 4

Women's 85c Union Suits

at 44c

"Morelle" bleached, mercerized lisle, low neck, sleeveless—knee length—lace trimmed—extra and regular sizes.

Women's 50c Sleeveless Vests, 29c

Low neck, sleeveless, with pretty hand-crocheted lace yokes, taped neck and arm.

Main Floor, Aisle 5

\$25 White and Gold

Dinner Sets, \$17.50

Pope Gosser near china, 100-piece Dinner Sets, on the new Edgemore shape; light in weight as imported china; similar in appearance to Haviland French china; wide coin gold band and solid coin gold handles; while 24 sets last.

75c Sugar and Cream Sets, 35c

German china, beautiful pink rose wreath border decoration, with gold handles and knobs.

\$1 Dozen Iced Tea or Lemonade Glasses, Set of Six, 29c

Good quality polished glass, 12 oz. size, Colonial style.

\$2.25 Dozen Iced Tea Glasses, Each, 14c

Light lead blown, hand cut, 14-gauge, beautiful star-cut vintage pattern.

\$3.25 Dozen Iced Tea Glasses, Each, 18c

Thin lead blown, hand cut, in pretty grape or cut star design.

Fifth Floor

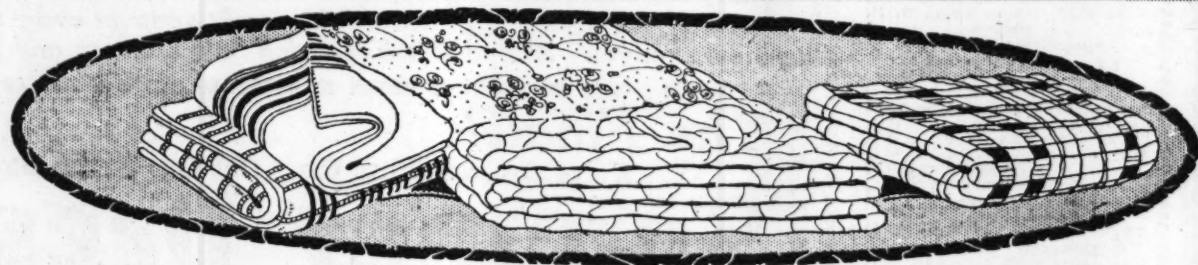


GIRLS', WOMEN'S AND MISSES' 98c MIDDY BLOUSES

FOR 55c MONDAY

900 of them in Monday's interesting offering. They come from a noted maker—in coat styles, regulation sailor blouses, sport and Norfolk effects; made of galates, poplins and novelty stripes; in tan, blue and white, also plain white; variously trimmed in colors and striped effects; sizes 14 to 20. Very exceptional values.

Third Floor



THE AUGUST SALE OF BLANKETS

Bigger in variety, and superior in every point of value, the August Blanket Sale swings into line Monday with opportunities that rank with the best. The prices tell their own story—here are the accurate comparisons.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS

With pink or blue borders—full size or twin-bed size.

\$4.25 White Wool Blankets.....\$3.49
\$5.25 White Wool Blankets.....\$4.49
\$6.75 White Wool Blankets.....\$4.85
\$7.50 White Wool Blankets.....\$6.25
\$10.50 White Wool Blankets.....\$8.75

GRAY WOOL BLANKETS

Serviceable silver gray Blankets, with colored borders.

\$2.75 Gray Wool Blankets.....\$2.25
\$3.00 Gray Wool Blankets.....\$2.49
\$4.50 Gray Wool Blankets.....\$3.75
\$5.75 Gray Wool Blankets.....\$4.85

PLAID WOOL BLANKETS

High grade Wool Blankets, in plain and fancy plaid effects, assorted colorings, full size and weight.

\$4.50 Plaid Wool Blankets.....\$3.65
\$5.50 Plaid Wool Blankets.....\$4.60
\$6.75 Plaid Wool Blankets.....\$5.75
\$7.50 Plaid Wool Blankets.....\$6.65

\$8.80 PLAID WOOL BLANKETS, \$6.80 PR.

Minnesota "Arlwood" Blankets at less than mill price. Of high-grade pure wool, absolutely guaranteed, extra large 70x80 and come in various plaid patterns. "Arlwood" Blankets heretofore could only be bought from the mills and not through retailers. The mill price is \$8.80 pair, but through an unusual trade deal we are able to offer these beautiful Blankets at a saving of \$2.00, or, per pair.....

\$6.80

Fourth Floor

COTTON BLANKETS

Full size and weight in white, gray and tan, with pink or blue borders.

\$1.00 Cotton Blankets.....79c
\$1.15 Cotton Blankets.....89c
\$1.25 Cotton Blankets.....98c
\$1.35 Cotton Blankets.....\$1.09
\$1.75 Cotton Blankets.....\$1.35
\$1.85 Cotton Blankets.....\$1.49
\$2.25 Cotton Blankets.....\$1.89

1000 COMFORTERS

Silkoline and sateen coverings, in plain and bordered effects—knotted and stitched styles—all sizes—for double beds.

\$1.50 Comforters.....98c
\$1.75 Comforters.....\$1.20
\$2.00 Comforters.....\$1.35
\$2.25 Comforters.....\$1.59
\$2.50 Comforters.....\$1.69
\$2.75 Comforters.....\$1.79
\$3.00 Comforters.....\$2.15

\$3.75 and \$4.50 Lace Curtains

FOR \$2.25 PAIR

A splendid opportunity for thrifty housekeepers. Saxony, Egyptian, Art Fllet, French Guipure, Marquise, French Cable Net, Point d'Esprit and Brussels Net Lace Curtains; 30 new designs; 6 to 40 pairs of a kind; white, ivory, beige, two-tone and Arabian colors.

98c and \$1.25 Curtain Laces, 68c Yard

44 to 53 inch Colonial, Mission, Verdure, Brussels Net, French Cable Net and Egyptian Sash, Panel and Curtain Laces.

\$5.50 to \$7.50 Madras Portieres, \$3.50 Pair

Highly mercerized, reversible Madras Portieres and Window Draperies in new two-tone, self colors and fancy combinations.

Fourth Floor

Park Theater

"Encores of 1916"

Tickets, Main Floor Gallery.

Famous-Barr Co.

ENTIRE BLOCK OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at We Give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Books for \$3 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Excepted

ON MONDAY—A

50c Sale of Laundry

Soaps and Cleaners

Offering well-known makes at extreme reductions.

5c bar Walke's Extra Family Laundry Soap at 16 bars for 50c.

5c bar Post Bros. Crystal White Laundry Soap at 17 bars for 50c.

5c bar Fels-Naptha Laundry Soap, 16 bars, 50c.

5c bar Armour's White Flyer Laundry Soap at 16 bars for 50c.

5c Procter & Gamble's Lenox Laundry Soap at 20 bars for 50c.

Sani-Flush, for the toilet, 8 cans for 50c.

5c package Armour's Lighthouse Powder at 16 packages for 50c.

5c can Armour's Lighthouse Cleanser at 16 cans for 50c.

Old Dutch Cleanser; sifter-top can, 8 cans, 50c.

No Phone or Mail Orders Filled on Soap

Basement Gallery

\$45 Sewing Machines, \$27.50

Exactly half of their original price. Included are White Rotary, Singers, Wheeler & Wilson, New Home Cabinets, in the very latest models; highly polished woodwork—machines guaranteed for 10 years and sold on our popular club plan of small cash payment, balance \$1.00 per week.....

\$27.50

Fifth Floor

40c to 50c White Goods, 25c

Fancy White Goods for waists or dresses, Striped Voile, Plaid Crepe Voile, sheer figured and striped Waisting—odd pieces, all 36 inches wide.

29c Skirting, 20c Yard

Yard wide, plain, White Oxford Sport Skirting.

\$1.15 Longcloth, 85c Bolt

Yard wide, soft finish, 10-yard bolts; while 100 pieces last.

Fifth Floor

Basement Economy Store

\$10 TO \$12.50

Washable Dresses

A Group of 200—

Priced Very Low

for Monday—at.....

\$4.79



You will save at least one-half—probably more; and your choice will include such desirable materials as voile, organdie, poplin, pongee, crepe, linen and Silver-bloom. There is a wide variety of styles, many plain white models and scores of pretty colors. Ready tomorrow.

Women's and Misses' Palm Beach Suits

Values to \$12.50

ALL of our genuine Palm Beach Suits, and many Summer models of striped crepe and gabardine—belted, pleated back and Norfolk effects—in sizes from 16 to 44. About 50 Suits in this bargain group, at..... **\$4.75**

Basement Economy Store

Special Values in Wash

Goods and Domestics

25c Sheer Wash Goods, 10c

Organdies, batistes and other weaves. New flowered patterns. Extraordinary value.

15c Canton Flannel, 10c

40 inches wide—twilled back, heavily fleeced. Mill lengths 5 to 10 yards.

95c Sheets, 69c

51x90 in.—seamless—fully bleached—very fine quality. Slightly imperfect.

25c and 35c Skirtings, 17c

White skirtings—36 inches wide—corded weaves, gabardines and other kinds. Mill remnants of 2 to 7 yards.

Bleached Muslin, 6 3/4c

36 inches wide—fully bleached. Equal to the usual 10c and 12 1/2c qualities.

Sample Bath Towels, 15c to 35c

Plaids, colored borders and plain white. Large size—extra heavy. Priced according to weight and size.

22c Pepperell Tubing, 15c

45 inches wide—mill remnants of 2 to 15 yards. Only a limited quantity.

Basement Economy Store

\$1.98, \$2.50 and \$2.98

Wash Waists

Are Included \$1.65

Sale at.....

White Washable Waists—the Waists that no woman ever has too many of—in the prettiest Summer styles—at **\$1.65**.

You may choose from organdies, voiles and lingerie—made with big collars, frilled fronts, and trimmed with lace and embroidery. All have long sleeves—and there are sizes from 34 to 46.

\$3 and \$3.50 Silk Blouses—Just 112 of them,

made of crepe de chine, Jap silk, satin and taffeta. Adorned with big collars, ruffled fronts and jabots. White and colors included..... **\$1.85**

\$1.50 Sport Coats, 90c

Full-length coat models—with open fronts and belts. Square or round collars—stripes and solid colors—sizes up to 44.

Very useful Coats for many occasions.

Basement Economy Store

The August Sale Offers

LUXURIOUS FURS

Coats, Sets and Pieces in the authentic new models, at savings that range to..... **1/3**

Third Floor

The August Sale Offers

Every Piece of Furniture

In Our Superb **1/4 Off**

Fourth Floor

BUY A HOME
AND SAVE RENT
5000
Home Offers
IN THE REAL ESTATE
AND WANT DIRECTORY.

TURNING POINT HAS BEEN PASSED, SAVS GEN. JOFFRE

Commander in Chief Tells
Correspondents, "We
Know Crash Is Coming;
Resistance at Verdun Has
Turned the Scale."

Declares He Does Not Know
How Long Struggle Will
Last, but That Does Not
Matter.

"We Will Not Stop Until
Liberties of World Are As-
sured"—Expresses Great
Friendship for America.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The general staff in France, Aug. 5.—Gen. Joseph Joffre, Generalissimo of the French army and the guiding spirit of the united army of the Entente Allies, today received the Associated Press correspondent here and for upward of an hour talked freely and fully on many of the most interesting phases of the war. He expressed the view that the turning point of the great conflict had now been successfully reached and passed and with the united action of the Entente Allies on many fronts they were pressing forward to the certain collapse of the German efforts and to an assured victory of the allied armies.

It was an exceptional opportunity to see and talk with the military commander who not only is head of the French army, but also is in supreme authority over the French, British and Belgian forces on the western front and the French British and Serbian armies of half a million men around Salonika, as well as being the senior commander in the united action by which the allies are conducting simultaneous campaigns in the Russian, Italian, French and Balkan theaters as part of one systematic whole. It is in this recent coordination of the war effort and the many fronts that has permitted Gen. Joffre to give full scope to his military talent which probably has been exercised over more men of the allied nations than ever has fallen to one military commander.

Gen. Joffre was in his private office at headquarters when the party of American correspondents arrived, the visit having been arranged for the anniversary of the opening of warfare. It was 10 o'clock in the morning but the General had already begun his work at 7:30 and had gone through reports of the fighting last night and early today, on the Somme front and at Verdun and also along the Italian and Russian fronts.

Gen. Pellée, his chief of staff and a number of staff officers were about but except for this there was little outward evidence of warfare and none of the confusion and roar of battle heard along the firing line. Although in touch with the entire range of the front, calm is required to carry on the supreme responsibility residing here at staff headquarters. Gen. Joffre presented a striking picture as he stood there among his staff officers.

His square-built and sturdy figure bore a dark blue service uniform with little gold braid and decorations. His face has the red glow of good health and good physical condition, but its striking feature was the indomitable firmness and calmness shown in that square jaw and open countenance. He looked, in fact, like a man of peace, and he said to have looked on the field of battle. Most French officers are scrupulously well tailored and groomed, and while Gen. Joffre was not lacking in this, yet there was something suggesting Gen. Gough, director of the little conventionalities of uniform and surface appearance. His heavy gray mustache and bristling hair gave some suggestion also of Gen. Phil Sheridan, the great cavalry leader.

"I want to express my satisfaction in meeting you, gentlemen, and through you to express our feelings toward the American people," said Gen. Joffre, speaking in an easy conversational tone. "A feeling of deep friendship has always existed between France and America, and it is particularly opportune now, after France has been fighting for two years for the ideals dear to both countries, that this old friendship should be renewed and strengthened."

"Reading Has Shaped Course." Turning his attention to the actual condition of the campaign, Gen. Joffre continued: "Although the fighting is getting more and more bitter, every one recognizes in the complete unity of the allies that destiny has shaped its course and everyone can clearly see what the final outcome is going to be. The unity on all fronts is a great characteristic of the campaign now going on, and the effect is now apparent of the constant pressure on all sides by the allies, who now have had time to form their plans, thanks to the sacrifices which the French nation has made at Verdun. We must also pay full homage to the splendid part our allies are taking in the increasing efforts along the Somme and

FAIR AND WARM TODAY AND PROBABLY TOMORROW

7 a. m. 70 4 p. m. 63
9 a. m. 72 5 p. m. 65
12 noon 74 6 p. m. 67
1 p. m. 76 7 p. m. 69
2 p. m. 78 8 p. m. 71
3 p. m. 80 9 p. m. 73

Fair skies and a continuation of high temperature is the weather program for today and probably tomorrow, according to the local forecast.

The Washington prediction for the week in this section is for a continuation of temperature above the seasonal average, with scattered thunderstorms as the only probable relief.

The highest temperature yesterday was 94 at 2 and 3 o'clock.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair and continued warm today and probably tomorrow.

SUNNY DAY IN ENGLAND THIS SEASON HAS BEEN AN EVENT

Weather Resembling That of March
Has Prevailed in Northern
Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Next to the war the abnormal weather which has been the most talked of thing in the country. A sunny day so far this season has been an event. The same holds true of all Northern Europe, where weather of the kind resembling this has prevailed throughout June and July. In Russia there has been an unusual amount of rain and excessive cold. In Moscow up to the middle of July there had been no sign of summer or of the hot weather which generally sets in before June. In Scandinavia the weather has been cheerless and very similar to that in this country. In Southern Germany violent rains have fallen and Lake Constance is abnormally high, while in Austria there have been tremendous storms.

South of the Alps excessively hot weather has been reported for many weeks. In Salzburg it has been a heat wave which has been followed by forest fires.

CAN KICK OUT U. S. FOOD COMMISSION, REVENTLOW SAYS

Americans Have Given Germany's
Enemies Much Information, Count
Declares Discussing Court Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Writing in the Tageszeitung, Count von Reventlow, says an Exchange Telegraph Co. dispatch from Amsterdam challenges the German Government to use the crops grown in occupied territories the same as if they were grown in Germany, feeding the German population, thus disposing, he says, of food difficulties.

"This will enable us to kick out the American Commission always unfriendly to Germany, and which gives the enemies of the Fatherland much valuable information concerning Germany's position," the dispatch quotes the writer as declaring.

"American food controllers are intolerable for Germany," he adds.

IOWANS DECEASED OF \$100,000

Attorney-General Says Swindlers Are
Held at Davenport.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 5.—In a statement today to the Associated Press, Gen. J. Edgar Hoover, Attorney-General of Iowa, said that operations of a gang of swindlers have been general throughout Iowa. Men are held at Davenport to await action of the grand jury. According to Cossons, the swindlers have been operating for \$100,000 in various operations in the last few weeks. Cossons refused to make public the names of the men alleged to have been victimized.

According to the Attorney-General, the scheme operated was a modification of the ancient wire-tapping fraud, in which the victim was furnished with his "tip" by telephone and the news of his loss the same way.

WOMEN CARRY 'SWAGGER STICK'

British Officers' Cane Again Ap-
pears in Bois de Boulogne.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The British officers' "swagger stick" is seen again in the Bois de Boulogne. It is the third time in recent years that the fashion of "canes for women" has been tried. They appeared at Trouville in 1888 in the hands of a well-known Parisian authoress. A spasmodic attempt to introduce canes was made soon after the British troops began disembarking in French ports but it got no farther than the boulevards. The boulevards finally tired of it, then the fashionable "faubourgs" took it up.

The cane is carried only in the Bois de Boulogne, and it goes with the inevitable short skirt, with gaiters preferably to high boots, and with a jacket having four pockets and resembling, even to the brass buttons, the regulation khaki tunic of the British officer. A jaunty velvet toque resembling the army fatigue cap completes the martial air of the costume. The fashion has not been so general since the Directory, about the same time that London tried "muffs for men," and while Vienna was experimenting with "monocles for women."

Free Band Concerts Today.

Peeping's band at Forest Park, 2:30 to 5 p. m.
Sara's band at O'Fallon Park, 2:30 to 5 p. m.
Bambridge's band at Tower Grove Park, 7 to 9:30 p. m.

3 DEATHS FROM HEAT YESTERDAY; WEEK'S TOTAL, 41

High Temperatures Largest Single
Factor in Contributing
to Mortality

14 PERSONS OVERCOME

Two Men Found Dead in Bed
Declared to Have Suffered
Heat Strokes.

Three deaths from heat, reported to the police yesterday, followed a list of 41 deaths in St. Louis last week, which were officially ascribed in the city's mortality records, to "heat stroke." The number of such entries in the previous week's record was 8, though the police reports indicated a larger number. Physicians sometimes find other causes for a death which at first appears to have been due to the heat.

"Heat stroke" was the largest single factor in last week's mortality, according to the official records, which showed, beside the 41 heat deaths, 192 from all other causes.

Martin Shields, 27 years old, a car repairer, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his boarding place, 2229 Clark avenue. A physician said his death was due to the heat.

Michael Fleming, 43, a porter, of 1437 Clinton street, was found dead in bed by his wife last evening, and his death was pronounced due to the heat.

Fred Starzack, 40, of 2301 Benton street, died at his home, and a physician said his death was due to the heat.

Heat patients sent to the City Hospital yesterday were: Thomas Lowrie, 45, 11 North Sixth street; Joseph Mitchell, 40, laborer, address not learned; Fred Schiewling, 41, driver, 1422 North Market street; Henry Zeitman, 50, teamster, 282 Hickory street; James Evans, 50, 1724 Chouteau avenue; John Craig, negro, 51, 2613 Gode street; Frederick Bolte, 35, 806 Hickory street; Tony Esposito, 12, 5202 Plover avenue; Gottlieb Hahn, 47, 2425 Salisbury street; Henry Eilers, 46, 6362 Marcus avenue; Joseph Petfosky, 38, 1449 North Twelfth street; Otto Gussner, 55, 3812 Flora boulevard; Charles Washington, negro, 22, 645 Cottage avenue; and John Hahn, 47, 2425 Salisbury street.

Chicago Heat Deaths Last Week 278; Infant Mortality High.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Coroner's figures on heat deaths last week are 278; this week, 273. This does not include deaths of babies under 1 year old. The health department said that infant mortality was unusually large and attributed more than 200 deaths directly to heat.

COMMAND DIVIDED BETWEEN HINDENBURG AND ARCHDUKE

Charles Francis, Heir to Austrian
Throne, Who Disgraced Himself
In Italy, Leads Southern Armies.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The command of the entire eastern front according to the Lokal Anzeiger now is divided between Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Archduke Charles Francis of Austria, heir apparent to the Austrian throne. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's front extends down to the sectors in which Gen. Count von Bothmer commands, the latter being under the supreme command of the archduke.

It is pointed out, says the newspaper, that Archduke Charles distinguished himself in the recent offensive against the Italians through well-planned and daringly executed maneuvers. His initiative, great, and he is therefore considered the best available man for the operations against the Russians.

NO WATERMELONS FOR SOLDIERS

They Are Barred Because Rind Which
Can't Be Destroyed Draws Flies.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 5.—Gloom spread over the army camps here tonight with the news that watermelons have been banned by the authorities.

It is not that the melons of the South, west carry infection or that they are rot wholesome. The army fly expert is behind the order, which is applied to all camps along the border. He has discovered that the watermelon rind is the only kind of garbage that cannot be properly disposed of. It cannot be burned or effectively buried. The result is that watermelon peel is the cause of the present fly pest, and flies, says the expert, breed disease.

CHANGE PLEASES WOMAN EXILE

Mrs. Brezhnev Advises Friend of
Arrival in Western Siberia.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The safe arrival of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell at Minusinsk, in western Siberia, of Mrs. Catherine Brezhnevsky, a Russian political exile known to many persons in this country, was announced in a letter received from her today by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

Her letter, dated June 21, says in part: "I am very glad to hear that you are for a long time in close confinement in a prison in the far north, but because of advanced age and failing health was later removed to Irkutsk, and now has had another transfer. Her letter, dated June 21, says in part: "A new place again. It is not so bad. My health is much better, for here I can walk as much as I will."

MINSTRELS BRING PLAY-DAY TO END; MAYOR IS A HIT

He Stars as Interlocutor With-
out Blackface, but Is Fizzle
as Umpire.

EVENT A BIG SUCCESS

City Departments, by Means of
Exhibits, Show What They
Are Doing.

Municipal Play Day, in which thousands of St. Louisans participated, came to an end last night with the performance of the "Municipal Minstrels" on the "As You Like It" stage in Forest Park. Mayor Kiel was the star interlocutor.

It was the Mayor's "first appearance on any stage," but he played his part with a veteran's nonchalance, assisted by Roger Gray and Billy Kent. Several thousand spectators craned their necks for a glimpse of him in "black-face" when he appeared, it having been announced previously that he was to blacken his face. They were disappointed when he entered the stage straight.

"I'm game, all right, but I might queer the show," the Mayor modestly explained to a Post-Dispatch reporter, when questioned about the absence of burnt cork.

May Spread to Steam Lines.

A new element of danger, so far as the traveling public is concerned, was injected into the situation tonight when William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, declared that a delegation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing the city had called upon him and asked for a conference. They were invited to confer tomorrow afternoon with union officials.

It was announced at headquarters that this probably meant the members of the brotherhood would walk out in sympathy with the car men if it were found necessary and thus tie up the electric and steam roads running into the city and out to the suburbs.

One of the largest increases in Lamm's plurality came with the official returns from St. Louis County, announced yesterday. This showed Lamm's lead in the county to be 553, or a gain of 1092 over the plurality which had been secured for him on unofficial and incomplete returns.

CONFEREES INVITED TO CANADA

Vancouver Suggested as Place to
Hold Parleys on Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 5.—Gen. Candido Aguilar, Mexican Foreign Minister, said tonight that he had not been advised of the names of the American commissioners who were to meet with Mexican commissioners to discuss a settlement of the differences between the two countries, nor of the place of the meeting. He said that the Government of Canada had sent an invitation for the conference to be held in Canada, and tendered his services in making the necessary arrangements. Vancouver, B. C., was suggested as the meeting place.

The text of the latest note of the Mexican Government to the United States was made public here tonight.

TYPHOID FOLLOWS PICNIC

Eight Cases Develop at Ballwin, St.
Louis County.

There are 8 cases of typhoid fever at Ballwin, St. Louis County. Health Commissioner Eggers says they have developed since Tuesday. He made an investigation yesterday and obtained water from twenty wells and cisterns, which will be analyzed by the State bacteriologist.

Seven of the patients are children who attend the Methodist Sunday school and the eighth is a teacher in that school. They all attended a picnic recently, drank water from a well on private property near the church. At Dr. Eggers' request the Methodist minister will today, from the pulpit, caution the people to boil their drinking water.

STUMP OF LEG BROKEN BY FALL

Accident Attributed by Illinois to
Stranger—'Feel of Woodman'.

Charles Johnson, 41 years old, a railroad watchman at Murphysboro, Ill., fell at Seventeenth and Chestnut streets yesterday afternoon and broke the femur of his right leg, the lower half of which he had lost as a result of an accident four years ago. He had come to St. Louis to have his wooden leg repaired and was on his way to Union Station when he slipped.

At the city hospital last night he said he thought the strange "feel" of the repaired wooden leg caused him to fall.

SURFACE CARS IN 4 NEW YORK CITY BOROUGHS TIED UP

Brooklyn Only Section Not Af-
fected by Strike; Queens
Service Last to Go.

JITNEYS HAUL THOUSANDS

Subway, Elevated and Steam
Line Employees Consider Join-
ing in Walkout.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Surface car traffic ceased in the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond at 8 o'clock tonight. At that hour the city was in the grip of the most serious transit blockade in its history. Brooklyn was the only borough in the greater city not affected by the strike of motormen and conductors.

Only a fraction of the normal number of cars was in operation in the borough of Queens, until late tonight, when the company ordered all its cars into the yards and suspended service until 5 a. m. tomorrow. The men want recognition of the union and an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour.

The menace of a general strike that would include the elevated and subway lines was growing hourly more threatening tonight. Union organizers declared employees of the company were reporting constantly at headquarters to be enrolled. William B. Fitzgerald, the general organizer, declared that by the middle of next week he would have the interior of Long Island City a member of the union.

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LAMM IS 21,204 AHEAD; SWANGER ADMITS DEFEAT

Defeated Candidate for Govern-
or Telegraphs Congratulations
to Nominee.

16 COUNTIES UNREPORTED

Republican Vote in Them, How-
ever, Is Only 11,000—Pool
Still Optimistic.

The nomination of Henry Lamm, former Judge of the Supreme Court, for Governor on the Republican ticket, was conceded yesterday afternoon by his principal opponent, John E. Swanger. A dispatch to the Post-Dispatch from Sedalia, where both candidates live, said that Swanger sent Judge Lamm, who was the guest of Charles Nagel in St. Louis, this telegram:

The returns of the recent primary show that you have been nominated for Governor, and I now extend to you my congratulations and support. My services from now until the November election are at the command of my party. Wishing and predicting for you and the entire Republican ticket success at the polls, I remain sincerely yours.

JOHN E. SWANGER.

Lamm Has Well in County.

One of the largest increases in Lamm's plurality came with the official returns from St. Louis County, announced yesterday. This showed Lamm's lead in the county to be 553, or a gain of 1092 over the plurality which had been secured for him on unofficial and incomplete returns.

The contest between John L. Sullivan of Sedalia and J. Kelly Pool of Cassville for the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State is still undecided, but Pool, who thought himself beaten Friday, was optimistic last night, according to a dispatch from Jefferson City, and said he would rather have his chance than Sullivan's. Sullivan's official figure in Jefferson City showed Sullivan some 300 votes ahead, with 20 counties to hear from.

No official returns will be made public at Jefferson City until every county and the city of St. Louis has sent in its official returns. The official count by State officers will probably begin Friday or Saturday.

The nomination of William Dee Becker over Lambert E. Walther for Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals on the Republican ticket was shown yesterday by returns from all the 23 counties in the appellate district, which gave him a lead in the unofficial returns of about 800 votes. Walther's plurality in the city of St. Louis was 274, but he fell behind in the counties. The Judge is elected for 12 years, at a salary of \$3000 a year.

WIRELESS FROM GERMANY TO DEUTSCHLAND HEARD IN U. S.

Pittsburg Plant Picks Up Code Mes-
sage From Nauzen—Hears Allies

SHIPS TALKING.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 5.—A wire-
less message in code to the German
merchant submersible Deutschland
from Nauzen, Germany, was heard Fri-
day night at the wireless station of
the Doubleday-Hill Electric Co. here
by Operator H. E. Digby and his as-
sistant. Immediately following the
message to the underwater boat, sev-
eral messages were heard passing be-
tween the warships of the allies. All
the messages were in code.

Nauzen is 5000 miles distant from
what is believed to be the present lo-
cation of the Deutschland and con-
siderably over 6000 miles from this
city.

HUGHES STARTS ON CAMPAIGN TOUR "WITH GREATEST ZEST"

Says "It Will Be Most Gratifying to
Meet the People"—Speaks in
Detroit Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—"I am entering
upon the trip with the greatest zest,"
said Charles E. Hughes, Republican
candidate for President, tonight just be-
fore he started upon the campaign
journey which will take him across the
continent. "It will be most gratifying
to have this opportunity of meeting the
people and I am anticipating a very in-
teresting series of meetings."

The nominee, accompanied by Mrs.
Hughes, newspaper men, secretaries
and clerks, left at 9:35 o'clock for Niagara Falls, where they will spend Sunday. Mr. Hughes will leave Monday
morning for Detroit, where he will ad-
dress two meetings in the evening.

Mr. Hughes inspected the new head-
quarters of the Republican National
Committee in Fifth avenue this after-
noon. When shown the reporters room
he remarked: "The seat of govern-
ment, eh?"

A throat specialist, Dr. Herman E.
Dittman, will be with him throughout
the trip.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON CRUISE TO HAMPTON ROADS

Go Ashore for Two-Hour Automobile
Ride—Secretary Baker Also
There.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 5.—
President Wilson came to Hampton
Roads on the naval yacht Mayflower to-
day and spent two hours ashore auto-
mobile riding. Mrs. Wilson, the Sec-
retary of the Navy, and the Secretary
of the Navy, accompanied them. The
historic Virginia peninsula. He plans
to leave tomorrow and cruise back to
Washington, arriving there Monday
morning.

It was the President was here Sec-
retary Baker, who arrived in the morning
on the army mine layer General Scho-
field, witnessed target and mine laying
practice in Hampton Roads.

It was 2 o'clock this afternoon when
the Mayflower dropped anchor. The
President had ordered her to steam
slowly down Chesapeake Bay in order
that he might attend to important cor-
respondence and work on his speech ac-
cording to the Democratic nomination for
re-election.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE BRANCH VOTES TO DISSOLVE

Members of Chapter at Augusta, Mo.,
Recent What They Call Political
Activity of State Officers.

Members of a branch chapter of the
German-American Alliance in Augusta,
Mo., voted Tuesday to dissolve their
organization in resentment at what
was called the political activity of
the State officers. The Alliance,
which was formed for other than
political purposes.

Literature asking the Democratic
members to vote for Frederick D. Gar-
dner for Governor, and Republican mem-
bers to vote for Judge Lamm in Tues-
day's primary brought about the ac-
tion. Speakers at the last meeting are
said to have declared that the liquor
interests of the State were behind this
action.

ASKED MAN TO FIGHT, LOSES CASE

Prosecuting Witness Compelled to
Pay Costs in Alton Case.

By a rather unusual ruling, Charles
Brandt, prosecuting witness in a police
court case in Alton yesterday, was
compelled to pay the costs in the case
when the defendant, Albert Horstman, was
acquitted. Brandt complained that Gor-
man sprinkled water on the Brandt auto-
mobile and became abusive when its
owner remonstrated.

The burden of the testimony was to
the effect that in the row which fol-
lowed the sprinkling episode, Brandt in-
vited Gorstman to fight. The Judge
ruled that he was the aggressor and
ought to pay the costs.

FOODSTUFFS EXPORTS FALL OFF

Fiscal Year's Total Is \$1,250,735,326.
Decrease of \$55,400,000 From 1915.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Exports of
foodstuffs, cotton and oil, from the
United States during the fiscal year
just ended did not equal those of the
previous year. Statistics announced
today by the Department of Commerce
show shipments of those commodities
totaling \$1,250,735,326, a decrease of \$55,
400,000 from 1915.

Breakdowns showed the greatest loss
with \$162,000,000, the largest falling off
being wheat exports, which declined
\$118,000,000.

Mexico Honors Men Slain at Carrizal.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 5.—The Mexi-
can slain in the battle of Carrizal with
troops of the Tenth United States Cavalry
will have a brigade and several
regiments named after them, by special
order of Minister of War Obregon. The
first change is to rename a brigade the
Pelix U. Gomez brigade.

BRITISH LINE IS PUSHED FORWARD 400 TO 600 YARDS

Australians and New Army
Men Capture German Sec-
ond Line Position North
and West of Pozieres and
Consolidate Gains.

Fourteen Thousand Turks, Aided by Germans, Attack British 22 Miles East of the Suez Canal.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A further gain for
the British troops north of Pozieres in
France were reported by the War Office
today. The statement issued at 10
o'clock tonight said:

"Including the capture of the German
trenches reported this morning was
during the last two days, pushed forward
our line north and west of Pozieres
some 400 to 600 yards over a front
of about 800 yards."

"Troops from Australia, Kent, Surrey
and Sussex participated in this opera-
tion and consolidated the position won,
despite the shell fire, which was espe-
cially heavy near the Pozieres-Bapaume
road."

The statement issued earlier in the day
said:

"North of Pozieres, a local attack last
night, in which Australians and troops
of the new army took part, was com-
pletely successful. The German main
second line system on a front of more
than 200 yards was captured, several
hundred prisoners remaining in our
hands."

"Repeated counter attacks subsequent-
ly delivered against the position cap-
tured were repulsed with very heavy loss to
the enemy."

14,000 TURKS ATTACK BRITISH AT SUEZ CANAL

Fighting Continues in 100-Deg-
ree Temperature on Seven
to Eight Mile Front.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Turkish at-
tack on the British positions in Egypt
to the east of the Suez Canal came as
no surprise to those who are in close
touch with the operations in that part
of the world. Gen. Sir Archibald Mur-
ray, who commands the British army
there, has long realized that the
Turks, with the assistance of the Aus-
trians and Germans, might make a
serious attempt on the canal, even
at the hottest period of the year.

Austrian and German engineers for
many months have been digging for
water, which, close to the Mediterranean
coast, is present in many cases at
no considerable depth under the
sand, although it mostly is too brack-
ish for use of European troops. The
Turks must, therefore, have made
very thorough arrangements for stor-
age and transport of water, the
country being a pure sand desert with
small, wide scattered oases.

At Romani, where fighting is in
progress, the Turks must bring every
drop of water from Auqtrahat, some
10 miles away.

It is understood that the Turks have
with them some 1000 Austro-German
infantry, as well as a large number
of Bedouin irregular horsemen. Their
choice of the coast route, instead of
the caravan road from Suez to El-
Arish, which they took the last time,
brings their flank under the fire of
warships in the Bay of Tins.

The official statement says:

"The following report, time 11 p.
m., on the 4th of August, has been
received from the Commander in
Chief in Egypt:

"Since midnight of Aug. 3-4,
Turks, whose strength is estimated
at 14,000, have been attacking our
position near Romani, east of Port
Said, on a front of seven to eight
miles."

"The position at dusk on the 4th
of August was that their attacks had
made no impression on our fortified
position, while on the southern flank
the fighting also was going in our
favor, and between 400 and 500 pris-
oners had been captured there. The
ships of the royal navy rendered
valuable services from the Bay of Tins."

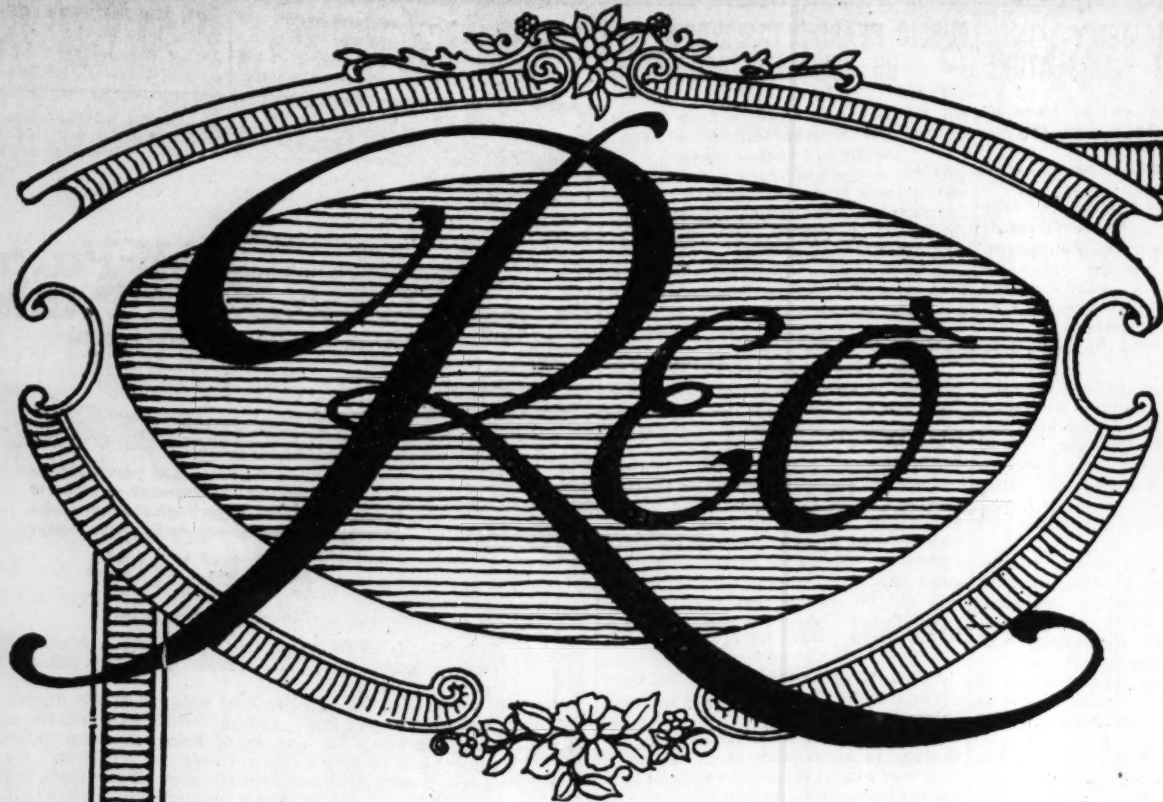
"Fighting still was in progress
when this report was dispatched. The
temperature during the day reached
100 degrees in the shade."

Romani is a village near the coast
of the Mediterranean and is 22 miles
to the east of the Suez Canal. It is
about 10 miles northwest of El-
Arish, where several engagements recently
have been fought between the British
and the Turks."

Petrograd Reports Capture of Two
Turks and Two New German
Batteries.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.—Statement issued today by the Russian
War Office said:

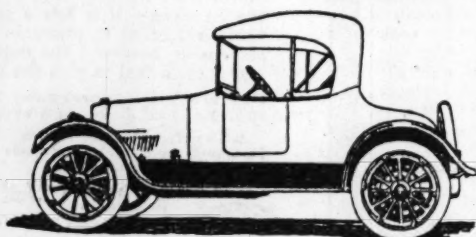
"The battles on the Caucasus front
have continued with great intensity."



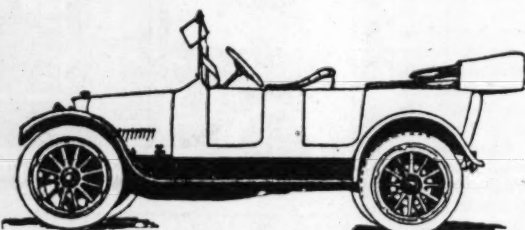
Announcing The Reo Models and Prices

Two Important Price Reductions—Two Interesting New Models

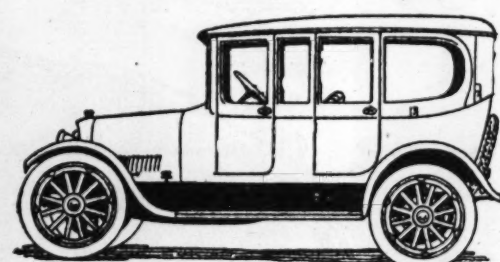
*Prefaced by a Few Pertinent Paragraphs
Pertaining to the Reo Policy and Program*



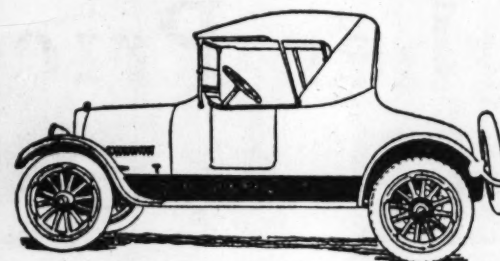
The New Four Cylinder, 3-passenger Reo Roadster, \$875



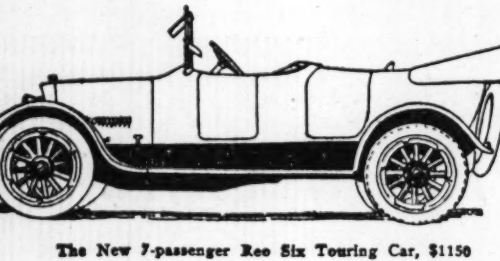
The new Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," \$875



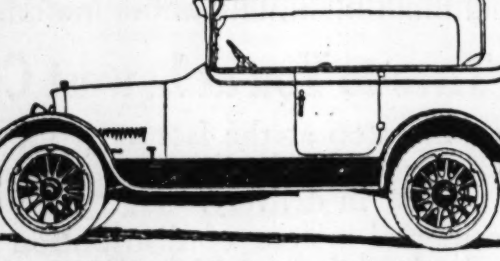
The New Four Cylinder Reo Enclosed Car, \$1025



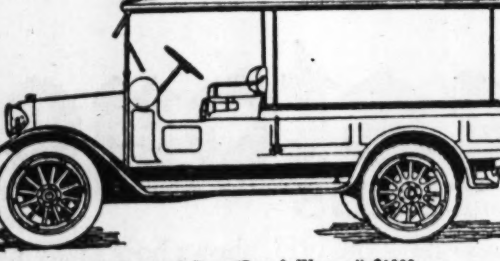
The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, \$1150



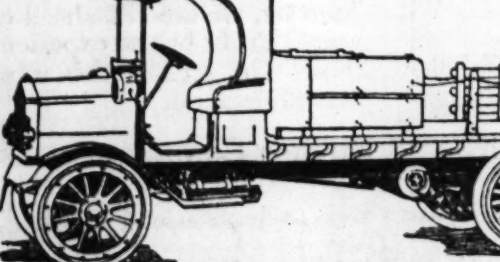
The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, \$1150



The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, \$1750



1900-pound Reo "Speed Wagon," \$1000



3-ton Reo Truck (Chassis only, with Driver's Seat and Cab) \$1600

All prices are for Lansing, Mich.

FIRST LET US SAY, since it is relevant at this time, that Reo has not, is not now, and will not be concerned in, or a part of, any merger, combination or consolidation with other automobile concerns.

THE AIR HAS BEEN FULL of rumors of proposed plans for the uniting of several rival concerns for weeks past. The wildest rumors have gained currency and some credence.

ANY CONCERN THAT COULD by its financial standing lend strength; by its organization and experience lend confidence; or by its reputation lend respectability to such a plan, has been mentioned in the gossip.

AND SO REO, THE PIONEER—financially one of the strongest in the world—has been much discussed, much coveted by promoters.

THAT'S WHY WE SAY at this time—and we desire to make it as strong and clear as words can convey—Reo is not and will not be one of these.

REO WILL CONTINUE to do business at the old stand in the old Reo way, striving from day to day to give to Reo buyers just as much of value as our experience and facilities will permit—and that, as you already know, has always been just a little more than you could obtain elsewhere.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL, we Reo folk. Nothing save the legitimate product of our factories.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS—not promoters. Merchandisers—not stock manipulators.

THAT WHICH WE HAVE we prize so highly none other could see the value we'd put on it.

WE HAVE A PERMANENT business—of how many other automobile concerns can that be truly said? That asset—who can inventory—who appraise?

NO: WE HAVE NOTHING TO SAY against such combinations, nor against those who make or who join them. Undoubtedly they are good—for those on the inside.

AS TO THEIR INFLUENCE for good or ill on the trade—or the consumer—time alone can tell. Anyway that question has not been asked, nor that phase considered, apparently—so why should we try to answer it?

WE WILL SAY THIS THOUGH—that the spirit of "I've got mine, so I don't care," which is invariably preceded by "When I get mine, etc."—has, in our opinion, seriously retarded this great industry and lowered the general standard of the product.

TOO FEW HAVE BUILT for permanency—too many alas, for the quick clean-up.

GROOMING A BUSINESS for such a coup involves forcing production to the limit to show paper profits—and the result is a product of mediocre quality at best.

FRANKLY WE DON'T KNOW—we Reo folk—where we could put the money (did we listen to the siren song of the promoter); we don't know where we could reinvest the money with equal safety and with as good prospects for, not larger, but as steady and certain returns permanently. We don't know.

THE REO POLICY IS SUCH; the Reo product is such; Reo reputation is such; that this business is as good, as permanent, as sure as any other business in the world—in or out of the automobile industry—bar none. It is so regarded by bankers and business men the world over.

ASK YOUR OWN BANKER—he will tell you.

SO WHAT COULD WE GET in return for this business (honestly get, of course) that would be a fair exchange.

THIS BUSINESS WAS CONCEIVED IN PRIDE—and that pride of achievement is its greatest guarantee of quality in the product to you—and of its permanence to us.

THEN THERE'S THAT OTHER ANGLE that some might call foolish sentiment but which we, old fashioned Reo folk, regard most seriously—namely, the obligations we have assumed toward distributors and dealers and buyers of Reo Motor Cars and Trucks.

COULD WE, IN HONOR, entrust to any other the fulfillment of those obligations—and enjoy the money we had received?

WE REO FOLK HOLD that the sale of a car is not the consummation, but only the beginning of a transaction.

TO OUR WAY OF THINKING we assume, at the time we accept the check in payment, an obligation that shall endure so long as that car is in operation.

YOU SEE, WE ARE OLD FASHIONED—very old fashioned, we've been told.

BUT THIS IS AN AD and we should talk business—"hard cold business" in an ad. So we'll say no more on that subject! Leave it to those who are interested in such things—those who have a price.

YOU WANT TO KNOW—everybody always wants to know—what models Reo will make the coming year, and the price of each.

OF COURSE THERE ARE NO NEW MODELS—new chassis models we mean. You do not look for, do not expect, do not want new chassis models from Reo.

THAT ISN'T THE REO WAY. Refinements—of course. Detail improvements—wherever and whenever we can find a place or a way to make them.

NOTHING RADICALLY NEW is ever offered to Reo buyers. For it isn't new when it gets to you—it has been thoroughly tried and conclusively proven before we let it get into a Reo car.

NEW BODY TYPES—YES—and some that put Reo in the highest class of cars in looks as well as in performance and longevity. We'll treat of each in turn.

REO THE FIFTH COMES FIRST, of course. First not only among Reos, but among motor cars.

FOR THIS IS THE GREATEST automobile ever built, we verily believe.

THIS IS THE SEVENTH SEASON that Reo the Fifth has been standard in practically its present form.

NO: THE PRICE WILL NOT BE CHANGED this season. We will not increase—we cannot lower it.

ACTUAL COST OF MAKING is now more (\$50 more) than when the present price, \$875, was set a year ago. And we had made this model so long; had so refined and perfected manufacturing processes; had reached such a high state of efficiency in production; and cut dealers' discounts so low that we had, then, reached rock bottom.

IT WAS AN ACHIEVEMENT of the first magnitude to produce such a car and sell it at such a price—\$875.

TODAY YOU SEE OTHERS increasing prices all along the line. They must do so. They have no choice.

ORDINARY BUSINESS RULES dictate that we also "tilt" the price of Reo the Fifth \$50 at least.

BUT REO PRIDE PROMPTS that we absorb the extra cost, as we have for months past, and keep the price where it is until conditions will, happily, return to normal.

THE FOUR-CYLINDER ROADSTER—same wonderful chassis, same price, is the smartest thing on wheels—the most popular car in the world among physicians, and all professional and business men. Also \$875.

TO SUPPLY A GROWING DEMAND for an enclosed body on Reo the Fifth chassis, we have planned to build a limited number. The quality will be Reo—which is to say, excellent. The top is rigidly supported at front and rear. Removable glass panels convert it into a veritable limousine for winter, and these discarded and with jiffy curtains (which are also furnished) it is an ideal summer touring car. The price is \$1025.

THE NEW REO SIX will continue in its present popular form—the 7-passenger touring car and the classy 4-passenger roadster; and we will make a limited number with Sedan bodies to supply an insistent demand for this type of body on this splendid chassis.

THE PRICE IS REDUCED \$100 on the 7-passenger and roadster models. Now \$1150!

NOW YOU WONDER, and naturally, how we can reduce the price of the Reo Six models and not the Four—especially after what we have just told you about the increased cost of production.

SEEMS ILLOGICAL at first blush—doesn't it? But it isn't. For the truth is never illogical. And the truth is that despite the present higher prices of materials and labor still it costs us less to make this six-cylinder model than it did a year ago.

BY THE WAY—there's the greatest possible example of the workings of the Reo plan and its beneficence to buyers. Listen!

REO THE FIFTH SOLD FOR \$1250 in 1912. Its price was reduced by successive stages from year to year as follows: \$1175, \$1050, and now is \$875 f.o.b. Lansing.

SAME CAR?—No—an infinitely better car—for each year we have incorporated refinements and added equipment as the art has developed.

AND WE TOLD YOU EACH YEAR the reason for the reduction—that we had absorbed a portion of the initial—experimental, tool jig, die and special equipment—cost, and were giving you the benefit.

THIS POPULAR REO SIX is now in its third season. It has passed the same stages through which its great four-cylinder namesake went—initial costs have been absorbed, charged off. And in accordance with that unwavering Reo policy we give the buyer the benefit and set the price at \$1150 f.o.b. Lansing.

WE WILL MAKE A LOT MORE of those 4-passenger Six Roadsters the coming season. We underestimated the appeal and the demand for this model. It proved one of the most popular Reos ever built.

OUR RECORDS INDICATE that the majority of those who bought Reo Six Roadsters the past season were men who formerly had paid \$3000 to \$6000 for their cars.

HERE'S A THOUGHT FOR YOU: If you must "count the cost" you can't do better than to follow the lead of the millionaire in the selection of an automobile.

FOR THE MAN WHO CAN "afford to pay any price he likes" for a car, is the very man who doesn't. He insists on real value for his money—and his knowledge of values more often dictates a Reo than any other.

THE SIX SEDAN speaks for itself, though, truth to tell, an illustration does it scant justice.

YOU MUST SEE IT where you can study its artful lines and faultless finish to fully appreciate this latest Reo which we price at \$1750.

NOW A WORD ABOUT THE TRUCKS since 90 per cent of all Reo automobile distributors also handle Reo motor trucks.

PRICE OF THE 1600-POUND REO "Speed Wagon" has been reduced to \$1000.

SAME REASON—SAME POLICY—reduced cost of manufacture despite higher present cost of materials—as manifested in speaking of the Reo Six.

NEVER SINCE THE DAY this model was announced—and we made only one general announcement in the whole year—have we been able to supply the demand. Never, though the new Reo Truck plant covers 4½ acres of ground and is running to capacity.

AND THAT TWO-TON REO. What shall we say? What need we say? We submit, it is the greatest 2-Ton motor truck in existence. Has been standard for longer. Has given greater proof of its sturdiness and efficiency and low cost of upkeep.

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by that over-demand, we may well assume that we could sell all that we could make were the price \$2500, instead of \$1650.

AND FINALLY A WORD about the big general plan—a brief reiteration of the Reo policy.

WE STILL ADHERE to our determination never to make more Reo cars or trucks than we can make and make every one good.

TEMPTATION IS GREAT of course. Dealers protesting, buyers begging for more Reos. But we know—we know—on what solid foundation this Reo success was built; and we'll jealously guard that policy to the last.

RIGHT NOW—AUGUST—there are more orders on hand at the factories than at any previous time in Reo history. Orders hopelessly in excess of factory output—and that also is greater than ever before.

AND RIGHT NOW Reo stands higher in the esteem of buyers and of the trade than ever before.

\$30,000,000 PER ANNUM is not small by any means. Reo is in fact one of the largest in point of production. We have no ambition, however, to be the largest. Don't want to make all the automobiles—only the best.

RATHER THAN INCREASE the quantity we shall strive always to improve the quality so that, as the art advances and cars generally improve, still Reo will continue to be known as—"The Gold Standard of Values."

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY,
Factories: Lansing, Michigan

Kardell Motor Company
4150 Olive Street
St. Louis, Mo.

"THE
GOLD STANDARD
OF VALUES"

CHEMICAL DYES USED IN TREATING TUBERCULOSIS

Collinsville Doctor Injects Methylene Blue and Fuchsin That Turns Skin Reddish Hue.

Dr. M. W. Harrison, physician in charge of a private tuberculosis colony and hospital at Collinsville, Ill., yesterday explained to a Post-Dispatch reporter his new method of treating tuberculosis, on which he had lectured the day before to 90 members of the Madison County Medical Association at his hospital. The other physicians expressed the greatest interest in his experiments.

In addition to the usual modern fresh-air and rest treatment, Dr. Harrison says he has found that injections of two chemical dyes, methylene blue and fuchsin, both coaltar products, have given remarkable chemical results. He is in hopes they will be found to do for tuberculosis bacilli what the arsenic in salvarsan does for the bacilli of a virulent blood poison.

Dr. Harrison said that he began specializing in tuberculosis treatment 18 years ago, when his wife contracted the disease. At the beginning her physicians told her she might not live six months, but she responded to the fresh-air treatment and completely recovered.

Several years ago the doctor began experimenting to find, if possible, chemical elements which would prove immediately destructive to the bacillus. Methylene blue and fuchsin, he found, proved effective when applied to it in test-tube cultures.

Then he inoculated guinea-pigs with the disease and administered the dyes as injections. The curative results, he declares, were 70 per cent. Post-mortems showed that in 63 days tuberculosis growths were annihilated.

After that he began cautiously experimenting with human patients. He said the results were so satisfactory that he has made this a part of his regular treatment. He has not had occasion in a single case yet, he says, to make a post-mortem examination, but declares he has every reason to believe that the same thing takes place in the human body as took place in the guinea-pigs.

The dye is injected with an ordinary hypodermic syringe. It thus gets immediately into the blood circulation and is distributed over the

BRIDE IN ROMANCE OF MERCANTILE LIBRARY



Miss F. Hazel Bader.

COUPLE EMPLOYED AT SAME LIBRARY TO MARRY TUESDAY

Assistant Librarian at Mercantile and Bride-to-Be Were School-day Friends.

Roland A. Alpers of 5041 Cates avenue, assistant librarian of the Mercantile Library, and Miss F. Hazel Bader of 1814A Wagoner place, who was until June 1 in charge of the reading room at the same library, will be married at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning at the home of Miss Bader's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Bader.

Alpers and Miss Bader attended Central High school together before they began library work. He has been at the library nine years, and she was there seven years. He is organist of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Bell and Cardinal avenues.

Alpers and his bride will depart after the wedding on a northern honeymoon journey.

A curious phenomenon, the doctor says, is that the patient's skin gets a reddish tinge from the chemicals. Injections are given at intervals varying from every other day to once every two weeks.

The only other treatment employed is to give the patient plenty of fresh air, wholesome food and rest.

Lecture on Rotogravure.

A lecture on "Offset and Rotogravure" will be given by E. J. Vols of New York, under the auspices of the St. Louis Photo-Engravers' Union No. 10, Friday night at the Welter Conservatory of Music, 3520 Finney avenue.

BOY HERO OF JUTLAND BATTLE TO HAVE A GRAVE OF HONOR

Admiralty to Remove Body of John Travers Cornwell From Nameless Spot.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—General satisfaction is being expressed over the decision of the Admiralty to remove from its nameless grave the body of John Travers Cornwell, the boy hero of the battle of Jutland, to a more suitable burial place. Here is the reference in Admiral Beatty's report concerning the hero, who was 16 years old:

"Boy (first class) John Travers Cornwell of the Chester was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders, until the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all around him. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."

The body was at first hastily buried in a common grave in Manor Park, with only the number "323" upon a plain piece of wood to mark his resting place. In response to a letter received from the boy's mother, the Admiralty has written, announcing its decision to have proper honor done to his memory. The new grave will be in Manor Park Cemetery, or in a place to be selected by the mother.

Cornwell was a member of a working class family, the head of which is fighting in the field. His mother stated in an interview that the boy's single desire from boyhood had been to join the navy as a sailor. He tried to enlist when the war began, but the father would not sign his papers until August, 1915, when he went to Davenport for training.

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

New Method of Fat Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 5.—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler of this city has reduced 57 pounds in an incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing scarcely an ounce. This, when used as directed, acts as an effective fat reducer. Many prominent men and women have adopted this easy means of reducing their excess flesh. The inventor, B. Burns of 14 West Thirty-seventh street, New York, has patented the device in all leading countries and is sending them on 40 days free trial without any deposit to all who write him. ADVERTISEMENT.

Judge Arnold Addresses Remington. NEW FLORENCE, Mo., Aug. 5.—Five thousand persons attended the thirty-first annual Old Settlers' reunion of Montgomery County held here today. Judge C. B. Arnold of St. Louis delivered the speech of the day. Marion Skinner of High Hill, 89 years old, was the oldest man on the grounds.

BOARD OBJECTS TO 'WHITEWASH' OF CHILDREN'S HOME

Demands More Thorough Inquiry Into Affairs of East St. Louis Institution.

William J. Claus of Belleville and Paul W. Jimmerson of East St. Louis, members of the committee on the East St. Louis Home of Dependent Children, reported to the St. Clair County Board of Supervisors at Belleville yesterday that as testimony they had taken in reference to alleged mistreatment of children at the home by Mrs. Mary Conroy, the matron, was only "hearsay," they did not find any reason for interfering with Mrs. Conroy's management of the children.

Members of the county board objected strongly to the way the committee had "whitewashed" the report. They demanded a thorough investigation. Chairman Claus of Belleville yesterday said that he had taken, because the State Board of Administration was making an investigation, and on that account no action was taken.

Rudolph Huber of East St. Louis, the third member of the committee, did not say a word. He said afterward that he did not sign it because he was not at the meeting. He refused to say whether he would have signed it if he had been at the meeting.

Second Whitewash Attempt. This is the second time that the committee have tried to whitewash conditions at the home. Following the publication in the Post-Dispatch of statements of witnesses and the admission of Mrs. Conroy that she had used a buggy whip on children from 3 to 6 years old, the committee had a "hearing," at which no testimony was heard except that of the reporter who had investigated the home. The inquiry was continued to "next week," and the committee made it known that they did not think there was anything in the charges.

The inquiry was resumed last Wednesday, but it was under the direction of Judge Charles Virden, for the Illinois Board of Administration, with the committee members listening to the testimony of many witnesses summoned by Virden.

The committee reported as follows: "On July 21 we went for the purpose of inspection of the home and found everything in good order and satisfactory. We again met on July 26 to investigate the charges brought against the matron of the home by some daily newspapers, charging cruelty toward the children. At this meeting we had the reporters and about a half dozen other witnesses to testify. At this investigation the matron, Mrs. Conroy, denied having administered severe or undue punishment to the children and further stated that she would punish only when all kind words and coaxing failed. As our testimony was only 'hearsay' we could find no reason for this hearing for interfering with Mrs. Conroy's management of the children."

"We were again called upon to meet at the home Aug. 1 by Dr. Virden, a member of the State Board of Administration, whose attention had been drawn to the matter by the newspaper clippings mailed to him by some one. The meeting was attended by about 20 people and was in session from 2:30 to 6:00 p. m. Dr. Virden conducted the meeting. He took testimony pro and con from nearly all present. His report to the State Board and their decision in the matter will soon be published and until then the committee will withhold all comment."

Home to Be Reorganized. "At our meeting Aug. 4 we decided, after learning the exact statute of the law through Judge Messick and Dr. Virden, on such homes, to reorganize the place and have it known as an annex of the County Home until the people of this county decide by a vote to establish a home for dependent children and to issue bonds for same."

Supervisor Eugene Schirmer of Fairview, said it was wrong for 6-year-old children to be compelled to wash dishes and suggested that if the committee made thorough report it would find conditions demanding a change of management.

Jimmerson said small children should be taught to wash dishes and do other household work. He said Mrs. Conroy was nervous and excitable, but that neighbors who did not want the home in their midst were plotting against it and had made the charges.

L. P. Zerweck of Lebanon said no member of the board would want his children whipped as children had been whipped at the home, as Mrs. Conroy's own statement showed. "The mothers and fathers of St. Clair County want this home run right," he said. "If children have been whipped, as charged, the matron should be removed. A thorough and proper investigation should be made and if anything is wrong the committee should not bring in a clean bill of health."

Says Report Is Not Final. H. W. Schwartz of Dupu said he wanted the children at the Detention Home treated the same as his children were treated at home.

The committee submitted a resolution for a bond issue of \$35,000 for a new Detention Home. It was tabled. Jimmerson said after the meeting that Marie Prose, maid at the Detention Home, quit yesterday. He said she "beat the committee to it." He declared that the report was not a whitewash and was not final and declared that the committee was going to find a new location and change the whole system. He would not say what action was going to be taken about the matron, but said: "Give us time and we will clean up the whole place."

Arkansas Guard to Go to Denning. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5.—The Arkansas National Guard, 1500 strong, was ordered today to proceed to Denning, N. M. Col. C. D. James, commanding, announced the men would depart Thursday.

DRYS CLAIM MAJORITY IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE

Primary Gave Them 100 or More in House and 19 in Senate, It Is Declared.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Kansas City Star today says: "Although both candidates for Governor endorsed by the Missouri Anti-Saloon League in the Republican and Democratic primaries were defeated at the polls Tuesday, the drys of Missouri will have an assured majority in the next Legislature, no matter which party carries the State next November."

As a result of Tuesday's primaries, the drys claim they have increased their majority in the House of Representatives. Last session they had 92 members who voted dry on everything. The coming session, no matter which party wins, the drys figure on at least 100 members, possibly one or two more.

"The Senate, which is the battleground of the wet and dry, and has always been the brewery bulwark against the overwhelming dry sentiment of the House, apparently will be really dry for the first time."

"The claim is now made that 19 of the 34 members of the Senate will be dry, no matter which party carries the State."

"The program of the league for pushing through a state-wide prohibition bill with a 'peace, health and safety' clause attached, to prevent a referendum vote on it, probably has been blocked by the defeat of the Anti-Saloon League candidates for Governor. There is a possibility, however, of a state-wide prohibition law going through, to be voted upon at a special election. County unit measures for the country and precinct option and early closing bills for cities also are in sight."

Diamonds, Watches, on Credit. Lottis Bros. & Co., 24 floor, 308 N. 9th st.

PROGRESSIVES INDORSE WILSON

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—President Wilson was unanimously endorsed here today at a conference of California Progressives, who also completed the organization of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League and laid plans for participating in the campaign of the nation's executive for re-election.

Francis J. Haney of Los Angeles, former Progressive candidate for United States Senator, was elected President.

PUBLIC HEARING TOMORROW ON GASOLINE ORDINANCE

Oil Dealers and Grocers Complained Against Measure—Directed at Peddlers, Author Says.

At the request of many dealers in oil and grocers who contend that the enforcement of an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen two weeks ago would prevent them from selling gasoline in quantities exceeding three gallons at a time, Mayor Kiel will hold a public hearing on the measure in his office at 11 a. m. tomorrow. The bill is before him for his signature.

The bill was introduced by Alderman Rennie, a salesman for the Pierce Oil Corporation. He says its purpose is to prohibit the filling of automobile tanks in the public streets, a practice which he considers dangerous. The ordinance was not designed to prevent regular dealers or grocers from selling gasoline in any quantity, he says, but was directed at peddlers who go about with tank wagons or barrels to supply automobiles.

DIVIDENDS BY COTTON MILLS

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 5.—Dividends totaling \$78,428 have been declared by Fall River cotton manufacturers for the third quarter of the mill year, according to announcement made today. This was almost double the amount paid for the second quarter and equivalent to an annual rate of nearly 11 per cent. The increase was due to extra cash dividends declared by some mills, one corporation having announced a 30 per cent distribution, and to good business conditions which have enabled other corporations to resume quarterly payments.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Employees Have Their Annual Outing.

Fifteen hundred employees of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Co. had their annual outing yesterday afternoon at the Country Club on the Meramec River, near Valley Park. Special trains carried the 1500 employees and their guests to the club. There were athletic events.

The club grounds are ideally located on cliffs overlooking the Meramec. They are well known to canoeists and form one of the most attractive recreation places anywhere along the river. No small part of the fun at each of the annual picnics is the short trip between the railroad and the club grounds, for it is then that the real merrymaking begins. From the clubhouse itself is afforded a fine view of the Meramec Valley for miles.

Shoemaker Shoots Self. Frank Egan, a shoemaker, 32 years old, killed himself with a revolver at his home, 2022 Bell avenue, at 6 a. m. yesterday. His body was found in bed with a bullet hole in the head. He left a note giving the address of his wife, whom, it is said, he was separated.

Jeffery All-Purpose Truck

MAXIMUM CAPACITY 3,000 POUNDS

Equipped with internal gear drive—duplex governor—odometer—electric lighting and starting—high tension magneto ignition—Jeffery-built stake body.

\$1535

(Chassis Price—\$1400)

This is an all-round truck built to give higher efficiency and a longer lower-cost service than any other truck of similar capacity.

You get low gasoline cost because of the duplex governor—the "automatic chauffeur"—which governs the supply of fuel necessary for any speed below four, seven miles. The driver has nothing to do but keep the accelerator way down—the duplex governor does the rest. If the truck is running on the level the engine gets just enough gasoline to maintain the set speed—if it hits a grade the fuel supply is automatically increased to maintain that speed. If mud or sand or snow is encountered the duplex governor is on the job with just enough fuel to give the required power.

Come in and see this truck now. Ask us to show it to you—to demonstrate just what the Jeffery All-Purpose Truck can do for your business.

Jeffery Rapid Service Wagon
Maximum Capacity, 1920 Pounds
Chassis Price, \$900

Jeffery Quad—Power on all Four Wheels—Maximum Capacity 4000 Pounds—Chassis Price, \$2580

Live Dealers Wanted in Every Territory
Home Office, 219 Central 5223

Jeffery Distributing Co.
3625-26-27 LOCUST ST.

The Event of Our August



the Season— Clearance Sale

**It Starts Tomorrow
The Rhodes-Burford
August Clearance Sale**
and it is **RADICALLY** different from the usual sales put on by any St. Louis furniture store.

Every Piece

of merchandise in the store has been reduced—some cut in half.

The Old Plain Figure Price Tags remain on each piece. In addition to this a large colored tag has been tied on printed in big black figures showing the discount. Red Tags 10%; Green Tags 20%; Blue Tags 30%; Yellow Tags 40%; White Tags 50%.

BE YOUR OWN SALESMAN, figure the discount and you will surely leave your order.

Cost Has Been Lost Sight of in this sale. We want to reduce stock during this month and with this idea in view we have made **UNUSUAL PRICE CONCESSIONS.** Come and let us convince you. Goods stored free.

TERMS so reasonable that all may participate in these bargains.

RHODES-BURFORD
414-416 N. BROADWAY
AND EAST ST. LOUIS STORE
COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHER

As the Crow Flies

Getting Firestone Tires to You at Lowest Cost

Firestone efficiency does not stop at the factory. Having cut out all needless expense in production, we save you more by "cutting the corners" in delivery.

The Firestone transcontinental system of distribution is a vital force in that organized efficiency which gives you the highest quality at ordinary price, in

Firestone TIRES

To pay more than the Firestone bedrock list price is to pay for needless overhead or to encourage fictitious valuation.

Our growth in sales from \$7,500,000 in 1911 to over \$25,000,000

in 1915, shows how many motorists are learning the truth through experience. And this year, to June 1st, we are 38% ahead of last year. Profit by the experience of those who created this unprecedented demand.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"

Cor. Compton and Locust. Home Office and Factory, Akron, Ohio. Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Makers of First Truck Tires—Leaders Then and Leaders Now, in Quality and Volume

It Is Much Easier to Break a Winning Streak, Than a Winning Spirit

OUTLINE CITY MAY SECURE WILLIAMS TO MEET McNEILL

Arrangement Hangs on Whether Englishman Wins His Bout Here, Tuesday.

NO, HINKEL IS NOT DIPPY

Cedar Point, Scene of Kilbane-Chaney Title Fight, Is a Popular Resort.

TUESDAY'S FUTURE CITY FIGHT PROGRAM

MAIN EVENT—Benny McNeill of Windsor, Ont., vs. Jack Douglas of San Francisco, 12 rounds, weight 115 pounds at 3 p. m.

PRELIMINARIES—Happy Howard vs. Tommy Clark, 8 rounds, 115; Pat Flanagan vs. Ben Greenberg, 6 rounds, 112; Frank Fortney vs. Ches Wingerter, 8 rounds, 120.

Benny McNeill of Bristol, England, one of the shiftest bantamweights shown in this city in some time, may figure in a 12-round bout with John Outenke, more familiarly known as Kid Williams of Baltimore, at the Future City Athletic Club, in a short time.

Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan stated last night that if McNeill successfully came through his contest next Tuesday with Jack Douglas of California the F. C. A. C. would close negotiations for a bout with the champion.

Williams is still "champion," he says. Johnny Erle claims that because he was fouled by Williams in a no-decision bout at Minneapolis, some months ago, but Williams has refused to concede the title on the ground that the bout was not a fair fight, that he was beating Erle when the accident occurred and that Erle can not prove it. Williams, although the latter has made concessions.

McNeill has taken on several first-class boys since his first appearance here and has shown like a boxer of the first water.

It is possible the South Broadway A. C. may match McNeill for a show Aug. 17. It is said he is wanted by Matt Sorka for a bout with Jabez White.

Here's an Attractive Card.

Young Denny of New Orleans, whose record stamps him as a formidable welterweight, has been signed to meet Charles "Slick" J. Beck in the feature 12-round bout of the South Broadway Athletic Club, on Tuesday night at the Motorcade, Grand avenue and Meramec street, next Thursday night.

In Denny Jerabek will probably meet the most prominent battler he has ever tackled. Jabez White, most of his fighting in New Orleans and has shown like a boxer of the first water.

That Denny figures to defeat Jerabek is evident from the showing the two fighters made in their bouts with Harry Trendall, the "Pride of the Patch." In an eight-round mill with Trendall, Jerabek was only able to get a draw, which he didn't deserve. Trendall fought Denny in the South and the New Orleans was a severe rounding.

The weight agreed upon is 145 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the bout. This notch is easy for both boxers.

Mathematic Matt Sorka of the South Broadway A. C. announces that he will schedule two other bouts, one at eight rounds and the other at 12 rounds. Women, of whom 155 saw Jerabek, will again be permitted to witness the contests.

Anderson Is Recovering.

Bobby Anderson, who was operated on last Friday, is reported doing well. He will be out in a few days, but it is a problem whether he will be able to resume fighting.

Anderson suffered from a broken arm that had not been perfectly set. The splintered ends of the broken bone were evened out and joined together, a steel plate being riveted to hold the position during the healing process.

Dr. C. M. Westerman, a member of the St. Louis Boxing Commission, was in charge of the operation. He was not positive whether the arm would stand the strain of fighting after it had healed.

McNeill to Face Jabez White.

The South Broadway Athletic Club announces that it has matched Benny McNeill, who fights here Tuesday, for a bout Aug. 17 with Jabez White, an Albany, N. Y., as his opponent. White is favorably remembered for a good contest he fought here a year or more ago at the Future City Athletic Club.

Cedar Point a Big Resort.

Misourians are probably wondering what Matt Hinkel's purpose could be in staging a \$500 fight in an obscure place such as Cedar Point. O. seems to be. As a matter of fact, Hinkel was on to the curves of the situation with this White left hook, even though the season of the year is accessible to many thousands of persons. It is on Lake Erie and is a locality of the Labor day championship bout.

Welsh Taking No Chances.

Freddie Welsh will remain at Douglas, L. I., until Aug. 15, to get into shape for his fight with Charley White, Sept. 4, at Colorado Springs. Joe Weiling, the Chicago boxer, who meets Johnny Douglas at New York Aug. 8, is working at the same place.

Welsh will go to the middle of August and finish his training in the higher altitude of Colorado, so that the rarified air will not cause unusual inconvenience.

Freddie is not taking liberties with this White left hook, even though he does admit that White hasn't the remotest chance in the world to defeat him.

You Never Can Tell.

Johnny Howard, the Bayonne middleweight fighter, had no trouble in knocking out Bud Connors, according to a news dispatch.

When Johnny showed he stopped a dub fighter, Against Gus Christie he looked as though he couldn't knock out window light with a slungshot. He knocked out a good day's wages, however, thanks to an indulgent public.



JOSEPHINE HOSE.

Youthful Marvels of Local Pools, Point Winners Yesterday, Who Will Enter Title Class.

Major League Form Chart

Showing What the Cobbs, Speakers and Johnsons Have Done Since the Start of the Present Season.

American League.

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	PCT.
Detroit	1,422	118	571	131	91	.256
Cleveland	1,287	107	507	154	98	.248
Chicago	1,284	115	546	162	102	.245
Boston	1,238	94	500	142	84	.242
Philadelphia	1,199	92	496	144	104	.240
New York	1,244	107	519	120	120	.240
Washington	1,240	107	519	120	120	.240
Philadelphia	1,240	107	519	120	120	.240

National League.

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	PCT.
New York	1,315	147	504	121	105	.258
Brooklyn	1,292	138	512	119	114	.256
Chicago	1,287	107	507	154	98	.248
Philadelphia	1,238	94	500	142	84	.242
St. Louis	1,238	94	500	142	84	.242
Pittsburgh	1,238	94	500	142	84	.242
Cincinnati	1,238	94	500	142	84	.242
San Francisco	1,238	94	500	142	84	.242

CLUB FIELDING AVERAGES.

CLUB	PO.	A.	E.	PCT.
New York	2,284	1156	108	.972
Brooklyn	2,278	1156	108	.972
Chicago	2,278	1156	108	.972
Philadelphia	2,278	1156	108	.972
St. Louis	2,278	1156	108	.972
Pittsburgh	2,278	1156	108	.972
Cincinnati	2,278	1156	108	.972
San Francisco	2,278	1156	108	.972

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

PLAYER	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	PCT.
McNeill	12	3	9	4	3	.385
McNeill	12	3	9	4	3	.385
McNeill	12	3	9	4	3	.385
McNeill	12	3	9	4	3	.385
McNeill	12	3	9	4	3	.385
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McNeill	12	3	9	4	3	.385

Fourteen-Year Old Girl and 16-Year Old Boy to Enter River Marathons

Josephine Hose and Leo Hogan, Former Pupils of Missouri A. A.'s Swimming Club, Will Compete in National 4-Mile and 10-Mile Ch. Championships Respectively.

WHEN nationally prominent long distance swimmers, both men and women, convene in this city this summer to determine by contests through the murky Mississippi, the marathon aquatic champion of the nation, they will find among St. Louis' representation in the title tests, a 16-year old lad and a 14-year old grammar school girl striving for a nation's supremacy.

Leo Hogan, 16 years, a student of the St. Louis University high school, is the boy.

Miss Hose was not officially recognized for the performance of the "greatest ever" Yale football team, which was to reduce Yale's glorious football seasons of the past three years, has received a severe setback, and now all Yale is wondering if it is to top off a season sprinkled again with defeats by smaller college teams.

More Trouble Starts.

Last fall Yale men witnessed the breaking up of one of the likeliest football squads ever to candidate for an Eli eleven, because of scholarship difficulties, violation of university rules and injuries and illnesses, the majority of its real stars were lost, and now it would seem that a similar fate is about to befall the squad of men who were expected to candidate for this year's team.

When, at the conclusion of the 1915 football season Yale began taking stock of the material for the 1916 team, the Blue became very much elated, for the collection of men who were to compose the 1916 squad, as Yale then thought, would include six of the 11 regulars of last year, together with a number of freshmen, and several of the men who were expected to candidate for this year's team.

Most prominent in the latter group were McGrath, the former Exeter and Yale freshman star, and a number of the Yale coaches expected to build their teams, and Kelley, the former Exeter star, who was expected to be a member of the Yale team.

But as the 1916 season approaches it finds McGrath, who was expected to be a member of the Yale team, and Kelley, a lieutenant in the Yale battery, which has been called to the colors, and which may not be a member of the Yale team.

Bad for Kirkpatrick.

Prominent among the members of the recent Yale freshmen footballers who were expected to be in line for variety positions this fall was Kirkpatrick, the former Exeter and recent freshman star, who was expected to be a member of the Yale team.

And among last season's regulars one of the most counted upon men was Chubb Sheldan, a guard, who narrowly missed out on the captaincy of the Yale team, and who was expected to be a member of the Yale team.

Now Sheldan, as is the case with Kelley, may not be a member of the Yale team, and who may not be a member of the Yale team.

Here's your chance for a clean-up, men. The only reason these marks still stand is that the sport has lapsed and fallen into decline.

They Were SOME Records, Bo.

But don't think the smashing of rowing marks is going to be any primrose path. The party who restores the game with the idea of setting a mark, is confronted by the fact that the old boys at the shell game were THERE.

For example, take the 1000 yard race in the guide—that of the quarter-mile dash. Edward Hedley, a student of Newark, N. J., rowed this distance 3 years ago in 57 seconds.

In other words, Hedley propelled that shell within four or five seconds of the time that the old boys at the shell game were THERE.

Then there's the mile race, for single sculls. Twenty-two years ago Buback, on the Thames River, Eng., made this distance in 4 minutes 45 seconds.

Again we may state that there is not a mile at Washington University able to run the distance in less than 5 minutes 30 seconds.

The eight foot rowing records have been established in rowing the mile, and that many marks, some of them dating as far back as 1880, are still on the books, unsurpassed after scores of years' time.

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MEXICAN DOUBLE MAY BLAST GRID HOPES OF YALE.

Several Promising Recruits, Besides Veterans, Are Now Serving on the Border.

ELIGIBILITY RULES HURT

Bright Prospects Begin to Grow Dim as 1916 Training Season Approaches.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 5.—The prospect of the "greatest ever" Yale football team, which was to reduce Yale's glorious football seasons of the past three years, has received a severe setback, and now all Yale is wondering if it is to top off a season sprinkled again with defeats by smaller college teams.

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LOOKING THEM OVER WITH OLD MAN DOPE

By John Edward Wray

Even Winning Streaks Must End.

It remained for Tillie Walker to ruin the greatest winning streak compiled in the American League this season—one that promised to rival that earlier one conducted by Fielder Jones, when the White Sox won 10 games in 1906.

Most fans have been inclined to think that Walker could have done the Browns a great deal of good; but all we know now is that Tillie did us a great deal of harm. He fractured our morale, and gave us the flag-ets. Not for long, but long enough to upset the big drive.

But the right side of the ledger is that the Browns because he swings from the right side. At present he is batting but little better than Ward Miller, and only a few points ahead of Marsans, the regular Brown fielder.

Sitting on the bench, ready to go in against the right kind of pitching, he might have proved a tower of reserve strength. Certainly he would have proved better than the feeble Tobin, who shriveled into nothing most surprisingly this season.

Jones Has Shown No Weakness.

JONES' winning streak is the more surprising since, unlike his victorious 1906 campaign, he had no one world-beating pitcher to carry him through.

In the memorable campaign which resulted in the White Sox winning the title for Jones, Ed Walsh was the big stick. Here is what Walsh did toward winning that last list of victories:

Went seven games without relief or assistance. Pitched five shut-out victories. Allowed only two runs in the entire seven games.

Pitched 55 consecutive innings without being scored on. There is nothing like that in the record of the Browns.

White Sox Had Wonderful Pitching.

JONES' team was called the "Hitless Wonders" in those days; but they were demon battlers beside their opponents in this long run. In 39 games—one a tie, 0-0—while the White Sox were making a total of 29 runs, opposing Eastern teams made but 22 runs, a very small fraction over one run per game.

Think of the pitching that Jones' team must have had in that score of contests. As a matter of fact, nine of the victories were shut-outs, in five others the enemy made only one run, and in the others 2 (twice), 3, 4 and 6 runs respectively.

In all the games in which the Sox hurlers were hit, the White Sox found enough guinea to outfit the enemy, once scoring 11 runs.

The following recapitulation of the celebrated series may be interesting. Here are the details of the most famous consecutive climb in American League history:

Aug. 3-Boston, White Sox, Cy Young for Boston, 3 to 0.
Aug. 4-Boston, White Sox, Cy Young for Boston, 4 to 0.
Aug. 5-Boston, Patterson, Dinsler, 1 to 0.
Aug. 6-Philadelphia, White, Bender, 10 to 2.
Aug. 7-Philadelphia, Owen, Coombs, 7 to 2.
Aug. 8-Philadelphia, Walsh, Waddell, 4 to 0.
Aug. 9-Philadelphia, Patterson, Pflieger, 1 to 0.
Aug. 10-Philadelphia, White, Dyett, 2 to 0.
Aug. 11-New York, Walsh, Chesbro, 5 to 1.
Aug. 12-New York, Walsh, Chesbro, 8 to 1.
Aug. 13-New York, Walsh, Chesbro, 11 to 0.
Aug. 14-Boston, Walsh, Chesbro, 5 to 0.
Aug. 15-Boston, Alcock, Harris, 6 to 0.
Aug. 16-Boston, Owen, White, 4 to 3.
Aug. 17-Boston, Walsh, Chesbro, 10 to 0.
Aug. 18-New York, Walsh, Chesbro, 10 to 0.
Aug. 19-New York, White, Oth, 4 to 1.
Aug. 20-New York, Walsh, Chesbro, 6 to 1.
Aug. 21-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 4 to 1.
Aug. 22-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.
Aug. 23-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 4 to 1.
Aug. 24-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.
Aug. 25-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.
Aug. 26-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.
Aug. 27-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.
Aug. 28-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.
Aug. 29-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.
Aug. 30-Washington, Patterson and Falkenberg, 11 to 6.

This long winning streak went to smash on Aug. 28, and naturally it was Washington, an ancient foe of the Sox, which kept them from equaling the world's most recent competitor.

On Aug. 24, 1906, Jones' team stood as follows with reference to Philadelphia, its nearest competitor:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
White Sox			

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

EVERYBODY OILS HIS AUTO FOR TOURING WEEK

Whole Country Joins in Plan to Make Long or Short Drives Beginning Today.

Motoring America has tuned up the car, or is admiring the new car, and with everything shipshape, is awaiting today and the beginning of the greatest motoring event this country has ever seen, National Touring Week. Reports from the automobile trade in all cities assert that thousands of American automobilists throughout the country will participate in the great motoring outing, which will last out the week. Many will set out Sunday and others will take to the road the next day or Tuesday.

The same reports state that there has been an unprecedented amount of overhauling of cars, and a pronounced quickening of summer sales of new cars.

Raymond Beck, manager of the Goodrich Touring Bureau, states that his department has never weathered such a demand for routings, road maps and road logs.

Road conditions for the most part are excellent throughout the country.

All New England, according to automobile circles, will go gyping a-wheel. National Touring Week has been taken to the very heart of New England.

On the other side of the Continent the Pacific Coast is primed for a wonderful outing. California has taken to National Touring Week as if it were a California product. In recognition of the movement, Gov. Johnson has set aside Wednesday of the week as Good Roads Day.

Colorado sends word that the entire Rocky Mountain district looks forward to a friendly invasion by motoring America.

The Mississippi Valley, however, is the place where National Touring Week will reach the climax of its celebration. It is here that the sentiment "See America First by Seeing Your Own State First" has gripped

the motorist firmest. Throughout these States the year 1916 will be memorable as the year of the "Discovery of the Home State."

MARMON MAKES CROSS CONTINENT RECORD

A new record has been established for automobile travel between New York and San Francisco, by making the trip of 3475 miles in 5 days, 18 hours and 20 minutes.

This record was hung up when one of the new model Marmons arrived in San Francisco Saturday afternoon July 29, at 5 o'clock, having been on the road continuously since leaving the starting point at Columbus Circle, New York, at 1:30 Monday morning July 24.

S. B. Stevens, a millionaire sportsman of Rome, N. Y., is responsible for this new record. Mr. Stevens is chairman of the Motor Reserve Division of the American Defense Society and offered to establish, for the benefit of the society and other preparedness organizations, the possible speed and reliability of motor transportation across the continent. The trip was authenticated by the Automobile Club of America, whose officials checked the car out at New York and in at San Francisco.

The drive was intended to test the reliability of a motor car, and every effort possible was made to put it through at the fastest time possible, considering the distance and the many conditions to be encountered. For more than 2100 miles from New York to Cheyenne, Wyoming—the average speed was better than 32 miles an hour, including stops.

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ALLEN "CLASSIC" FOR EXCLUSIVE TASTES

Commenting upon the evolution of the automobile business, Joseph A. Schlecht of the Mound City Buggy and Auto Co., who handles the Allen car, makes the statement that "people are no longer satisfied to be identified by a license number. The motor car purchaser of today is drifting away from the blacks and Brewster greens of yesterday and is looking for a car that is different—something that is distinctive in color, upholstery and body lines."

"For that reason we have prevailed on our factory to build us a line of classic cars and at the recent convention held at the Allen factory by the distributors, it was decided to furnish three-color combinations in addition to the regular model 37 cars, which come in an olive green regular."

"The special color combinations are maroon body with lighter red wheels, Spanish leather upholstery, leak-proof panasote top; London smoke brown body and either London smoke brown or cream color wheels, with Spanish leather upholstery and leak-proof panasote top; Richelleu blue body with red or cream color wheels, Spanish leather upholstery and leak-proof panasote top. These three special color combinations will sell at \$850 f. o. b. factory. The regular model 37 will sell at \$795, as in the past."

"It seems to me that people should be able to obtain cars as they like them; they give expression to personal taste, as in the choice of clothing, the homes they build and the furnishings they put into them—so why not in their motor cars."

"We expect a shipment of these fancy color cars Monday or Tuesday of the coming week and we invite our friends to come in and inspect them."

ORDINANCE PROHIBITS STREET TANK FILLING

There will be a hearing at the office of Mayor Kiel, city hall, Monday at 11 a. m., on the ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen to prohibit the filling of automobile gasoline tanks on the streets.

The ordinance appears to be aimed to head the motorists toward the filling stations, for it specifies that gasoline tanks must not be filled on the streets or highways or in the parks or playgrounds, unless where the supply is exhausted, then not more than three gallons may be poured in on the street, or enough to take the car to "the nearest filling station or supply house." It is understood that the automobile interests of the city will appear at the hearing to protest.

Anderson said that his company was building four-cylinder cars and would continue to do so because it had been proven that a good four will do all that any other car will do, and do it more economically. He pointed to the fact that every racing car with a record is a four.

George Weber presided at the dinner, and the other speakers were Camden Case, attorney, and R. E. Lee.

CADILLAC JULY SALES

E. W. Arbogast, sales manager of the Cadillac Automobile Co., reports the sale of 30 Cadillac eight-cylinder cars for the month of July, more than 100 per cent increase over any previous corresponding month during the company's existence.

The sale on renewed Cadillac for the

OPEN NEW TRUCK AGENCY AND GARAGE

The Merchants' Truck Co. has opened its large service station at 1111-19 North Twelfth street. The new concern is composed of J. A. Yunk, president; Theodore Mueller, treasurer, and H. B. Willower, manager.

Willower comes direct from the Gramm-Bernstein factories at Lima, O., having eight years' experience in the establishing and managing of service and sales stations over the entire United States. He is very optimistic concerning the outlook for business in St. Louis.

In the new garage provisions have been made to render efficient repairing on both trucks and pleasure cars either day or night, along with the regular garage service, and special attention is given to the merchant who does not care to assume the details of operating his own delivery system, they taking this entirely off his hands.

The Merchants' Truck Co. is also sales distributors for the celebrated Gramm-Bernstein truck built in capacities from one to six tons.

ANDERSON TERMS FOUR "IDEAL CAR"

At the banquet at Catterata's, tendered by the Weber Implement & Automobile Co. to Hupmobile dealers in this territory, Lee Anderson, commercial manager of the Hup Mobile Car Co., Detroit, was the principal speaker.

He announced that in a short time a Hupmobile would start from Washington, D. C., for a trip which will include the capital of every State in the United States. The car will also visit nearly every city in the country of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

Anderson said that his company was building four-cylinder cars and would continue to do so because it had been proven that a good four will do all that any other car will do, and do it more economically. He pointed to the fact that every racing car with a record is a four.

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The sale on renewed Cadillac for the

months has been phenomenal, the company having sold 18 of these cars. Several other makes were sold bringing the total to 23 used cars for the month.

Cadillac eight sales for July are as follows: In St. Louis, J. H. Rode, J. M. Griffin, O. S. Tilton, William Mollet, Carlos Reese Jr., C. E. Rufford, W. I. Jones, Edward Gidonsen, W. F. Ruess, Jordan Lambert, I. R. Goldburg, J. W. Johnston, S. H. Barrett, R. G. Hall, R. T. Deacon, John Keenan, Richard J. Hager, Edward H. Stolze, Edwardville, Ill.; Charles Tweedie, Jefferson City Mo.; L. F. and C. W. Spaulding, Jefferson City, Mo.; Attes Portland Cement Co., Hannibal, Mo.; J. F. Meyers, Macon, Mo.; Scott Alexander, Charleston, Mo.; George McBride, Cave Girardeau, Mo.; Peter Glessing, Farmington, Mo.; C. E. Stead, Centralia, Ill.; John N. Taylor, Columbia, Mo.; T. H. Erdleman, Duquoin, Ill.; O. H. J. Franz Webster Groves, Mo.

ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR MAXWELL CARS

"We are doing the best we can—demand is greater than we could anticipate."

This is the message that Brinkman Motor Car Co., local dealer for the Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., received from Mr. Flanders, the president of the company,

last week, in answer to a demand that shipment of cars be rushed.

"We thought we knew the public, thought we could tell just exactly what the demand would be—and we planned to meet that figure. But the result has been far greater than we even dared hope for. We have a new idea of the popularity of the Maxwell car."

"The Maxwell was a remarkable value at the old price. Now, with the price reduced to \$595, it is not surprising that we cannot keep up with the demand. Dealers everywhere are clamoring for shipments, and we are rushing our plants as fast as we possibly can. Four hundred cars per day are being built, and shipments are being sent out in greater quantities than we imagined would be possible for our organization."

Mr. Danaher says that he has sufficient cars on hand or in transit to fill orders for a short time, but that if the present demand continues he will be fortunate to get enough cars from the factory.

James E. Newell, president of the Newell Motor Car Co., 3003 Locust street, distributors of Haynes, Dorr and Sun cars, announces that George J. Tuttle, an experienced man, has been engaged as field man in Southern Illinois. He has previously been with the Chevrolet factory.

NEW FRANKLIN IS BETTER AND LIGHTER

Success which comes from concentrating every effort of a large and efficient manufacturing organization upon one article is exemplified in the announcement of the Series 9 Franklin car.

Production will be continued along the same general line. As in the past, there will be but one chassis. New bodies, meeting various practical needs, have been developed, including a four-passenger roadster, town car and sedan and brougham with V-fronts. The new Franklin hood contributes much to the effectiveness of these designs.

Recognizing the relation between weight and operating expense, the Franklin company has reduced the weight of its car 400 pounds, with strength and passenger size remaining the same. The weight of Series 9 car is 2280 pounds, fully equipped.

The weight below the springs is an important factor. The latest Franklin is considerably lighter in these parts, including axles, wheels and tires.

ABSORBED V-RAY CO.

The Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation of Chicago, Ill., the world's largest producer of speedometers, automobile vacuum systems, motor driven tire pumps and other motor car accessories.

ries, has just announced the purchase of the entire business of the V-Ray Co. of Marquette, Mo., the widely-known spark plug manufacturing concern.

V. N. Hansen, president of the V-Ray Co., has already identified himself with the Stewart-Warner organization and will have charge of the spark plug end of the business.

Stearns-Knight Auto Co. 3030 LOCUST

District—Southern Ill. and Eastern Mo.

Stearns-Knight Auto Co. 3030 LOCUST

District—Southern Ill. and Eastern Mo.

Stearns-Knight Auto Co. 3030 LOCUST

District—Southern Ill. and Eastern Mo.

Pulls its load on any road



Two-Ton
Worm Drive
Trucks
\$1990

This is no slogan but a fact—it is based on Dorris performance day in and day out, be the weather hot or cold, wet or dry and be the roads heavy or light, hilly or level.

Fix these constructional facts in your mind—they're the reason why of Dorris truck certainty of power operation and durability.

Valve-in-head motor.
Unit power plant.
Multiple disc dry plate clutch.
Three-point suspension power plant.
Radiator integral with motor.
Hood integral with motor.
Timken bearings in transmission.
Pressed steel frame.

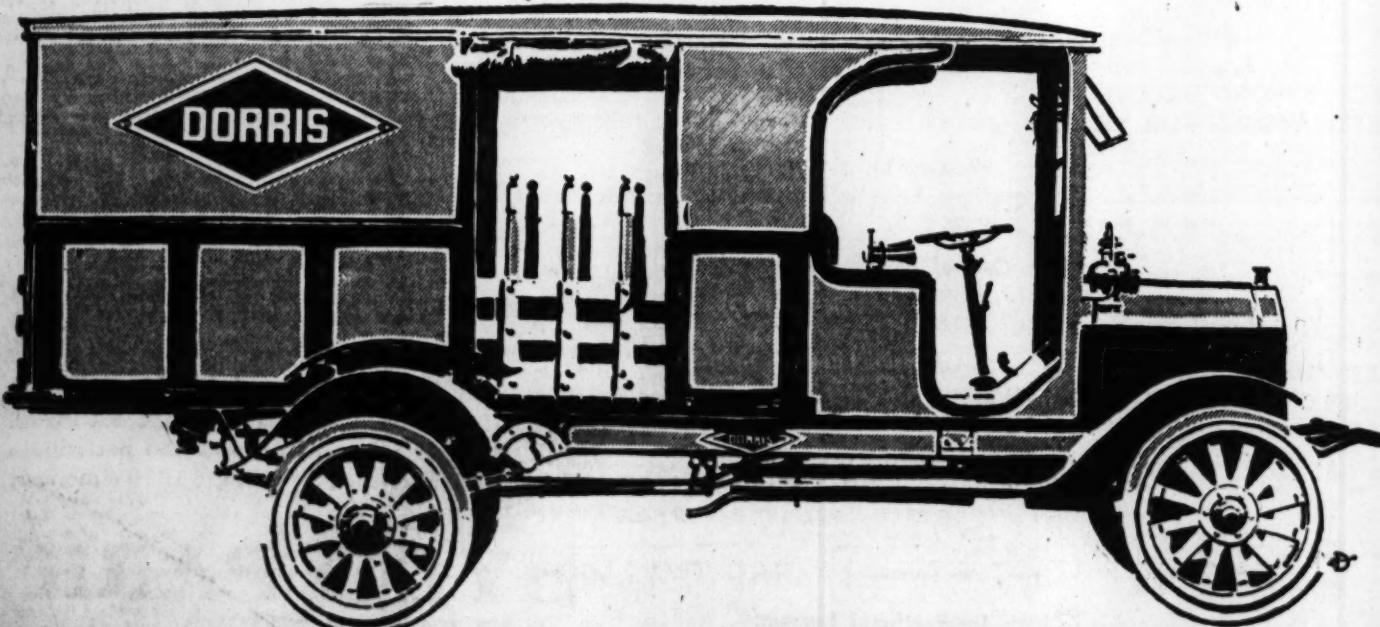
Cast iron crank case with large hand hole plates.
Connecting rods and crank shaft bearings accessible through hand holes.
Engine hangers cast-steel.
Steering gear extra heavy and adjustable.
Timken axles.
Second growth hickory wheels.

We've been building Dorris trucks for 11 years with these features as fundamentals of Dorris construction. They're proved by time, by test and by the fact that other manufacturers have lately begun to adopt them in their trucks. But we started first and have had the advantage of years of time for harmonizing and perfecting each of these fundamental principles in its relation with the others. That's why the Dorris two-ton worm drive truck makes good. As to service—when you buy a Dorris you're assured of

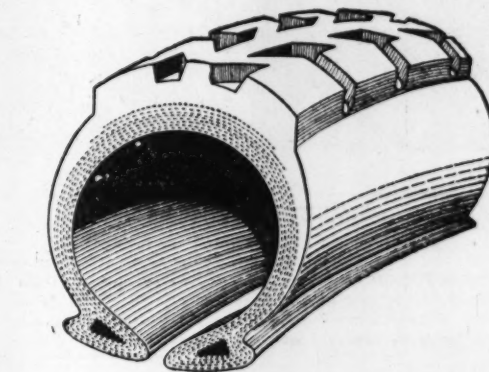
Factory Service

If anything should go wrong you just call up or call at the factory where it was made. This means immediate replacements—speedy adjustments; all done by the man who made the truck. Keep these facts before your mind—they are vital reasons for your ownership of a Dorris truck.

Dorris Motor Car Co. Laclede at Sarah St. Louis



MICHELIN UNIVERSAL TREAD



Note Extra Added Thickness of Tread

The Unusually Heavy Long-Wearing Tread is Unique, Combining in One Tire All the advantages of both the Suction and Raised Tread Types.

The Tread Bears Flat on the ground. There Are No Projecting Knobs or Uneven Surfaces, Recognized Causes of Fabric Separation in so many Rubber Non-Skids.

This is the New Tire Everyone is Talking About.

We Carry a Complete Stock of the Celebrated Michelin Cases and Red Tubes

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

Tate-Gillham Motor Car Co.

2823 Locust Street

Bell, Bomont 1241
Kinloch, Central 7615

SERVICE
STATION

ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST

The Best
Car Ever
Built for
\$695



DORT MOTOR CARS

Have More Power Than You Will Ever Dare to Use

The small bore long stroke engine of exclusive DORT design, speeds up the steepest hills and overcomes the roughest roads without apparent effort, yet this sturdy, four-cylinder power plant is so flexible that the car is unusually easy to handle, even in the midst of downtown traffic.

The feature film entitled "With Uncle Sam in Mexico" will be shown tonight at the NEW NEBRASKA AIRDOME, PARK AND NEBRASKA AVENUES. This film demonstrates the performance of two DORT cars which were with General Pershing in Mexico—it is full of action and very entertaining.

A DORT motor car will be on exhibition in front of the NEW NEBRASKA AIRDOME tonight.

NEWELL MOTOR CAR CO., Distributors, 3003 Locust St.

CLOSED BIG TIRE DEAL

F. C. Millhoff, sales manager for the Miller Rubber Co. at Akron, Ohio, was in St. Louis Tuesday visiting J. F. Shuford, manager of the Miller branch in this city. Shuford reports that one of the largest tire deals that has ever been made in St. Louis was consummated at that time. Details will be given later. Mr. Millhoff was very much pleased at the showing made by the St. Louis

branch, their 1916 sales being 300 per cent over the 1915 sales.

POLICE CAPTAIN TOURS

Police Captain James Johnson of the Eighth District, has just returned from a 12-day trip in his Patterson touring car to a number of points in Illinois. He has had the car a year and during that time has driven it 5500 miles. On the Illinois trip he experienced neither tire nor mechanical trouble. Capt. Johnson is a careful and economical driver.

PACKARD HAS SOLD 700 TRUCKS TO ARMY

With Government orders taking precedence over all other work in the factory, in accordance with a recent act of Congress providing for "actual or imminent war conditions," the Packard Motor Car Co. of Detroit is making a splendid record in motor truck production. Since March 29, when the first War Department order was received, the company has built 517 United States army trucks. All these vehicles, with 70 drivers and mechanics, have been shipped to the Mexican border.

There are about 300 additional Packard chainless trucks on order for the army and the plant is busy keeping shipments up to schedule. A representative of the Quartermaster's office in New York is now stationed at the Packard factory to furnish an official record that the rule giving preference to Government business is being rigidly enforced.

75B SCORES RECORD IN PHILIPPINES

According to word received from Manila in the Philippine Islands the New Series Model 75B is there accomplishing feats fully as notable as those being scored at home. In a recent test under the Observation Committee of the Philippine Islands, from Manila to Las Banos and return, a 75B averaged 22 miles per gallon under very adverse road conditions. In spite of the poor highways the little car pushed to 45 and 50 miles an hour at times. At the end of trial it seemed none the worse for the run.

NEW CHEVROLET HOME VISITED BY MANY

That the opening of the new city salesroom and service station of the Chevrolet Motor Co. of St. Louis, Inc., at Locust street and Lindell cutoff has aroused a great deal of interest in automobile circles is indicated by the large number of visitors that have come in since the new salesrooms were opened Tuesday.

Among the several thousand visitors that have come in to inspect the new Chevrolet cars many of them were from out of the city, who were in St. Louis to attend the tractor exhibit.

The new salesrooms have added much to the life of the Plaza Square at night, as they are kept lighted until 11 o'clock p. m.

Among the cars displayed on the floor of the showroom this week, a touring body finished in maroon has attracted particular attention. The fenders and chassis of the car are black and it has demountable rims.

The service station that is conducted in connection with the new city salesrooms gives Chevrolet owners complete service in every respect. A fleet of cars is kept on hand day and night to answer calls. James D. Cathey, manager of the new salesrooms and service station which are a direct branch of the Chevrolet factory at Main and Rutgers streets.

FRONT SEATS COOLED

"The front seats of the Dord car are always comfortable and the Dord company prides itself upon the way it has overcome warm weather difficulties," says James E. Newell, president of the Newell Motor Car Co., local distributors of the Dord cars.

"One of the problems of properly cooling an automobile motor in hot weather," says Mr. Newell, "is the adequate circulation of air around the engine. The water circulating system cannot be depended upon to do this alone in very hot weather. Consequently, if the motor is not going to overheat, a large amount of air must be kept in circulation around the upper part of the engine."

In the Dord, provision is made to get rid of the greater part of this superheated air before it strikes the underside of the footboards; one of the reasons why the front and back seats of the Dord are equally comfortable even in hot weather.

Etienne Planché, designer of the Dord car, is exceedingly reticent about explaining just how he does this, claiming it is as one of the factory's secrets; but a close inspection of the rear of the motor and the underside of the cowl shows exit air passages far larger than is usual and curves designed to deflect the greater part of this heated air directly downward and out under the car before this strikes the footboards at all.

VELIE DEALERS MEET

The annual dealers meeting and luncheon of the Velie Automobile Co. of St. Louis, was held Wednesday, Aug. 2, at the salesroom, 3021-23 Locust street. After the business meeting was adjourned luncheon was served at the City Club. The dealers were then motored out to the National Tractor Demonstration at Kinloch Park.

The meeting was under the supervision of President H. L. Schnure, assisted by District Sales Representatives J. B. Howard of the Missouri territory and S. R. Jones of the Illinois territory and Office Manager W. L. Hausman.

President Schnure says, "the Velie dealers are very enthusiastic over the merits and selling possibilities of the 1917 Velie cars. The eight body designs give them an extraordinary large selection. The fact that business increased 300 per cent in 1916, proves to me more than ever that the dealers must have prompt attention and service. The individual buyer of the rural districts is also realizing that it is a business proposition, on his part, to investigate the reputation and responsibility of the company which manufactures the automobile he contemplates buying. It is also noticed by the great increase of six-cylinder purchases throughout the district that this same individual buyer is 'getting wise' to the fact that the six is the car for service, pleasure and economy for country driving."

LONG TRIP MADE IN METZ

J. L. Wooley of the Wooley Dyelers and Cleaning Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah, accompanied by his wife, passed through St. Louis, Monday, having made the trip, 1893 miles, in a 1915 Metz roadster.

He had his first puncture east of Booneville, Mo., and experienced no car or engine trouble on the entire trip, not even to take out a spark plug.

He stated he had averaged 33 miles to the gallon of gasoline and over 100 miles to the pint of oil, notwithstanding the different grades of gasoline bought along the road. The road he reports fair, the worst in Central Missouri. They leave for the balance of their trip to Norfolk, Va., Monday.

SELLING MANY USED CARS

"Our used car business during the month of July exceeded that of any previous month," says Manager H. W. Spaulding of the Packard Missouri Motor Co.

"We attribute this record to the bargains we are offering in used Packards, cars left with us to sell by purchasers of Twin Six models. During the last 10 days of July 10 high-class used cars were purchased from us."

"In many cases we repair and rebuild these Packards in our own shop and in such cases I have yet to see one of these cars remain on our sales floor for more than one week, for the time is always a waiting list of purchasers for these cars."

BOSCH MAN HERE.

Carl Gruener, service manager of the Bosch Magneto Co., spent the past week with the Phoenix Auto Supply Co.

On account of the large volume of business being done by the Phoenix Co., who are Bosch distributors, it was necessary that the Bosch company install one of the most complete parts department in the Middle West there. More than 700 different Bosch parts are carried in stock by the Phoenix Auto Supply Co.

The Phoenix Co. are distributors in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas for the Bosch Magneto Co. J. F. Shuford, manager, states that their business on Bosch products has grown beyond expectations.

GARAGING REPAIRING SERVICE

Largest Down-Town Garage in the City

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
DELIVERY CONTRACTS

Sales Distributors for the

GRAMM BERNSTEIN TRUCKS

One to Six Ton Capacities

THE MERCHANTS TRUCK CO.

1111-19 N. 12th Street

Maxwell

\$595

P. O. B. DETROIT

The enormous increase in our sales (about 10,000 cars sold in July) is largely due to the good words spoken by Maxwell owners

YOU can get the most reliable information about any car by asking the people who own cars of that make.

Ask Maxwell owners. If you don't know any of them, we will give you their names and addresses.

There are more than 250,000 Maxwell cars in use in the United States.

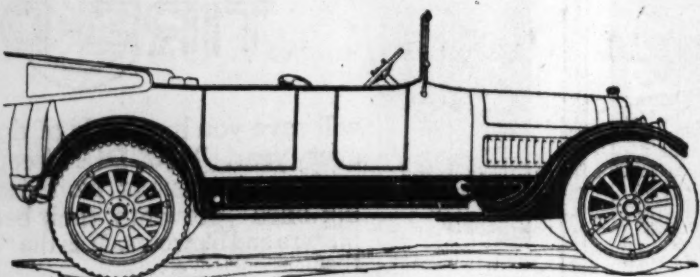
The satisfaction of this army of owners is responsible for the tremendous asset of good will behind the Maxwell car and the Maxwell Company.

We are satisfied to rest our case with any Maxwell owner.

5-passenger Touring Car, \$595 2-passenger Cabriolet, \$865
2-passenger Roadster, \$580 6-passenger Town Car, \$115
5-passenger Sedan, \$985

Geo. C. Brinkman Motor Car Co.

2818 LOCUST STREET,
Bromont 2818, Central 2818



Riding in the Apperson Roadplane gives you the buoyancy of air support and when at the wheel you unconsciously feel the satisfaction of being the master of seventy-mile-a-minute wings.

Sixes, \$1750.00

Seven-passenger touring car and the famous four-passenger Chummy Roadster.

Eights, \$2000.00

Seven-passenger touring car and the famous four-passenger Chummy Roadster.

J. W. LEIGH MOTORS CO.,

Distributors

3317 Olive Street,
3318 Lindell Av.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

New Prices August 1, 1916

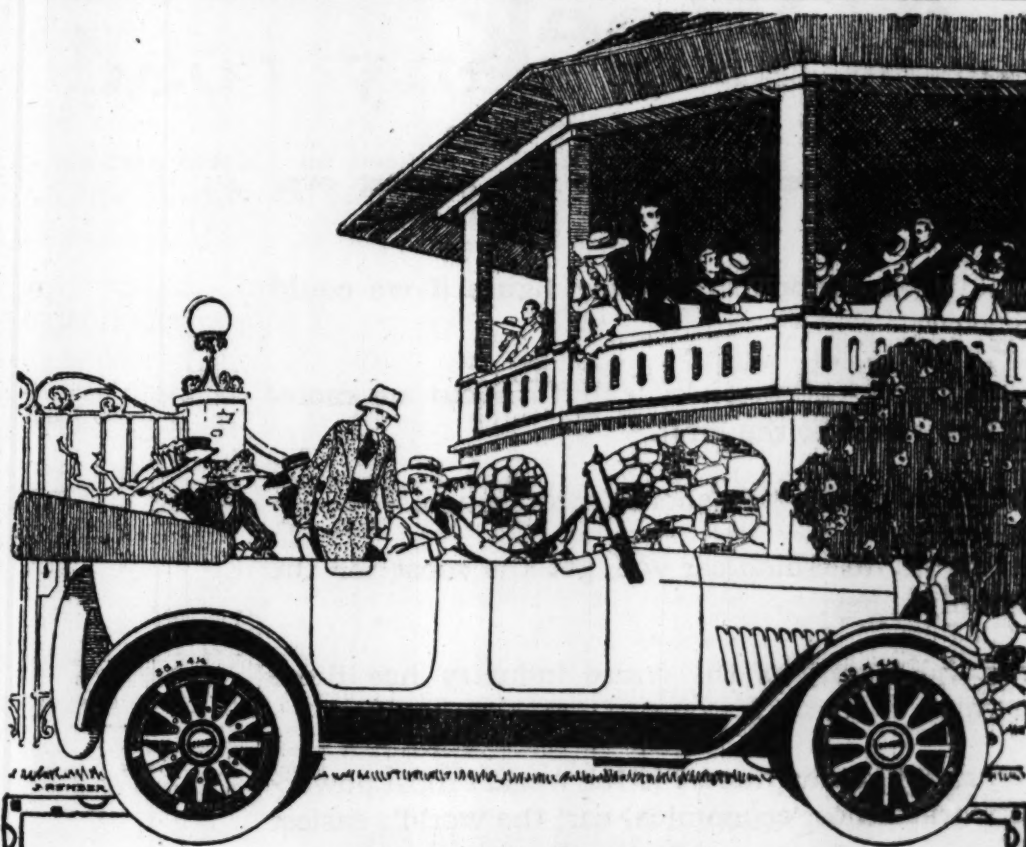
The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis . . .	\$325.00
Runabout . . .	345.00
Touring Car . . .	360.00
Coupelet . . .	505.00
Town Car . . .	595.00
Sedan . . .	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

OUR BRANCH IN ST. LOUIS,
4100 Forest Park Blvd.



PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality

WHEREVER there is appreciation of luxury and elegance you will find this sumptuous car—the New Series Fairfield "Six-46."

Americans of this discriminating taste have made the Fairfield the unchallenged leader of the moderate-priced "Sixes." And now they are already expressing their unstinted endorsement of what we have accomplished in this New Series Fairfield "Six-46."

What we have accomplished is to embody in this car every feature, every essential, every detail that make for the fullest measure of motoring luxury and elegance.

We urge you to see the New Series Fairfield. Then compare it with any other motor car in the world for efficiency, beauty, convenience, comfort. Then ask yourself whether or not the New Series Fairfield is "The most completely equipped motor car that can be purchased—irrespective of price."

NEW SERIES FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" SEVEN PASSENGER

\$1375 f. o. b. Detroit

NEW SERIES FLEETWOOD "SIX-38" FIVE PASSENGER

\$1090 f. o. b. Detroit

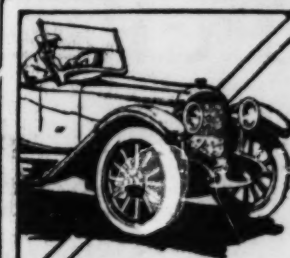
PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Frye Motor Car Company

3333 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bromont 1008

Central 1008



Are you Sure
Your Battery
Doesn't need
Inspection-NOW?

You can't tell by looking at the outside.

And when a battery begins to give trouble is generally too late to avoid repair.

Don't wait for trouble—avoid it by having your battery tested now.

FREE
Prest-O-Lite
SERVICE

Your battery should be inspected regularly, tested with a hydrometer, and supplied with distilled water.

We'll give it these attentions for you, and if anything is causing trouble, we'll point out the remedy.

Makes no difference what make of car or battery you have, this service is free. It is yours any time and as often as you wish.

Our repair department is expert and reasonable. Prest-O-Lite Service has no equal.

The Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.

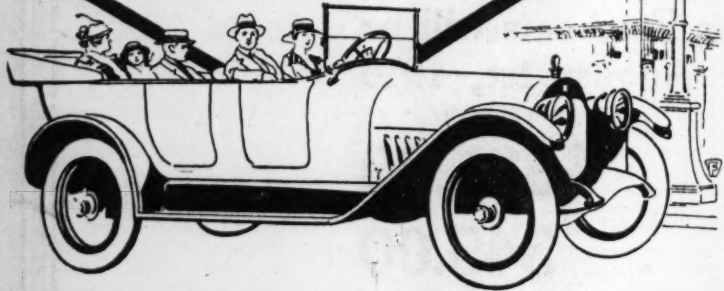
ST. LOUIS BRANCH
2345 OLIVE STREET.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch Real Estate and Want Section is the biggest directory of real estate and renting opportunities in St. Louis—each issue is thoroughly revised with various other groups in districts for quick reference, forming a handy guide for the prospective landlord or buyer.

The woman who delights in driving, attains her ideal in the HAYNES "Light Six," a big, powerful motor car that is easy to drive — and America's greatest value at \$1485.

NEWELL MOTOR CAR CO.
3003 LOCUST ST.

She does not bother about changing gears in the jam of downtown traffic, she creeps along behind the slowest truck—or speeds forward when the road is clear, simply by pressing her foot upon a little lever.



AUTO NEWS AND GOSSIP

F. C. Lubbecke left St. Louis last week for an extensive tour along the Atlantic coast and through New England in his 1917 Apperson "roadplane." He will cover about 4000 miles.

A. H. Sullivan & Co. report the sale of Smith-Form-a-Truck to Lassar Manufacturing Co., Union Electric Co., Progressive Truck Co., Singer Sewing Machine Co., Prosser Furniture Co. and Schwitz-Menser Confection Co.

E. Ver Linden, formerly factory manager and associate executive, has been appointed associate executive, has Olds Motor works of Lansing, Mich. He succeeds Jay Hall in some of his duties.

William A. Royston, president of the William A. Royston Co. of Little Rock, Ark., passed through St. Louis Tuesday, en route to Pine Lake, Wis., driving a Jeffery four. He was accompanied by J. W. Martin and L. Basham.

Frank J. Walsh has joined the sales force of the Commercial Auto Body Co. of St. Louis. Walsh's attention will be directed to selling commercial truck bodies to the larger wholesale and manufacturing firms.

C. D. Robinson of the Weber Implement and Auto Co. started Saturday morning in a Hupmobile for a

tour to Boston. Camping outfit was carried.

Alex Steiner of the Velle Automobile Co. of St. Louis is touring in a Velle car with Mrs. Steiner in the White Mountains.

H. C. Severance, sales manager of the Racine Rubber Co., Racine, Wis., was in St. Louis Thursday visiting the local distributing houses.

The local Maxwell agency, according to George J. Danaher, manager, sold 75 Maxwell cars during July.

Manager Spalding of the Packard Missouri Co. reports the delivery of seven Packard twin sixes last week.

Three Winton cars, each of different body and different color design, are being shown by the Von Arx Automobile Co. at 2916 Washington avenue.

E. H. Baker has been appointed Central Eastern sales manager for the Cole Motor Co. of Indianapolis. J. E. Roberts will be Western sales manager.

H. H. Webster, formerly with the company in Texas, has been appointed special representative of the United States Tire Co. L. W. Thom, who represents the company in Mississippi, spent several days with the local branch last week. The local branch reports an increase of 278 per cent over last year.

Dates announced for the New York Automobile Show are Jan. 6 to 13. The Chicago show will be Jan. 27 to Feb. 3, inclusive. The St. Louis show will follow shortly after these.

Overland
New Series
Model 75 B

**\$2,000,000.00
A Week**

Sales on the new series 75 B are now running over \$2,000,000.00 a week.

We could probably double that big figure if we could produce the cars.

But even our great factories can turn out no more. Capacity is now taxed to the limit.

To thoughtful people this should mean much.

It must signify in which car you get the most for the least amount of money.

Never in the history of the entire industry has there appeared a value to equal this one.

At the price, this new model is the world's most powerful car; the world's most economical car; the world's easiest riding car.

For these and many similar reasons it is the most sought after car of the year.

Order yours today.

4 cylinder en bloc motor
3 1/2" bore x 5" stroke
4-inch tires, non-skid rear
Cantilever rear springs
Streamline body

\$635
8 Passenger Touring Car
Roadster \$620
f.o.b. Toledo

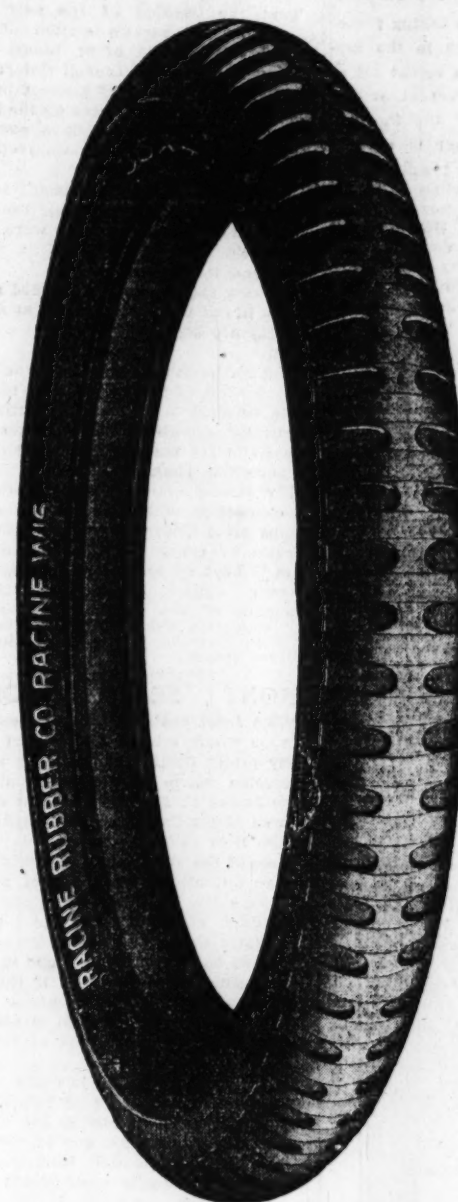
31 1/2
Horsepower

Electric starter
Electric lights
Switches on steering column
Magnetic speedometer
Complete equipment

OVERLAND AUTOMOBILE CO., Distributors
2309 Locust Street Both Phones

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

"Made in U. S. A."



Racine Country Tires
5000-Mile Guarantee

RACINE Plain TREAD TIRES

RACINE Red Grey TUBES

Motorcycle Tires, Repair
Materials, Tire Sundries

St. Louis-Racine Rubber Co.

JAMES MAGINNIS, Mgr.

Bell—Bomont 288

3146 Locust St.

Kinloch—Central 597

Agents wanted in all towns—Eastern Missouri, Southern Illinois, Arkansas and Mississippi. Write us.



USL
U. S. LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION

The improved machine-pasted plate USL storage battery is sold on a 15 months' guaranteed adjustment plan.

Trade In Your Old Battery for a New USL

THE famous machine pasted plate USL starter battery is made in all sizes to fit all cars, and is very easy to install—so bring in your old battery and let us put in an improved machine-pasted plate USL—the starter battery with a 15 months' Guaranteed Adjustment Plan—the battery that's "jam full of juice," and "always on the job."

Liberal allowances on old batteries. Free inspection. Courteous treatment. Prompt service.

Moerschell Electric & Auto Supply Co.
Bomont 2276. 2944-46 Locust St., St. Louis Central 2460.

(U S L Service Station)

A Little Care and a Little

TIRE-DOH

will save you hundreds of dollars on tires every year. TIRE-DOH keeps little holes and cuts in casings from developing into big ones—prevents their becoming sand blisters and blowouts. It is the "stitch in time" that

Saves Your Tires and Cuts Expense

—enables you to get miles and miles more service from every tire.

Smallest punctures and largest blowouts are easily, quickly, permanently and economically repaired with TIRE-DOH. You—anybody

who can drive a car—can use it, anywhere any time. No heat, tools, patches or vulcanizing.

Always ready—always successful. TIRE-DOH is the original tire repair outfit. Over 500,000 motorists use—endorse—demand it. Such popularity could only result from genuine merit.

Join the Ranks of TIRE-DOH Users

Learn the convenience, saving and protection of having TIRE-DOH in your kit. Once you use it you would not be without it.

Motorcycles—Bicycles—TIRE-DOH will double the life of your tires, too. It's the reliable repair for all rubber goods.

If your dealer can't supply, write us **ATLAS AUTO SUPPLY CO., Chicago**

DISTRIBUTORS:

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Butler Bros.
Beck & Corbett Iron Co.
Fred Campbell
Geller, Ward & Hauser
Shapleigh Hardware Co.
Missouri Auto Supply Co.
B. Hickins Saddlery Company.
Shannon Hardware Co.
JOPLIN, MO.
Joplin Supply Co.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Worth Hardware & Mfg. Co.
Robinson Heavy Hardware Co.
Rice & Tracy Iron Co.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Rice Iron Hardware Co.



DALLAS, TEX.
Butler Bros.
Electrical Appliances Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Richards & Conover
QUINCY, ILL.
Teak Hardware Co.
WACO, TEX.
Spencer-Carroll Co.

Advertisements in the big Sunday Post-Dispatch House, Home and Real Estate Directory sell lots, homes, business and suburban property, leaseholds, equities, mortgages, etc.—very often within 24 hours.

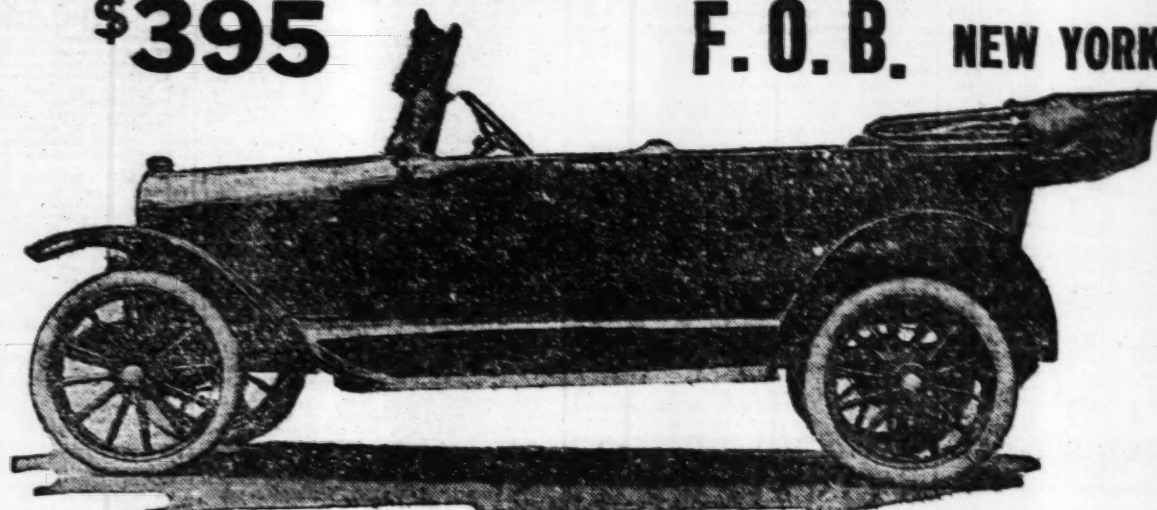
The EMERSON

FOUR

\$395 F. O. B. NEW YORK

SPECIFICATIONS

MOTOR—3½x4, cast en-bloc.
 RADIATOR—Thermo syphon cooling.
 TRANSMISSION—Selective type, three speeds forward and one reverse in unit with motor.
 CLUTCH—Multiple disc.
 CONTROL—Center lever operated by right hand, on transmission direct.
 IGNITION—Distributor in connection with battery.
 CARBURETOR—Float feed.
 GASOLINE—10 gallons capacity.
 FENDERS—Crown.
 LAMPS—Two head and one tail.
 HORN—Electric.
 TOOLS—Tool kit, jack, tire repair kit and pump.



SPECIFICATIONS

STEERING GEAR—Sixteen-inch wheel. (Right hand, for foreign trade only.)
 REAR AXLE—Floating type.
 BRAKES—Two sets on rear hubs.
 FRONT AXLE—Drop forged, I beam.
 WHEELS—Artillery type.
 TIRES—30x3 front, smooth tread, 31x3½ rear.
 FRAME—Pressed Steel.
 SPRINGS—Semi-elliptic front and rear long and easy riding.
 WHEEL BASE—110 inches.
 BODY—Stream line five passenger, neatly upholstered.
 FINISH—Black and nickel, no option as to color.
 WINDSHIELD—Slanting, clear vision.
 TOP—One man.

This Car Is Now on Display at Showroom, 1748 Broadway, Cor. 56th Street., New York City

110-INCH WHEEL BASE

AUTOMOBILE PROFIT SHARING. READ EVERY WORD OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WHETHER YOU HAVE \$20 OR \$20,000

A Frank, Plain Statement of This Company's Prospects. READ IT!

THE EMERSON MOTORS COMPANY is incorporated with a capital stock of one million shares, each of a par value of \$10.00. Three hundred thousand (300,000) shares of this stock is 7% preferred, but at the present time all the Preferred Stock is in the Treasury. The Treasury also holds at present \$1,000,000 par value of the Common Stock. The company HAS NO DEBTS, has a substantial cash treasury and IS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING ITS FIRST CARS AT NOS. 67 TO 79 SIXTH STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

DEMONSTRATING CARS ON DISPLAY IN NEW YORK CITY AT SHOWROOM, 1748 BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH ST.

The Officers and Directors include:—
 Willis Geo. Emerson, Chairman Board of Directors.

T. A. Campbell, President (formerly Treasurer and General Manager of the Imperial Automobile Company).

R. C. Hupp, Vice-President (formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Hupp Motor Co. and automobile engineer of international repute).

George N. Campbell, Secretary and Treasurer (formerly Secretary and Factory Manager Imperial Automobile Co.).

M. L. Shanks, Assistant Treasurer (formerly Secretary of the Monarch Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich.).

J. L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary.

George B. Gifford, Director (General Manager Bayonne Works, Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.).

Jesse R. Leonard, Director (Director Columbia National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.).

Charles A. Towne (Ex-United States Senator from Minnesota, now of the firm of Towne & Spellman, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.).

Amos H. Stephens, General Counsel (30 East 42d street, New York City).

In addition to these the Advisory Board contains the names of many men prominent throughout the United States in the banking and business world.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE AUDITED ONCE EVERY MONTH BY THE AMERICAN AUDIT CO.

This new five-passenger touring car, to sell at the low price of \$395, is the result of Mr. R. C. Hupp's many years' experience.

As a result of his long experience in the automobile world, and with the course of the evolution of the automobile industry for the past fifteen years, during which period his fame has become international, he says, after carefully checking everything over, that this new creation is without question the most perfect in design, durability and line of any low-priced automobile ever made.

It is well known that Mr. R. C. Hupp's approval and opinion of this new car are eminently worthy while. He started with the Oldsmobile in 1902. At that time the car was sold at \$650, when other automobiles were selling at \$2,000 and up. Mr.

Hupp was graduated from the Oldsmobile Works to the Ford Company in 1905. Through Mr. Hupp's knowledge and experience while making the low-priced automobile in the world, with the Oldsmobile works, he became one of the factors with Henry Ford in the production of the first \$500 Ford runabouts. In 1908 Mr. Hupp and associates organized the Hupp Motor Car Company, producing a car at \$750 which at that time was lower in price than the car which the Ford Company was turning out, as the Ford Company had advanced the price of its cars to \$975. Under Mr. Hupp's management the Hupp Company sales jumped from 590 cars the first year to 5000 cars the second year, and an original investment of less than \$10,000 grew to a cool million dollars by 1912, when Mr. Hupp disposed of his interest and retired from the company, owing to the fact that he did not agree with the policy of his associates in bringing out a higher priced car.

This same year Mr. Hupp organized the R. C. H. Corporation, manufacturing and selling a touring car that was lower in price than any other car made except the Ford, and the very first year produced 8000 cars, and had contracts with dealers for 19,000 additional cars, making a total sale of 27,000 for the first year.

Mr. Hupp has had some experience in manufacturing higher priced cars, but his hobby has always been, and it has been his aim and ambition, to make and sell the lowest priced car in the world. For fifteen years he has concentrated upon

this one dominant idea, and at last has perfected a car so cheap to buy and so economical to operate that it can be owned and used by practically every family head in this country.

This new design, approved by Mr. Hupp, is the result of fifteen years' effort to make a low priced car and a car that can be operated at a low cost and that will stand up and give a greater service for the money than any other automobile made. The car itself is as well built, good to look at and easy to ride in as its higher priced competitors. It is a pure stream-line body, with all late improvements, and will not only appeal to the public at large, but will prove a consistent, satisfactory method of transportation suitable for the man or woman in any walk of life. While the car will particularly appeal to those of limited means because of its low price, yet its graceful lines, ample power and economical expense of operation will create for the car a demand among every class.

An itemized estimate of the cost of manufacturing and marketing these cars, based upon a production of 30,000 cars per annum, beginning in 1917, indicates a net profit of \$69 per car, after making a liberal allowance for the cost of manufacturing, advertising, selling, overhead expenses, etc. After allowing the 7% dividend on the entire issue of Preferred Stock, it indicates a net profit of \$1,860,000, or sufficient to pay dividends of 20% per annum on the Common Stock, besides setting aside \$460,000 to surplus. These figures are based on an estimate carefully compiled by

men who know the automobile business and successful pioneers in the industry.

This new car should average 30 to 37 miles or more to a gallon of gasoline, and at the present high price of gasoline this in itself is a decided argument in favor of the use of this car.

The profits in the automobile industry are too well known to require comment. The day of experiment has passed. Today the industry, the third largest in the United States, is on a substantial and highly profitable basis. The greatest profit is being made in the manufacture of low-priced cars. The demand for the car that we propose to build is apparent to everyone. The cost of manufacture has been carefully worked out, and after proper allowance has been made for the increased price of raw material and for any exigencies that may arise, there yet remains a net profit of \$69 per car, based upon an annual production of only 30,000 cars. That this profit can be and should be increased by the increased production is self-evident. That the sale of the Preferred Stock at par will insure a sufficient capital to enable this company to go on a profit-earning basis seems an assured fact. That the Common Stock will soon become more valuable than the Preferred seems inevitable.

The Company proposes to adopt the most modern business methods, paying cash as it goes, and pursuing a conservative, business-like administration. The most progressive methods of manufacturing and selling will be adopted.

WE WANT YOU TO BECOME A PART OWNER OF THIS COMPANY. IF YOU ARE CONVINCED, READ ON

We already have nearly 5000 Stockholders, and our Company was organized less than three months ago.

We believe that every stockholder will be an active booster for THE EMERSON "Four"—the People's Car—just as we believe that every EMERSON Car in every community will create an active demand for many additional cars of this type—SPECIAL: All Books and Accounts Audited Monthly by American Audit Co., 100 Broadway, New York City.

OUR ESTIMATE OF PROFITS

The probable profits to THE EMERSON MOTORS CO., Inc., for 1917, based on the production of 30,000 cars per annum, after taking into consideration the fluctuating cost of standardized material and after making a liberal allowance for manufacturing, advertising, overhead expenses, marketing, etc., amount to \$69.00 per car. After paying all expenses of every kind, including a 7% dividend fixed charge on the entire issue of Preferred Stock, the estimate of earnings still shows a net profit of \$1,860,000, or sufficient to pay a dividend of 20% per annum on all of the Common Stock, besides setting aside a surplus of over \$460,000.

These figures are based on estimates most carefully and painstakingly compiled and prepared by men who know the automobile business and successful pioneers and manufacturers in this great industry. Large as these estimated profits may seem, yet they are comparatively small when measured with other successful Automobile Companies now actively producing.

The shares of stock of these other companies are now selling at startling figures away above par. While today you can purchase shares of 7% Preferred Stock in "THE EMERSON"—NOW AT THE VERY BEGINNING, at the par value of \$10.00 per share and receive a handsome bonus of Common Stock FREE.

BONUS OF COMMON STOCK

REPRESENTED BY AN ORDER FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

For prudential reasons of vital interest to every subscriber and owner of the stock of THE EMERSON MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., we are giving a certificate representing the Common Stock Bonus you are to receive with the Shares of Preferred Stock you may purchase, which certificate will be known as an "Order for Future Delivery of Common Stock" and is guaranteed by the Company.

OUR FREE BOOK

We have published an illustrated booklet telling all about THE EMERSON "Four," giving a complete list of our Officers and Directors, explaining in detail the plan and policy of the Company, also a list of over 50 representative bankers, business men and professional men who have become members of the Advisory Board.

This booklet will prove very interesting to every person in the automobile industry, and to every one seeking an opportunity to share in the enormous profits earned by the automobile business. The edition of this booklet is limited. A copy will be mailed to you, postage paid and without charge, if you will fill out the coupon below, and MAIL.

THE EMERSON MOTORS COMPANY, Inc.

47 West 34th Street, New York City.

Please send to me without charge, postage prepaid, a copy of your illustrated Booklet, telling about THE EMERSON "Four" and about your Company.

Name

Street

City

State

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, 8-6-18.

The reason for issuing non-negotiable and non-transferable "Orders for Future Delivery of Common Stock" must be apparent to all who are sincerely interested in the welfare of the Company—rather than in any stock-holding manipulations as advocated and frequently practiced in Wall Street. It is merely a retention under the Company's control, for the good of every stockholder, of the voting power of the Common Stock in a single unit, keeping it intact until JUNE 1st, 1919, at which time these Orders for Future Delivery of Common Stock will be called in and the actual Common Stock exchanged therefor.

In the meantime you are not deprived of a single right or prerogative in the way of dividends. You will receive them all when paid and as paid.

We anticipate that by JUNE 1st, 1919, the Common Stock will have an intrinsic value far beyond its par value, and owners will then realize that this gift stock (these bonus shares of Common Stock, given free with the Preferred Stock) is one of their most valuable assets in their strong boxes and will be loath to part with it because of the large annual income from the dividends which it may yield.

We are now offering for sale 100,000 Shares of our 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock at Par—\$10.00 per Share. We are giving you with this a 50% bonus of the Common Stock represented by an "Order for Future Delivery" as explained above.

ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR ANY NUMBER OF SHARES FROM 2 TO 5000. HERE IS WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR MONEY:
 For \$25.00 you receive Two (2) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for One (1) Share of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$50.00 you receive Four (4) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for Two (2) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$75.00 you receive Six (6) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for Three (3) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$100.00 you receive Ten (10) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for Five (5) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$250.00 you receive Twenty (20) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for Ten (10) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$500.00 you receive Fifty (50) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for Twenty-five (25) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$1,000.00 you receive One Hundred (100) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for Fifty (50) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$2,500.00 you receive Two Hundred and Fifty (250) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for One Hundred and Twenty-five (125) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.
 For \$5,000.00 you receive Five Hundred (500) Shares of our 7% Preferred Stock, also an order for Two Hundred and Fifty (250) Shares of the Common Stock—par value \$10.00.

OTHER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION.
 Both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock is fully paid and non-assessable.
 Simply fill out the coupon below and mail it with your remittance. We anticipate a heavy over-subscription, and for this reason would suggest that you act promptly. If your remittance is received too late it will be returned by first mail.

THIS ANSWERS TWO VITAL QUESTIONS.

Question No. 1—Can you make an automobile to sell for \$395 and show the profits per car as estimated?

Answer—I was Vice-President and General Manager of the Hupp Motor Car Co., builders of the Hupmobile; president of the R. C. H. Co. (R. C. Hupp), builders of the R. C. H. car, and was a factor in the success of the Oldsmobile Co. and Ford Co. I SAY I CAN.

(Signed) R. C. HUPP.

Question No. 2—If Mr. Hupp can do as he says, can you sell 30,000 cars the first year, as your announcement says?

Answer—We have agents' applications for 50,000 cars now on hand.

(Signed) T. A. CAMPBELL.

OUR GUARANTEE TO STOCK PURCHASERS.

So far as it is possible to determine, the figures, estimates and statements of earnings contained in this announcement are complete and accurate in every detail. They have been obtained from reliable sources and verified by every means that is open to us. It is our sincere belief that they are not only correct but conservative. Nevertheless, it is still possible, as every sensible person knows, that among a mass of figures and data like those quoted on this page, slight errors or inaccuracies may occur. If any such inaccuracies exist herein they are unknown to us, and the management of The Emerson Motors Company, Inc., stands ready at all times to cancel any subscription that may be given as a result of an erroneous or misleading statement appearing in this announcement upon return of the certificate of stock within 30 days of its date, properly endorsed and witnessed with evidence of such inaccuracy.

THE EMERSON MOTORS COMPANY, INC.

Subscription Application for Shares of the Capital Stock of the Emerson Motors Company, Inc.

THE EMERSON MOTORS COMPANY, INC.
 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

I hereby subscribe and order Shares of the Preferred 7% Cumulative Stock in THE EMERSON MOTORS COMPANY, Inc. par value Ten (\$10.00) Dollars per share full paid and non-assessable, with the understanding that you forward to me free as a bonus with said Preferred Shares One (1) Share of the Common Stock with every Two (2) Shares of Preferred Stock of said Company same par value and represented by an Order for Future Delivery of Stock to be delivered June 1, 1919.

Herewith find \$..... (Either Check, Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order or Express Money Order) in full payment for shares ordered in this subscription at par \$10.00 per share for said Preferred Stock.

If this subscription is accepted in full payment as above specified mail Certificates to

Name

Street

City and State

Occupation

Accepted..... 1918.

It is understood by the subscriber that this order is subject to rejection, but if rejected, draft will immediately be returned to the subscriber. Address all communications to THE EMERSON MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, 8-6-18.

Address THE EMERSON MOTORS CO., Inc., 47 West 34th St., N. Y. City

TO RESORT SEEKERS

You will find the BEST ACCOMMODATIONS at reasonable prices listed under Resorts and Country Board.

RESORTS AND COUNTRY BOARD

TO SUMMER HOTELS

To attract the best people in St. Louis and the great southwest, advertise in the Post-Dispatch.

GREATEST WANT MEDIUM IN THE WORLD! MORE "WANTS" IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN ITS FIELD THAN ANY OTHER METROPOLITAN SUNDAY NEWSPAPER ON EARTH!

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Our Motto: PUBLICITY, PROGRESS, PROFITS!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH REAL ESTATE AND COUNTRY BOARD

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CHURCH NOTICES

DOES HERBES KEY FIT EVER?

Services by Evangelist C. G. Bellah at the large pavilion, new houses, Sunday, 8 p. m. A prophetic history of the true gospel church, from the birth of Christ to the second advent, illustrated by several large colored charts.

SPIRITUALISM

FIRST CHURCH SPIRITUALIST

Services Tuesday 2 p. m., Thursday 8 p. m., Friday 2 p. m. and Sunday 8 p. m.

CHURCH DIVINE. Meetings every Tuesday 2 p. m. and Thursday 8 p. m.

CHURCH SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Services Tuesday afternoon 2:30

CHURCH SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Services Tuesday 2:30, Wednesday 8 p. m.

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Services Tuesday 2:30, Wednesday 8 p. m.

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BUSINESS CHANCES

[illegible]

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES

15,000,000 READERS! 3D

FOR SALE

le, Rued No. 2, 18-
per pound
hand, from 25c to
1/2¢; cheap.
1/4 per doz.
1/2 doz. 25¢, at 25c
1/2 doz. 6" to 11" di-
ameter. 1/2 doz. 12" to 18" diameter. \$1.30 per
doz., or \$1 per doz.
rolls, assorted col-
ors; cheap.
One lot; at 2¢
N. Chesnut st. 1020
N. 2nd St.

FOR SALE

of Pittsburgh
other brand
Louis Furniture
Company

**FOR ALL
IMPOSES**

1" to 12"; thor-
oughly cleaned
practically as
from 30 to 40 per
cent off.

FOR SALE

IRON AND
STEEL

A. STERN,
1020 N. 2nd St.

SECONDHAND PRICES

all; and 1/2 foot
long.

all sizes;
reading machines,
typewriter, and
typewriter.
my wife,
for selling, second-
hand.

(1919)

**FOR STEAM-
ENGINES**

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES

MARBER FIXTURES—For sale, 3-chairs
also cash register, cash, display cases
and.

BUTCHER BOX—For sale, 2 and 4
buckers, cash registers, refrigerators,
cups, cash registers, refrigerators.

DESK—For sale; roller top; good condition
also cash register.

DESK W/—Used roll-top desk, 60 inches
or more, also revolving chair, both in good
condition. Box 100.

DESK—Sanitary; extra nice; some others;
also cash register, typewriter, and
chairs and arm chairs; will sell at low price.
Levee Bldg., 115 E. 4th st.

DESK—For sale; 60 inches long, 30
inches wide. Sidney 645.

ROLLING CABINET—For sale; nearly new
roll-top desk, 60 inches long, 30 inches
wide, very cheap. 812 Franklin.

STATIONERY—For sale; 1000 lbs. of
cream paper; cheap. 8201 Emma av.

FIXTURES—For sale; candy drug store
fixt.; 100 lbs. of candy, 100 lbs. of
18-foot wall case; one 9-foot mold fountain;
one 12-foot fountain. 2111
Pierceland. Lind 5554.

FOR SALE—For sale; lot of postoffice,
including large, medium and small combina-
tion lockers, general delivery, letter and
post distributing cases, delivery letter
dispatching case, money order desk, typewriter
and cash register, and cash register, and
money order and registry windows, etc.; will
sell at reduced prices. 4114 First.

GROCERY SHELVING—For sale; and bench-
top 30 foot show cases. 4114 First.
make offer. 4114 First.

PERFUMERY FIXTURES—For sale; all kinds of
first-class condition; reasonable. 1300
Franklin.

ICEBOXES—For sale, two flat top 14-in. ice-
boxes, slightly used. 87 2204 N. 14th st.

OFFICE FIXTURES—For sale; all kinds of
first-class condition; reasonable. 4120 Easton av.

OFFICE FIXTURES—For sale; 217 W. 1st
St.

OFFICE FIXTURES—For sale; dental lavatory,
cabinet, and cash register, will sell at
price; call Sunday afternoon.
Victor 1573.

FOR SALE—For sale for butchers,
grocers, hotels, restaurants, etc.; made in
St. Louis. 100 lbs. of candy, 100 lbs. of
18-foot wall case; one 9-foot mold fountain;
one 12-foot fountain. 2111 Pierceland. Lind 5554.

of counter, table, chairs, 13-gallon coffee
dishes, etc.; will sell cheap. 1101 S. 7th.

[illegible]

s, electric and gas fixtures, 1, 2 and 3 s, with two chain lamps; drophead sewing-machine, mechanical music (roll) cabinet.

[illegible]

Exchange, 111 N. 9th st. (CH)

[illegible]

life Co., now and secondhand water
heated and repaired.

News Service
 exclusively by
 St. Louis even-

FOR COLORED PEOPLE

[illegible]

APARTMENTS—WEST

APARTMENT FOR RENT
3012 Jackson Ave.; 4-room 1st-floor apartment; heat, a dark room; heat and janitor service; most attractively arranged apartment in St. Louis. Call or telephone Cabany 5007M. **5736 WESTMINSTER—NEW**
5 Rooms-Sun Parlor & Sleeping Porch
Elegant apartment, in-a-door deal, with heat, bathroom and service; 7-room official; inspect today and get low price.
J. J. COVIELL, 843 N. 3rd St., St. Louis 2

Barwick Apartments
4043-45 McPHERSON AV.
Very desirable 6-room apartments, at reasonable prices. All modern conveniences. Large porches; large porches; arrangement of apartment; perfect; location ideal. See Janitor premises.
R. B. BULLOCK, 8147 Fulton Bldg.,
St. Louis 8

7-ROOM APARTMENT
303 N. UNION, \$55.00
Modern apartment; in excellent location.
CORNET & ZEIBIG
719 CHESTNUT ST.

BEAUFORT APARTMENTS
5389 BERLIN AV.
Six rooms, two baths, sun parlor.
5621 BERLIN AV.
Four rooms, large sun parlor, splendid South side location, low rent.
4166 RUSSELL AVE.
Four rooms, large sun parlor; splendid South side location, low rent.
R. B. BULLOCK, 8147 Fulton Bldg.,
St. Louis 8

Apartment and Flats
AT VERY LOW RENT
We have some 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments and flats on Ashland av. west of Market and on several corners, that we can offer at the lowest rent. Every conceivable lot of fine tenants there now, and to fill a large number of them. Excellent terms to good tenants. The flats are bright and airy, and the rent is very low. See us promptly.
GEO. A. HEFFERNAN, Agent,
705 Chestnut st.

Cunard Apartment
FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS
RENT REDUCED—\$33.50 UP
Southeast corner Page bl. and Goodfellow av.; beautiful apartments; private front porches; large sun parlor; Dutch dining rooms; steam heat; janitor service, etc. Request my apartment list.
R. B. BULLOCK, 8147 Fulton Bldg.,
St. Louis 8

Dumas Apartments
4503-4511 Washington Bldg.
Six large rooms, two baths, with every modern convenience. Heat and electric are the finest reasonable-priced apartments in St. Louis. Large fireplace and soundproof; superior service.
MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Agent,
1243 and 1245 Chestnut st.

Luxurious New Apartments
ONLY 4 LEFT—SPRING AND SHAW.
Southeast corner Shaw and Spring. 2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen and combination living room, dining room, sun parlor, garage in connection. These are the finest modern apartments in city. Rent \$45 and \$47. Garage on 1st floor. Call at 445 and 447. Marquette Marshall 351L. 1028 Berkeley.
Come Out Today—See This
DISPLAY APARTMENT
NEW BERLIN APARTMENTS.
3701-3703-3705 WASHINGTON BL.
Four and five room of Grand av.; new fireplace apartment with every conceivable convenience; apartments at \$50 and \$55, with all modern conveniences. Call at 445 and 447. Marquette Marshall 351L. 1028 Berkeley.
Display apartment will be open today from 10 to 5.
JULIUS HALLER REALTY CO.,
807 Chestnut st.

Sherwood Court
APARTMENTS
Furnished or Unfurnished
One 3-room apartment.
One 4-room apartment.
One 5-room apartment.
One 6-room apartment.
Northwest corner Taylor and McPherson streets, modern, up-to-date building, option for immediate occupancy.
For particulars see
Girardin Bros. R. E. Co.,
813 Chestnut St.

NEW APARTMENTS
EUCLED and MARYLAND.
Three and four room apartments, bath and modern conveniences; Murphy beds; new building.
5746 KINGSBURY.
Five rooms, bath, steaming porch and sun parlor; just finished; modern; Call at 445 and 447. Marquette Marshall 351L. 1028 Berkeley.
738 and 716 West 8th and 8 rooms and sun parlor; all modern conveniences; two baths; large rooms.
UNION and DELMAR.
5468 York, 6 rooms and sun parlor; new, porch, new.
SAVOY.
Four and five room apartments; all modern conveniences; large sun parlor; cheap rent.
5707 CLEMENS.
Six rooms, sun parlor, bath and all modern conveniences; special price.
4500 McPHERSON.
Five and six room apartments; all modern conveniences; vacuum cleaners, etc.
Four, five and six rooms, all modern conveniences; large sun parlor; cheap rent.
F. A. HANISTER, 915 Olive st., room 142L.

Superior Apartments
—All Modern Conveniences—
5330A. Cabanne, 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$50.00
5332A. Main, 25 floor, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$45.00
7122A. Olive, 7 rooms, bath, hot-water heat, \$40.00
8750 and 8752, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$42.50
5633A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$40.00
5635A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
5637A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
5639A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
5641A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
5643A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
5645A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
5647A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
5649A. 8th and 8th, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, \$35.00
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SOUTH

5-ROOM BRICK BUNGALOW
709 W. Ave., block west of
highway & large rooms, tile bath, new
water heater, central air conditioning,
new lawn, leaving city, will sacrifice.
KRUEGER BROS. REAL ESTATE CO.
Grand and Gravois ave.

Room Brick, Hot-Water Heat
\$3500 Cottage for \$2750

Combination fixtures, cement
cottage, modern kitchen, built-in
oven, sink, refrigerator, built-in
stove, cash balance to sell; 2 short
block from Grand, near Gravois,
South St. Louis. Box R-154, Post-Dispatch

**Save \$600 in Buying a
or 5 Large Room Brick Cottage**
Worth \$2850, Price \$2250

Have complete bathrooms, cement
cottage, modern kitchen, built-in
oven, sink, refrigerator, built-in
stove, 30-foot lot; will sell on terms
of \$100 down, balance in 12 months;
call or write Mr. C. H. Brown,
Cherokee car line, South City, near
Gravois and Gravois.

LIVE ONES - \$392 RATE

Prime Place for Chicken Ranch
60x250, 14-story frame commercial building, 1000 sq. ft. on 1000 sq. ft. lot. Call for details. **HAASE REALTY CO., 621 Chestnut St.**

\$700 SAVED EASY TERMS
NEW BRICK 5 ROOMS
\$2350—\$14 MONTHLY
Possession, 48 hours. Includes plumbing, central heating, electric, gas, refrigerator, built-in microwave oven, and central air conditioning. Call for details. **HAASE REALTY CO., 621 Chestnut St.**

A COTTAGE FOR \$1250
We have just as nice a little home as you may want in southwestern part of city. Call for details. **HAASE REALTY CO., 621 Chestnut St.**

Large and large attic; lot 500x150 feet; high and low water level; 1000 sq. ft. of land. Call for details. **HAASE REALTY CO., 621 Chestnut St.**

Call on terms of \$50 cash and balance

HAASE REALTY CO., 621 Chestnut St.

READ CAREFULLY

Penrose, 479, 5 rooms, hot and cold
bathing, cabinet mantel, medicine
combination fixtures, electric, ^{granite}
laundry and walks; steel girders; \$500 cash;
no interest on monthly notes.

A COTTAGE FOR \$1250

We have just as nice a little home as

you may want in southwestern part of city. 3-story frame house, with 3 large rooms and large attic; lot 60x150 feet; high and healthy condition; fine place to raise chickens. Will sell on terms of \$50 cash and balance like paying rent.
HAASE REALTY CO., 921 Chestnut st.

READ CAREFULLY

HANDSOME 4-ROOM COTTAGES

Look at 6421-23-25 Naahville av.; street and sidewalk made; four rooms, toilet, bath and granitoid cellar; lot 25x200; owner wants to dispose of these at once and will give

JOHN CONCANNON, 226 Wainwright Bldg.
McCAUSLAND DISTRICT BUNGALOWS

We have two fine, well-built German
sheep, one of which is a large, powerful
medium brand-new, have taken them in for
sale. They are of the best quality and have
all me up for card of admiration.
OTTO TIERHORN, 21 Chestnut st.,
Philadelphia.

Poor Man's Chance
Four-room brick cottages, two blocks east
of Grand av., situated on large corner lot
and in good condition. Owner needs
money and will sell at the exceptionally low
price of \$1,200.
F. W. RISHBEG, 1044 S. Vandeventer,
St. Louis.

CHEAP COTTAGE
6614 Colorado av. This cottage has four
rooms, bath, kitchen, heat, marble and
brilliant mantels, sidewalk and sewer made
and ready for occupancy. The price
includes interest.
G. E. WILSON, 4124 Michigan av.,
St. Louis.

CHEAP COTTAGE
7424 Grand av.; this cottage has 4 large
rooms, water and gas, fire barn, 1 story
garage, and is in good condition. The price
includes interest.
W. G. ARPE, R. CO. 4124 Michigan av.,
St. Louis.

11. St. Louis

South St. Louis

Bungalows

Near Tower Grove Heights

N HUMPHREY AND OAK HILL STS.

(Streets are Made.)

All rooms on one floor; contain five rooms. Reception hall with door to front closet; living room: tile bath, beamed ceiling; breakfast room: tile floor, electric range; kitchen: brick room: 13-inch wall all around; broiler; arch, granite cabinet (7 feet x 6 inches) sink; tables \$100 each; construction is paramount; look at them if you want to see an excellent bungalow; you cannot duplicate them today. Considering the quality, price is low. Call for more details. On Oak Hill walk three blocks south; this is a new coming realty boom and the value is bound to increase.

CASAR S. MUERI BUILDER,
3423 Chipmunk st.

De-Stair Cottage

3734 Michigan av.; a one-story brick house; 4 rooms, street and alley made; lot

27-6". See p. \$2200; look at this bargain!

HAMELI, R. M. CO., 4731 S. Broadway

South Side Cottages

100 CASH—\$15 PER MONTH

South Side, 4731 North av., 47 cottages and
apartments. Call for details. This ad-
vertising block new cottages on Walsh and Adams
ave. on same terms: These cottages are
new, recreation hall, bath, marble sink,
electric switch in each room, 13-inch walls all
around, 12' x 12' floor, 12' x 12' ceiling, 12' x
12' to Cherokee cars, schools and churches
over, \$100 cash, \$15 per month.

JOSEPH WINNEWICK
10 International Life Bldg., 222 Chestnut st.

HOUSING

4732 French av., 47 cottages, each has 6 rooms,
bath, furnace, combination fixtures, marble
sink, electric switch in each room, 13-inch
walls all around, 12' x 12' floor, 12' x 12' ceiling,
12' x 12' to Cherokee cars, schools and churches
over, balance \$22 monthly, which includes
rent, gas, water, etc.

G. ARPE R. CO., 6424 Michigan st.

HOME SEEKERS

The best home is a cottage. We have a
lock of them for sale on 4000 Phillips

[illegible]

ocks north. Salesman on premises every
fternoon from 2 to 5.
EASTON-TAYLOR TRUST CO.,

[illegible]

A. NAERT, 5417 Louisiana av.

SEE the RESORTS
and Country Board
offers in the Want
Pages each Sunday

11

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

4643 KING'S HIGHWAY

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE

7 ROOMS—LOT 50x125

NEW BRICK RESIDENCE

Stucco, brick porch, tile bath, modern kitchen, gas range, built-in refrigerator, central heating, art glass windows.

JOS. A. STEINLAGE 6619 Florissant

FARMS and FARM LANDS

FARMS WANTED

FARM WANTED

FARM WANTED

FARM WANTED

FARM WANTED

FARM WANTED

FARM WANTED

FARM WANTED

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GRAND JURIES ARE NAMED FOR
ENSUING TERMS OF TWO COURTS

Belleville Circuit and East St. Louis City Courts Provided With Inquisitorial Bodies.

Grand juries for the September term of the Circuit Court at Belleville and the East St. Louis City Court were named by the Board of Supervisors in Belleville yesterday. The Belleville Circuit Court—East St. Louis, Pat Kelley and Henry Seibert; Belleville, William J. Bader, Alexander, George H. Leibel, Lebonon, George W. Creed, O'Fallon, Frank, George, Thomas Cookson, Sugar, R. J. Mason, Stockey, Val Krick, J. Clair, Ed. F. Briesacher, Shiloh, Fred Weber, Millstadt, Henry W. Dohmann.

East St. Louis City Court—East St. Louis, Frank Reedy and A. Strecker; Belleville, Frank Wetmore, Mascon, George Guth, Lebonon, John Burke, O'Fallon, Richard Taylor, John Hill, John Hamilton, Sittes, Dasey, Vanderburg, Canteen, John Hamilton, Centerville, Don Bosler, Louis, Henry Hauser, Stooker, Joseph Klaus, St. Clair, Richard Wieschert, Shiloh, Valley, Conrad, John, Ed. Humphries, Fayetteville, John Hazelberg, Marissa, Frederick, New Athens, Don, Lester St. Louis, Otto Falbe, Frederick, Louis Miller, Smith, J. J. Knapp, Prairie du Loup, Phil, Corner, Millstadt, Fred F. Biting.

RODENBERG DEMANDS INQUIRY
ON MONTION SALES TO MEXICO

Order passing Ammunition Soon After Federal Troops Aligned Criminal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Representative Rodenberg of East St. Louis told friends here tonight before leaving for a week-end trip to Norfolk that he is determined that all the munitions coming out of the country since President Wilson came in shall be brought to light. He said that the granting of permission to the de facto government to pass 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition from Douglas, Ariz., to Agua Prieta, about the middle of April, was almost a crime, and that he was determined to see that the government was not deceived.

Mr. Rodenberg reiterated his statement of yesterday that on the day before the order passing the 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition was issued Cleveland H. Dodge, vice president of the city of Washington and the city of Washington, and no one at the State Department would comment upon the speech of Mr. Rodenberg in the House or upon his resolution of the House.

BARRETT T. STACK KILLED SELF—
CORONER'S JURY DECIDES

Former East St. Louis Councilman Was Found Dead in Plant Where He Worked.

A verdict of suicide was returned in the case of Barrett T. Stack, 35 years old, of 719 Pennsylvania avenue, East St. Louis, who was found dead yesterday morning in the office of the Elliot Frog and Switch Works, where he was a watchman. He had swallowed carbolic acid.

NEW TERMINAL FOR ALTON

Railroad Acquires Control of Property to Be Used for System.

Arrangements are being made whereby the Illinois Terminal Railroad of Alton is to acquire the rights to the lease of J. H. McKee from the city of Alton to build a new terminal property on First street between Oak and Monument avenue to be used for a railroad terminal.

HELPS CLEAN CHURCH; DIES

Bethalto (Ill.) Man Succumbs to Apoplexy After Carrying Water.

Louis Frederick Kehne, 70 years old, died suddenly in Bethalto, Ill., Thursday night of apoplexy, supposed to have been caused by over-exertion while carrying water for the women of the Methodist church, who were giving the church a house-cleaning.

NO PLAYGROUND AVAILABLE

Alton Committee Has Money, but Cannot Rent Lot.

The committee in charge of the funds appropriated by the Alton municipal dance promoters to be used for obtaining a playground for children in the East End reports that no site can be found for a playground.

Grandmother Adopts Girl.

Agnes Kinney, 8 years old, of East St. Louis, was formally adopted in the County Court at Belleville yesterday by her grandmother, Mrs. Johanna Kinney of East St. Louis, the girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kinney, have been unable to agree, and the grandmother took the child when she was four weeks old.

Seagull Feared at Millstadt.

The tenth annual seagull festival in the St. Louis region will be held at Millstadt, Ill., today. Five hundred singers will be present.

Madison County Widows Get Pensions.

Thirteen Madison County widows were granted pensions Saturday morning in the County Court. The widows from Alton are: Mrs. Josephine Blah, Mrs. John H. Hutton and Mrs. Ernestine Button, 16.00.

Conference on Alton Docks Arranged.

A conference of the Alton Board of Trade, consisting of A. W. Sherwood, T. Corbett, W. F. Bader, J. Luer and Eben Rodgers, has been appointed to confer with a special committee of the city of Alton on the location of docks and warehouses on the Alton river front.

Alton Child Fractures Leg.

Katherine Morrison, three-year-old child of William Morrison of Prospect street, Alton, broke a leg by falling at her home Friday evening.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

NEWS AND FEATURES OF THE

POULTRY WORLD

NEGLECT OF CHICKS
PREVENTS GROWTH,
QUISENBERRY SAYS

First Few Weeks of Their Lives Not the Only Critical Stage—Essentials to Success.

By T. E. QUISENBERRY, Former Director Missouri Poultry Experiment Station, Mount Pleasant, Mo.

The poultry raiser who thinks that the critical stages are past when he has safely piloted the chicks through the first few weeks of their lives has another guess coming. It is true that it is not so easy to kill a chick after it is two or three months old, but it is almost as difficult to injure it by neglect of seemingly unimportant details that it will not develop into the normal, profit-producing bird so much desired by everyone. The weeks and months while the youngsters are maturing, which is the hot summer period, are fraught with almost numberless dangers, and opportunities for hindering proper growth and development.

Growth hinges upon a continuous supply of proper food. Too many poultrymen remind one of the old farmer who fed his pigs all they could eat one day, and then let them starve the next day, in order that he might thereby get "streaks of lean in their bacon."

The modern method of feeding growing stock is to supply the feed in hoppers so that they can have access to it at any and all times during the growing period.

Plenty of Pure Water. Not only from the standpoint of growth, but from that of pleasure in the health of the flock, the importance of a plentiful supply of pure water cannot be over-estimated. Do not let any stagnant water stand in the yards, or anywhere else. It is the most fertile breeder of disease.

Free range provides exercise for the youngsters, and in the way in which nature intended them to get it. The providing of artificial means for exercise is not necessary to produce satisfactory results. Then, of course, there are tender bits of green feed, the bugs and the worms, adequate substitutes for which have not yet been discovered.

When the careful poultryman can compel exercise by making the growing stock scratch their grain ration out of a deep litter, and by supplying daily green food, beef scraps, etc.

Many poultry raisers do not yet realize that shade in the summer is of as vital importance as protection from the cold in winter, perhaps more so. Every other adjunct to proper development should be provided, but if shade is lacking the desired results will not be forthcoming. Natural shade, that provided by shrubs, trees, etc., is best. The shade of buildings is least beneficial of any, because the buildings interfere with the circulation of the air.

A shaded roof, two or three feet above the ground, and entirely away from any buildings, is the best kind of artificial shade. This should be moved occasionally, however, in order that the ground underneath may not become contaminated with the droppings.

The "mighty mite" and its partner in crime, the louse, must be constantly guarded against. The roosting quarters should be kept scrupulously clean, and ought to be so constructed that the sun may be permitted to penetrate every part of the interior.

Every two weeks the roosts and the entire interior should either be painted or sprayed with a mixture consisting of one gallon of kerosene and one pint of crude carbolic acid. If this is religiously done a live mite or louse will be a curiosity.

Overcrowding has spelled ruin for hundreds of flocks of growing stock that started out with pleasing prospects. One does not realize how fast the little fellows grow. In an amazingly short time accommodations that were ample for a hundred chicks are entirely inadequate for half that many. Not more than 25' head of growing stock should be allowed to roost together in hot weather, and then only in well ventilated quarters, allowing not less than eight inches of roost space for each bird.

Last, but by no means least, comes the advisability of early separating the sexes. The pullets will develop better if not harassed by the cockerels. On the other hand, the cockerels will not develop as early in life nor will they be as quarrelsome if kept by themselves.

The writer knows from experience that the foregoing ideas are practical and, if carefully followed, can hardly fail to lead to success in maturing young stock.

PICKS UP SNAKE WITH WOOD

PHILIP, S. D., Aug. 5.—Mrs. E. P. Wilkey, wife of a homesteader near here, picked up a handful of wood from a woodpile and, without noticing it, carried it to her kitchen. Before she could cast the snake from her it struck her on one of her hands with its fangs. Medical attention was obtained without delay and this saved her life.

Hen's Product in Year Worth
\$6, at Cost Not Exceeding \$2

The accompanying group of interesting photos were taken by the poultry department of Cornell University, under the direction of James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry. The photos illustrate a white leghorn hen, what she ate, and the eggs she laid while consuming the food. This is surely getting down to fundamentals in feeding and in egg production.

The hen is small, weighing three and a half pounds, or "meat" under the average for a bird of her variety. The period covered was one year.

The hen consumed 110 pounds of food of different kinds. This she manufactured into 287 eggs, weighing 22 pounds. There was waste material amounting to 72 pounds, and of course this waste, so-called, should not be wasted. For it has great value, considering the "tremendous" question of maintaining and increasing soil fertility.

The food consumed would cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00, and the eggs and the waste are worth at least \$4. Great is the modern hen.

Wheat the Most Complete Food

There is no one food that is complete for chicks, but what doubtless comes nearest being so, as it is for adult human beings. I have known chicks to do splendidly on whole wheat and grass, with no other feed except, of course, such insects as may be found. I can claim that this is the best method, though I know one successful breeder who follows it after the chicks are a few days old. Plenty of green stuff is always available.

It is a quite common opinion that poultry, especially grown fowls, like whole corn better than any other grain, but this is to jump at a conclusion. It is based upon common observation that if you throw a mixture of whole grains, say corn, wheat and oats, to a flock of growing chicks, they will pick up the corn greedily, unless they have been accustomed to it. But I think it has been established that the corn is taken first, not because it is relished most, but because the grains are large and easily seen and picked up, and if the fowls are hungry they will, in their eagerness, to get their share, or more, take first the food they can get most easily and in largest quantities.

Experiments have established, however, that if good wheat, corn and oats are kept before fowls all the time, each in similar feeding boxes or other receptacles, they will, in the long run, consume the largest amount of wheat. The fowls do not tire of it because it best meets the physical needs.

Should corn and oats be good and wheat be fed as well as wheat, I have found that a heavy ration of wheat, especially hard wheat, may cause indigestion. It needs to be varied with other feed having bulk, like oats or green stuff or bran—in fact, with all of these.

Oats doubtless stimulates growth. Some make rolled oats the main chick ration. I have not found it so satisfactory as some believe, though it has value. But the chicks will not eat enough of it to warrant placing the main reliance upon it. When they are older it is, I believe, a good plan to have oats before them at all times. They will not eat too much, and when they are half grown I simply feed the oats whole and dry.

Pure Bred Birds May Lack Quality

Sometimes too much stress is placed upon the fact that one's birds are pure bred. Poultry is not necessarily good just because it is pure bred. It may at the same time be very inferior in quality.

I have birds that have won in some of the leading shows in the country, but when people see them they sometimes ask me in all innocence if they are pure bred. I have seen complaints this season about the quality of chicks hatched from eggs shipped by certain poultry breeders, and I am convinced that some of the people are breeding birds and selling eggs from them without knowing whether they have quality or not. There is no satisfaction in having stock that is pure bred if the birds do not have real quality. I think, indeed, I should prefer to have genuine mongrel fowls that have to have pure bred stuff that has no quality or character.

Every new breeder of poultry who wants to have good stuff should make a careful study of his variety and know whether the stuff in his own yards is good or not. He can find this out by consulting with other breeders and by visiting the yards of breeders of birds of his variety, or by visiting poultry shows or by having a copy of the American Standard of Perfection.

I remember to have seen a letter recently from a woman breeder expressing the greatest pride in her White Leghorns, telling how fine and beautiful they were and that the male birds' tails were "carried straight up in the air."

Now, if she correctly described those tails the birds were pretty poor White Leghorns, but they looked good to her.

Hen Lays Egg 10 Inches Long. SEAFORD, Del., Aug. 5.—One of the largest hen eggs ever seen in this section was laid by a hen owned by Warren C. Gunby of Crisfield. The egg, the product of a Plymouth Rock hen, was 10 inches long and 8 1/2 inches in circumference, and weighed 3 pounds.

Chief Causes of
Feather Picking

Idleness, too close confinement, or the presence of insect parasites are the common causes of feather-picking among birds. Lack of animal food also is responsible for this habit in many instances. The best cure, of course, is to remove the cause. A change of diet and wider range will usually cause the habit to disappear. In changing the diet feed a little more meat food and, if the birds must be confined, feed all grain in scratching litter to make the flock take exercise.

Feather-picking usually is confined to the head and neck, and sometimes this birds that do not get enough meat food, the skin on the victim may be torn.

POULTRY AND BIRDS

MISCELLANEOUS

BEES! BEES! BEES!—For sale: now is the time to enter the bee business; three-hand Italian, leather-coated and pollen-eating and best honey gatherers; write for particulars. Louis Kauch, specialist, Creve Coeur, Mo.

CHICKENS—For sale, mixed cheap, 5000 Chamberlain av.

CHICKENS—For sale, fancy banty chicks, 30 hens, 1 year, 123 N. Spring.

CHICKENS—To exchange: 10 hens, 1 rooster, 1 year, 123 N. Spring.

CHICKENS—For sale, 25 mostly brown leghorn, 1 year, 123 N. Spring.

CHICKENS—For sale, 100 barred rocks, 1 year, 123 N. Spring.

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How Good Layers
May Be Identified

While trapping is the only infallible method of telling whether or not a hen is a good layer, there are other characteristics and external indications which point them out that may be accepted as fairly dependable. In the

case of large farm flocks trapping is not always feasible on account of the expense and additional labor involved. The next best thing to do under such circumstances, according to C. S. Anderson, poultryman of the Colorado Agricultural College, is to note the external features of hens that indicate laying quality.

"When selecting pullets," says Anderson, "choose only those from early hatches with strong constitutional development, heavy eaters, early risers, late retires, and birds that are active. Hens of highest egg-producing powers have a feminine appearance, fine head, alert eyes, comb, face and wattles of

fine texture and medium in size. They should stand squarely on their feet, legs apart, with the front end of the body carried slightly higher than the posterior end, also long back and tall carried rather high. The body should present a wedge-shaped appearance, yielding ample room for the reproductive and digestive organs. The late moults make the heavier egg-producers."

Alton Directory Census, 25,000. Alton's population is shown to be something over 25,000 by the new directory, which will be distributed next week. This is a gain of 3000 over the figures given out two years ago.

A Seven Months' Story
Of Continued Leadership by the
ST. LOUIS
POST-DISPATCH

The following figures prove that the advertising supremacy of the Post-Dispatch has been maintained during the

First 7 Months of 1916

As they show substantial gains over the same period of 1915 and overshadow all competition.

Total Paid Advertising Carried

(Not Including Cheap Legal and Exchange)

First 7 Months 1916

Agate Lines

Post-Dispatch 7,418,040

Globe-Democrat 4,771,200

Republic 2,606,700

Times (No Sunday) 2,002,800

Star (No Sunday) 1,648,800

Post-Dispatch gain over the same period 1915 1,033,200

Post-Dispatch exceeded 3 out of all four of its competitors combined 1,159,740

Home-Merchants' Advertising

First 7 Months 1916

Agate Lines

Post-Dispatch 4,257,960

Globe-Democrat 2,241,000

Republic 1,416,000

Times (No Sunday) 1,275,900

Star (No Sunday) 1,190,700

Post-Dispatch gain over the same period 1915 512,400

Post-Dispatch exceeded 3 out of all four of its competitors combined 375,360

Not only is the Post-Dispatch far in the lead of its St. Louis competitors, but it has the proud distinction of carrying more display advertising than any Metropolitan newspaper in the first seven cities of the United States.

The St. Louis
POST-DISPATCH

IS THE BIG

HOME NEWSPAPER

of the Mississippi Valley and the great Southwest. Evidence of this is its volume of Quantity and Quality.

CIRCULATION

Sunday average for 7 months 1916 365,998

Gain over same period, 1915 17,131

Daily average for 7 months 1916 211,750

Gain over same period, 1915 8,776

The Sunday Post-Dispatch is equalled in circulation by only 5 newspapers in the United States, 3 in New York, 2 in Chicago.

"St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper"

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

RE
 HOME
 AN AV.
 BY ABEL
 Realty Co.
 Seven-Room
 Place.
 Realty Co.
 has been
 Ames Place
 two and a half
 at 6310 W.
 S. Abel.
 and stone,
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 n, are finished
 many doors and
 the heat and
 A porch ex-
 the front and
 above it has a
 second floor.
 g three seven-
 Place, on
 which it expects
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 will also begin
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 which it expects
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 and of the
 ntainable in
 One fortu-
 catch of

y's War Spirit

attained in the artistic utterance of a people's
 led "Wieland," to which the foremost artists

Schmied" (Wieland the Smith), in which
 efficient power" is symbolized by a mighty
 man, broad of breast and broad
 of beard, at whose blows on the
 anvil the land trembles—a sort of
 superblacksmith, as it were. Lava
 flows in rivers and lurid flames
 affright the sky as he works and
 sweats at his forge. Today he
 welds a sword that bites, an air-
 ship that soars the heavens, a sub-
 marine that plunges through the
 depths of ocean. Tomorrow it may
 be a plowshare—for the smith's
 power is universal.

His harvest and his seed
 Are labor and the deed.

Just at present, "Wieland's"
 energies are devoted exclusively
 to martial achievement. These
 grim sketches from the German
 publication show actual phases of
 the struggle in which "the heroes
 of war and peace are summoned
 for the battle against the world."



surprised and surrounded by a party of dragoons.



Drawings (c) by Wieland-Verlag,
 Julius Bard, Berlin.

h infantry charging from its trenches to complete the
 the artillery has begun.



In Africa the cavalry still has its place in crossing the sandy plains.



A house-to-house and hand-to-hand fight for the town of Monchy au Bois.



The Argonne has its own methods of dealing death over its precipitous wooded passes.

Art's Tribute to the MIGHT of Germany

Good news from the front. The small town smothers itself in flags to celebrate the victories of its boys

GERMANY'S war spirit finds expression with a graphic vividness seldom a ideals under stress, in the Red Cross publication of that country, entitled and writers are contributing.

The title comes from Gerhart Hauptmann's heroic poem, "Wieland der S the united endeavor of the German people to "weld the world into a great e



His cause of war—a hearth and home to protected.



Hurling the hand grenade—an old weapon useful in a new warfare.



Ready for the first human target that may appear above the enemy trenches



Trapped! A French outpost su



At the Field Post. The hasty scribble that means so much at home.



When the order comes to advance. French work that t

Fantomas, or, The Exploits of Juve

FANTOMAS — or, THE EXPLOITS of JUVE

The Post-Dispatch Magazine's GREAT NEW DETECTIVE SERIAL
of a Master Criminal Who Mystifies the Police of Paris

CHAPTER XXIV.
A Mysterious Clasp.

By MARCEL ALLAIN and
PIERRE SOUVESTRE.

Illustrated by L. F. Conrey.

(Printed by special arrangement with Brentano's, New York, American publishers of the English translation.)

JUVE rushed to the telephone. It was 7 o'clock in the morning, and he had just been torn from a deep slumber by its imperious ringing.

"The Surete? It's you, M. Havard? Really? There are no signs? I understand. Count on me. I'll go there. I will keep you informed."

Juve dressed, went down into the street and caught a taxi. "Say, now," he cried to the driver, "take me to Sevres at full speed."

Juve left his taxicab at the foot of the hill and mounted the slope to the villa inhabited by Dixon. Scarcely had he entered the ground when a Sergeant advanced.

"Sergt. Dubois of the Sevres Division."

The Sergeant drew Juve to the arbor back of the house. A policeman who was seated writing at a table rose respectfully.

"We were just finishing our report," declared the Sergeant.

Juve took the paper and read:

"We, Dubois, Sergeant of foot police, at Sevres, together with Constable Verdier, received from M. Olivetti, a business man, living in Bellevue, the following declaration:

"Having left my home at 6:15 and being on the way to take the 6:42 train, I was passing the slopes of Bellevue, when a little short of the villa numbered 16, which I hear since belongs to Mr. Dixon, an American boxer, I heard a revolver shot and with it the noise of breaking glass.

"I saw nothing, but heard three more shots in very quick succession, seeming to come from Dixon's house. I went near and ascertained that the panes of the window on the right side of the front were broken.

"I rang, but no one opened the door. I thought I heard faint cries, seeming to issue from inside the house. Fearing there was a mishap or a crime, I ran to the police station and made the above statement in presence of the Sergeant."

Juve turned to Sergt. Dubois, who began:

"Constable Verdier and I went to the house with M. Olivetti. We went into the garden and managed to get to the terrace of the house without difficulty; but there we came on a closed door. We heard groans and cries from the room on the first floor of which the windows were broken.

"We found a ladder and got into the room. After having found the victim we sent for Dr. Plassin. From then till the moment you got here"

Juve broke in:

"We are at the interesting part. What did you see?"

"Nothing, Inspector, but we heard the gentleman calling for the help and uttering moans as if in pain. Then I went in. Verdier following me.

"I found stretched on the bed a man in undress, who seemed in violent pain. This was Mr. Dixon, the tenant of the house. He could scarcely utter a word or move. His arms were out of the clothes, and the skin of his chest and shoulders bore traces of blood effusion.

"On a bracket to the right of the bed lay a revolver, of which the six chambers had lately been fired. M. Olivetti, who had remained in the garden, called Dr. Plassin, who lives not far off. I at once telephoned to headquarters."

"Have you been over the house?"

"Not yet; but nothing will now be easier, for in the pockets of the victim's clothes we found his keys."

"You did perfectly right," declared Juve, looking pleased. "Let us go up and see the wounded man."

"The doctor said that he would send word as soon as Mr. Dixon was in a state to give explanations."

Constable Verdier put in his word:

"The neighbors think that the American lives here alone; in any case, he has only an old charwoman, favorably known hereabouts. She will probably be here in half an hour, for she can have no idea of what has happened."

"Good," said Juve. "Wait for her here in the garden. As for us," and he turned to the Sergeant, "let us go inside."

The two, with Dixon's keys, opened the main entrance door to the ground floor, observed nothing out of the way and went up to the first floor. There the marks of someone's passage were very clearly to be seen!

Juve was too familiar with such scenes not to suspect the act of the ransacker. He advanced into the lumber

JUVE, the famous Paris detective, and Fandor, a young journalist, have found a clue to the arch-criminal Fantomas, by identifying, theoretically, as Lady Beltham, the body of a woman who was murdered in the apartments of one Dr. Chaleck. Lady Beltham's husband was put out of the way by Gurn, otherwise Fantomas, according to Juve. This Gurn was the widowed English lady's lover, for whose sake she lured the actor Valgrand to his death, whereby Gurn escaped the guillotine.

Closely linked with Gurn and the Fantomas crimes is the Apache Loupart, whose girl associate, Josephine, is now working with the detectives, though her loyalty to them is more than doubtful, and who has also become involved with the American boxer, Dixon.



Leaping towards the detective the outlaw pointed his revolver and fired twice.

room and suddenly exclaimed: "Of course! They were after the strong box."

The safe, a pretty large one, built into the wall, had been burst open, or rather torn away, in places, sawn in others. Juve was aware at the first glance that this was the work of a master. The inside of the chest was practically empty.

Juve carefully examined the floor, picked up two or three papers, took some measurements which he jotted down in his notebook, and went downstairs again. Verdier, who was mounting guard, addressed him:

"Mr. Inspector, the doctor says Mr. Dixon is awake." Juve, respecting the closed door, had the ladder put to the window, then made his way into the boxer's room. In two words Juve introduced himself. He gave a sigh of relief at the doctor's report.

"These are only contusions, M. Juve, serious enough, but nothing more. Mr. Dixon may congratulate himself on owning muscles of exceptional vigor. But for that, to judge by the grip he must have undergone, his body would be a shapeless pulp."

At these last words Juve pricked up his ears. The mysterious death of Lady Beltham recurred to his memory.

"Mr. Dixon, tell me the details of the night you have passed through. You probably dined in Paris last evening?"

"No, sir; I dined at home alone."

"After dinner, what did you do?"

"My charwoman went away. I fastened the shutters and doors and came up here."

"What time was it when you went to bed?"

"Ten at latest. I went fast asleep, but in the middle of the night I was waked by strange noises. It seemed to me there was a scratching at my door. I gave a shout and banged with my fist on the partition. Sometimes rats came up the drains. I simply made a noise to frighten them."

"And afterward?"

"I was waked up again. This time I clearly caught the sound of stealthy steps in the passage on the landing of the first floor. It's here that the incident becomes unintelligible. I was going to get up when suddenly I felt something weighing on my bed and seeming to draw off the clothes. I was suddenly bound like a sausage, my arms tight to my body! From then on for 10 minutes I had to contend with all the power of my muscles against a frightful and mysterious grip, which kept on continually growing closer."

Juve merely asked:

"That which was gripping you, could you determine the nature of it?"

"I remember feeling a marked sensation of dampness and cold."

Dr. Plassin made little nods of approval.

"A wetted lasso, exactly. A rope dipped in water tautens itself."

Juve asked again:

"Not to be crushed, had you to make a great effort?"

"A more than human effort, as the doctor has witnessed; if I had not, boasting apart, possessed exceptional strength, I should have been flattened."

Juve saw more and more in the unsuccessful attempt on the American and the achieved death of Lady Beltham the same mechanism. The similarity of the two crimes allowed M. Juve to make further deductions. He reckoned it was not by chance that Dixon had met Josephine at the "Crocodile," while the presence of both Chaleck and Loupart in that establishment was still less accidental. They had wanted to get rid of Dixon by a process still unknown to Juve, but which he would discover.

"Had you a fat sum of money in your strong box?" asked Juve.

The American gave a violent start.

"They have burgled me, eh?"

Juve nodded in the affirmative. Dixon stammered feebly:

"Twenty thousand dollars they have taken from me!"

"Gently, gently!" observed the doctor. "You will make yourself feverish."

Hastening his questions the detective asked:

"How did your struggle with the mysterious pressure end?"

"After about ten minutes I felt my bonds relaxing. After a while I was free. I heard no more. But I felt such great pain that I fell back like a dead weight and slept, or perhaps fainted."

"Good!" cries the detective. "This broken window? Those revolver shots at 6 o'clock in the morning?"

"It was I firing to make a noise and bring someone here."

The detective minutely examined the floor between the bed and the door, a distance of some seven feet. The carpet afforded no trace, but on the rug of white bearskin the detective noted tufts of hair glued together, as if something moist and sticky had passed over it.

He cut off a little handful of hair stuck together and shut it up carefully in his pocketbook. The door was hidden by a curtain, which he raised, and could not suppress a cry of amazement. In the lower panel a round hole had been made, six or eight inches in diameter. It might have been made for a cat.

"Your doing?" asked Juve.

The American opened his eyes wide. "No, never in my life! I don't know what it is."

CHAPTER XXV.

The Trap.

"TWELVE o'clock! I've just time to get to my meeting place with Josephine."

Juve was going down the slope as fast as his legs could take him. He was lucky enough to find the Louvre-Versailles tram.

The detective had barely reached the little square in front of Nogent Station, at 1:45, when Fandor popped up.

"Where is Josephine?"

"Not here yet," said Fandor. "That confirms my suspicions, eh?"

"Somewhat. I should be astonished if we did see her."

The two went along beside the railway line, on the deserted boulevard.

Barnes. I confess it with regret. Not rich, but still quite well managed." He led the way out of the library and I followed him, my impulses to tell him who I was quite gone, for I realized now that it had been a bit of well-nigh insane bravado.

He took me to the foot of a narrow staircase, then halted and turned back.

"Did old Thomas show you the chapel?"

I said no, and that I should very much like to see it. I had in mind the matter of that dreadful screaming the night before.

"It is the oldest part of the castle," he said. "The oldest, that is, save the round tower. My ancestors are buried there. I—I feel drawn to the place. No wonder."

I saw his face as he stood at the bottom of the stairs and it was half eager, half fearful, as one imagines the face of a man who is drawn by abysses and stands upon the brink of one. It puzzled me.

"I go there a good deal," he said in a half whisper, his eyes turned down the passageway. "In the day, time it's—it's safe enough. It's only at night that"—He looked at me.

"Do you ever feel drawn, Mr. Barnes, by the dead?" I shivered and said no. And, once more I wanted very much to be away, out in the wholesome yellow sunlight. But my host said, nodding:

"I do. Just lately. Since I have come here to live. They draw me and draw me down the stairs and along the corridor and on into that dark place. I can't keep my thoughts off them. They seem to want me there. I've locked myself into my room at night. Time and again I've locked myself in. But it's no good. They're stronger than bolts. I find myself giving way. And once—last night—they frightened me when they'd got me there. Old Sir Peter did. He's the one who brought the six rubies back from the East."

Mr. Gaunt's face went white, though it was always pale, and twisted a little, and all at once I knew who it was who had screamed in the night, and why. He said abruptly:

"Come! I'll show you." And set off down the corridor. I didn't like it, but I followed him.

We went through long passage ways, and across two or three close-shuttered rooms, and down some steps under a vaulted roof. Gaunt opened a low door and we were in the ancient chapel.

It was a dim place full of black shadows and the odor of decay. Something scampered away from our feet as we entered, and I heard rustlings over our heads among the arches as if bats were stirring there. What light there was came from clerestory windows and that was only an occasional furtive beam. The windows below seemed to be either shuttered or bricked up. There were tattered banners

rolling in a row above—the glory of the Gaunts—and under them in square stone tombs the bones of the same lay in a row and rotted also. But there was one tomb that stood alone in the middle of the aisle just before the altar steps, and that I knew, without being told, was old Sir Peter's tomb.

Everywhere about me the dust of ages lay thick, and I smelt death and I was afraid.

Gaunt went forward a step or two, and it was as if he went reluctantly.

"That's where he is," said he, pointing. "That's Sir Peter's tomb! Last night I thought—would you mind going close up and telling me if the top of the thing is on square and true? I—I'm nervous sometimes. It seemed to me that once I saw—just have a look, like a good chap!"

I gave a laugh that rang out harshly in that still place, went down through the shadows, and laid my hand on old Sir Peter's tomb. The heavy top with its carved recumbent effigy was, as a matter of fact, slightly askew, and I said so, adding that doubtless the floor had settled a bit under one end. To which my host nodded his head.

"No doubt! No doubt! After all what should he want of me?"

I had no answer ready for that, especially as I didn't in the least know what it was supposed to mean. But I was unhappy in those damp and eerie shadows—I confessed it—and I drew a breath of relief when Gaunt turned suddenly and led the way out.

He took me up a narrow but very beautifully carved staircase and into a series of rooms above, small and some too cheerful, but with fine oak ceilings and wainscots.

They were meagerly furnished, in part with the worn-outen ruins of chest or table or chair that he must have collected from some forgotten recesses of the castle, in part with new and cheap articles of an appalling design and hue—the strangest agglomeration of misfits ever, I should think, gathered together under one roof.

"This," said Mr. Gaunt not without some satisfaction, "is where I live—though, as I told you, the arrangement is but temporary. When I am married"—He went to a hideous dressing table and returned with a photograph. "This is the lady who is to do me the honor of becoming my wife." He gave the thing into my hand. I looked upon it and looked again. I saw black and scarlet. I set my back against the wall. It is improbable that I shrieked or cried out blasphemies or cursed him to his face, for Mr. Gaunt continued to stand quiet before me smiling a little fawnously and rubbing his lean white hands. And I looked and looked and tried to think I was dreaming a bad dream, and I

think, trembled a little from head to foot.

It was the face seen once only, by lamplight, that had yet been before me both waking and sleeping. By night and by day, for five long months.

I saw her again now as she stood before me in that lamp-lit room, tall and white, with her red hair down her back in a great braid. I saw her eyes when she told me what her name was and and I looked my last upon her. I heard her voice out in the night—whispering from a cloaked and shadowed figure as I sat on my horse and she reached up to press something into my hand:

"For a noble gentleman!"

So after all these empty months she came to me once more, smiling her grave smile from a likeness in the hands of a madman. I tried to think of her as the prospective wife of this emancipated monomaniac who nodded and leered about being drawn to the dead, and the thought sickened me. It was fantastic, grotesque, preposterous. I found I could almost laugh aloud over it.

Yet it had been in old Matthew Gaunt's house that I had seen her first. This madman's brother had taken refuge from me at her feet. I looked up over the photograph to where Solomon Gaunt stood smiling upon me.

"This lady," said I, "is very beautiful and, I am sure, as good as she is lovely. But she is also very young. May I ask if she knows that—that—what you have told me?" It was an outrageous question but



He delivered this magnificent speech exactly in the manner of the hero in an old-fashioned play.

Gaunt seemed not to mind, though he frowned a little uneasily.

"Oh, well!—these girls! She imagines herself to have a fancy for a young man of no consequence. I don't allow that to disturb me. She will see her duty when the time comes."

"Will she?" said I, eyeing him darkly. "Her duty! Do you mean that you would make a girl as young as that think it her duty to marry you against her inclination?"

He seems to have been beyond insult. He smiled. He all but sniggered.

"Women have not found me altogether unattractive," I called upon my God and turned away. I went to one of the windows and stood there, looking down upon the long sweep of green lawn and the blacker green of yew and fir and cedar. I could see a vast expanse of country—many miles of rich and fertile land that ought to have been bringing forth corn to feed England—but it wasn't. It was a "gentleman's estate."

I think my host had been speaking behind me some little time before I paid heed to him. I remember the drone of his voice and I remember that I was full of a great distaste for it—a great disgust with him. What could that dreary madman have to say that was worth listening to?

But at last I drew a sigh and turned to him. After all, I had my little comedy to play out. And then all at once I stiffened to attention and my heart began to beat fast and strong, for he was speaking of the head of a wreathed little bed of painted iron, and I saw that he had hung a small black shield there.

"That's where I mean to put it. That's where the rubies have always been—on a black shield over the bed of the head of the family. I have but one of them now, but I shall get the other five from my brothers (he seemed not to know that three of those five were already back whence they had been stolen) and then I shall be the head of the Gaunts at last. He tapped himself mysteriously on the breast and two little spots of color came into his pallid cheeks. "Meanwhile, I have it here—safely hidden away."

"I wish I might see it," said I. "You've told me so much about the thing that I'm very curious. Couldn't I have a look at it—just for a moment?"

At first he started back from me in a kind of sudden terror, gripping at the front of his absurd green jacket with both hands, then hesitated and gave an

uncertain little laugh. He was plainly keen to show his treasure and at the same time afraid.

"I don't know," he said anxiously. "I oughtn't to, I wouldn't show it to anyone else. If I let you see it you must never tell. He might find out."

"Who is he?" I asked, and the man said in a whisper: "Young Peter Gaunt, my cousin, the head of the house. They were stolen from him, you know. My father stole them because he hated the other family and because he wanted to teach them not to be so stiff-necked. You mustn't ever let young Peter know."

"Am I likely to?" said I. "Come! give me a look at it!"

Still he hung undecided for a moment more, then at last said: "Why not?" pulled open the front of his shirt, and drew out the big, uncut, roughly polished ruby that he had hanging about his neck on a chain. It lay in his palm like a pool of dark blood. I caught my breath and bent over it. I was far stronger than he. I could quite easily have torn the thing from him, but he would have made an outcry and there would have been trouble and publicity and the law. I bode my time.

I put out a finger toward the great stone, but Gaunt shrunk back, saying in a whisper:

"Don't touch it!" And I withdrew. The sight of the jewel seemed, however, to have maddened me a little, as perhaps his possession had maddened him. Certainly I was off my guard. I thought aloud. I said:

"It's the bottom ruby of the sinister side." For I knew all six of those loom-purtable stones as intimately as I knew my own hand.

Gaunt gave a sudden cry and backed away from me, saying:

"What's that? What did you say?"

"What did I say?" I asked him dully, for I was not yet aware of having spoken. He repeated what I had said:

"The bottom ruby of the sinister side!" He uttered a kind of scream, but smothered it with his two hands over his mouth. Then all at once he ran at me, caught me by the arm and whirled me round, peering at me close in the light of the window. His vision may have been shorter than I had realized. He gave another scream loud and sharp.

"Aaah!" His mouth dropped open and he began to shake. "Aah! I know you now! I know who you are. You're Peter Gaunt!"

He waved his arms at me like a lean and grotesque toy.

The great jewel hung and lobbed on the end of its chain, hitting against him and he stuffed it clumsily inside his shirt. He was breathing in hard gasps.

"I might have known you'd come. My father said you'd try to get it back. Well, you sha'n't have it, curse you! I'll kill you first. . . ."

... worming you

Sneaking and spying here

way into my house."

"Oh, come!" I said. "It's my house. You'll have to confess that. And you have already confessed that it's my ruby and that your father stole it. You'd better give it up, Solomon!"

That seemed to drive him into a kind of frenzy. He all but foamed at the mouth. He ran up and down the floor of the room like a maddened, chattering ape, and once he made a dash toward a table near my hand where a heavy walking stick and two or three riding crops lay together. But I blocked him off there and he retreated, snarling.

His eyes fell upon the photograph that I had laid down some time since, and he caught it up in his hands. At first I thought he meant to tear it across, but instead he hurried it to the ground and made as if to stamp on it. I cried out at him:

"Stop! Don't you trample on that! If you put your beastly foot on it I'll do you harm." And he stood still, staring across at me with a kind of startled, sly cunning.

"Eh!" he said in a whisper. "Eh, yes? It was you, wasn't it? It was you she had her fancy for. Take her, then!" He threw the photograph violently into my face. "Take her! I don't want her. I hope to God I may never see her again! She's unworthy of what I would have done for her. I wouldn't lift her up if she crawled to me on her knees. . . . But the ruby!" He clutched at the front of his shirt, trembling. "You sha'n't have that while I'm alive. It's mine, do you hear? Mine!" He looked desperately about the room and his eyes fell upon the bell rope. He sprang at it and pulled. He pulled again and again until I thought the thing would fetch away. I could hear the bell jangling somewhere down below.

"Get out of my house!" shouted my Cousin Solomon. "Get out before I have you thrown out!" I tried to picture the aged and feeble Thomas throwing me out of Gaunt Castle and smiled at the thought. Then I looked at my cousin and considered. The man was in a frenzy of rage and fear. If I should take the ruby away from him by force, he would scream to high heaven and put up all the fight he knew. It wouldn't do. I realized that and shook my head with a sigh. Matters had gone very ill and I must bide my time.

The aged Thomas appeared in the doorway and stood looking from one to the other of us. He must have seen that something was wrong. Indeed, he hadn't been listening all the while on the staircase as I suspect. My cousin, leaning against the opposite wall and breathing hard, pointed at me with an unsteady hand.

(Continued on Page 14.)

"Fandor," said Juve, "this is the time to draw up a plan. We are going to the neighborhood of Rue des Charmilles. It is No. 7, Josephine said, that Loupart and his gang are to ransack. Yesterday afternoon I sent my men to look at the street. It is a sort of lane with no issue."

"My plan of action, Fandor, can only be simple. We are going to the entry of Rue des Charmilles and wait quietly, if we see signs that our men are really going to make the attempt. We shall wait till they come towards us. The street having no exit it is certain that they can go no other way. When our men come up with us I shall try to pick out Loupart and fly at his throat. In the meantime you will bellow with all your might."

The two men resumed their walk, when suddenly in the hush of the day a tremendous uproar broke out: "Help!"

The two went at a great rate up the street. They had not gone 10 paces when a jostling crowd of people came in sight.

In an instant Juve and Fandor understood what the tumult was about.

In the crowd that was running toward them Juve and Fandor recognized in front, fleeing at full speed, a man whose face was hidden by a black mask. Behind two other men were running, masked with gray velvet. Behind again, at a short distance, was a crowd of people. Juve by a gesture, kept Fandor quiet.

"Look out! He has his revolver!"

The man who was fleeing ahead was threatening his pursuers with an enormous "bulldog."

"Look out!" shouted Juve again. "Loupart is mine! The others for you!"

But suddenly catching sight of the detective Loupart slackened his pace. He realized that he must get by at all hazards or he was done for.

"Get out of the way!" he cried, and flourished his revolver.

"Stop!" cried Juve again. "Stop or I fire!"

"Fire then!" And leaping toward the detective the outlaw pointed his revolver at him and fired twice.

With a quick movement Juve leaped aside. He was not touched, and flung himself on Loupart, seized him by the collar and tried to throw him down.

Seeing Juve's danger Fandor rushed to encounter the two accomplices in gray masks.

By an agile movement Loupart freed himself for a moment from the grip of the officer. He still held his revolver, and succeeded in taking aim at the detective.

For an instant Juve felt the cold muzzle of the weapon resting on his neck.

"I am done for!" thought he. A glance showed him that Fandor, at close grips with the gray masks, could give him no help. Another instant and Loupart would fire.

"Ah!" he gasped. And straining his muscles he shook Loupart's hand off for a moment, thrust him back, then, carried away by the anger of the moment, got out his revolver, too, aimed at the outlaw and fired.

A gush of blood welled up from the ruffian's collar. The man turned twice on himself, then fell heavily on the ground.

Now all Juve's concern was for his friend. In the middle of a shouting crowd Fandor was struggling desperately. But the detective had not taken a single step when the crowd made a rush for him.

Juve was the central point of a furious encounter; blows and kicks rained on him. He succumbed to numbers. Fandor rushed in his turn to his friend's help. But in a flash, beyond the body of Loupart laid across the road rigid and motionless, he caught sight of a man who, standing beside a tripod on which was placed a contrivance he did not at once identify, seemed to be greatly amused, and was watching the scene laughing and showing no desire to intervene.

The man gave an easy motion of the head.

"Very good! That will make a splendid film!"

People came running from all quarters. Fandor in a trice understood. . . .

His head wrapped in a voluminous bandage, his arm in a sling, Juve was replying in a shaky voice to the Superintendent of Police Nogent.

"No, Superintendent, I acted in the most perfect good faith. I want you to understand how the trap was laid for me. . . . I came to Nogent, assured that I was about to face terrible ruffians, at such an hour, in such a street. And it all happened as described. I assure you I shall never forgive myself for the accident, but nothing could lead me to guess that the ruffians I was after had devised this infernal trick; to send me to encounter a troupe of actors posing for a moving picture film."

Juve lowered his voice to conceal his feelings and hide the agony he felt in face of the appalling mistake of which he had just been victim.

"Well now," said the Superintendent, "it is lucky you have not wounded anyone else. The actor, as he had fainted and was very weak and the least movement might be fatal to him, was carried at once to the nearest house, a convent, I believe, the Convent of the Ladies of Ste. Clotilde."

While the detective was being questioned at the station by the Superintendent, Fandor, after a long and minute interrogation and after having been to the Convent of Ste. Clotilde, where the nuns were rendering first aid to the excellent actor Bonardin, so unhappily wounded by Juve, returned to Paris in a state of dejection.

CHAPTER XXVI.

At the House of Bonardin, the Actor.

IN the Place d'Anvers, Fandor was passing Rollin College. He heard someone calling him. It was Josephine, breathless, panting, her bright eyes glowing with joy.

Fandor was taken aback. Assuredly he had not ex-



"Mr. Dixon," said Juve, "tell me the details of the night you have passed through."

pected to meet the young woman in this fashion the day after the affair that had all but cost the actor Bonardin his life.

Josephine drew him into the square, which at this time of day was almost deserted.

"I am going to astonish you—knock you flat!" she began. "You thought I was arrested, didn't you? Well, it's your friend Juve who is 'jugged'!"

The skeptical Fandor interrogated: "Juve arrested? On what ground, then?"

Josephine ransacked her memory.

"You make justice ridiculous; you bring it into odium," shouted Fuselier. "No one has any call to commit such blunders! You are mad!"

"They kept going on like that for a quarter of an hour. I did not know what to make of it till Fuselier rang and two municipal guards came and he said: 'Arrest that man there!' pointing to Juve. Believe me, between those two it is war to the death from now."

Fandor had let Josephine speak without interruption. A growing hubbub of newshoys crying the evening papers now drew near the Square d'Anvers. Instinctively Fandor, followed by Josephine, went toward them. On the boulevard he bought a paper.

"There, you see!" cried Josephine triumphantly.

In the "stop-press" column was this notice: "Amazing development in the affair of the outlaws of La Chapelle. Detective Juve under lock and key."

Fandor read with a skeptical twist of the lips. He found in the article on the first page some of the spicy details just furnished by Josephine, and murmured:

"Let the others publish this yarn. At our place they do not care for 'fakes'."

Fandor, when he met Josephine, was on his way to the abode of the actor Bonardin, wounded the day before in the affair at Nogent. His condition gave no cause for alarm and the doctor had given him leave to see visitors.

The actor had his shoulder in plaster, but with some days' rest would be quite well again.

Bonardin occupied at the corner of Rue Lepic and Rue des Abbesses a little suite of three rooms, comfortably furnished. Young as he was, scarcely 25, he was beginning to have a certain reputation, for by talent and hard work he had forced the attention of authors and the public.

"My dream, look you," he explained to Fandor, "is one day to attain to the level and the fame of my masters, such men as Tarride, Gemier, Valgrand and Dumény."

Fandor pricked up his ears: "You knew Valgrand?" he asked.

Bonardin smiled.

"I knew him?" he said. "Why, we were quite intimates. When I made my first appearance at the theater, after the Conservatoire, Valgrand took to me. How we worked together! We lived two seasons side by side at the Gymnase and the Atheneum."

"To crown all, M. Fandor, I played the lover in the famous piece, 'La Tache Sanglante,' for which Valgrand had made himself up to resemble Gurn, the murderer of Lord Beltham, husband of an English great lady. You must have heard of that case?"

Had Fandor heard of that case? After that Bonardin might recount his successes. Fandor hardly gave ear to him. His mind was elsewhere.

Little by little light was falling on the mysterious cases in which he had been concerned since his own stormy and singular childhood. And after having lamented the accident which had resulted in wounding an innocent man he now rejoiced in the coincidence which made the victim no other than one of the leading characters in the grim Gurn-Beltham-Fantomas affair, which everybody thought closed by the execution of the malefactor. Juve and Fandor alone regarded this affair as scarcely begun, since to their sincere belief it was not the head of Gurn that had fallen on the scaffold, but that of Valgrand, the actor, whom the elusive murderer of Lord Beltham had got guillotined in his stead.

Fandor now asked himself whether at the secret prompting of Fantomas Loupart had not contrived to have Bonardin attacked by Juve and his men because the actor was one of the few still left who, questioned rightly, could throw light on that weird affair of Gurn's.

Bonardin paused in his talk, and the reporter took it up. Pretending to tax his memory, he asked:

"I do remember some incident befell the actor Valgrand when he had made up well enough to be taken for Gurn, at the Grand Treteau. Refresh my memory."

Bonardin asked no better than to chatter.

"Valgrand," he began, "attached great importance to that play. We had rehearsed to the utmost. The performers were worn out the first night, Valgrand in particular."

"I tell you this," interpolated the actor, "that you may account for the state Valgrand was in from the fatigue of creating the part on the very first night of the character presentation of Gurn."

"From the second performance an understudy took the part. Our poor comrade left the theater the evening before, late, and he did not come again! The next day but one they sent to his abode. The great performer was not at home, and had not been there for two days!

When this was known at the theater we were all dreading a tragedy. A greater tragedy than we dreamed of was impending."

"No doubt you were not to see Valgrand again?" said Fandor questioningly.

"Worse than that. The third day Valgrand came among us again, but he had gone mad, or rather doting! Worn down with fatigue he had lost his memory. Mechanically he got to his dressing room, but not without taking the wrong door. He met me and owned with tears in his voice: 'I don't know a word of my part, not a line.' Helplessly he looked

at me. 'What is your name?' he asked.

"We had before us a witless fool, a madman! While the piece began I stayed with Valgrand, trying to elicit a memory, a hint which might link it with the past."

"Said Valgrand to me: 'See, Bonardin, the other evening I got home dead beat. Then I went out at dawn—I wandered about—where I know not—how long I cannot say! Have I been away long?' 'Three days,' I replied. 'Three days,' cried Valgrand, drawing his hand over his forehead. 'Can it be?'"

"Then suddenly his eyes opened wide. 'Where is Charlot?' he demanded."

"Charlot was his dresser. All at once as he was asking me this, I remembered that the man had likewise not returned to the theater since his master's disappearance. To mention it to him might upset him entirely, so I advised my old friend to wait for me till the end of the play and let me bear him company. Valgrand assented readily. But when I went up again Valgrand had left the theater. We were not to see him again, but we were to know what had happened!"

"Really!" cried the reporter.

"Yes. The matter went by almost unnoticed, but what happened was this, Valgrand had vanished for the second time, when in a deserted house in Rue Mossier, near Boulevard Arago, the police found the body of a murdered man. The corpse was that of Charlot, Valgrand's dresser."

"What do you conclude from this?" asked Fandor.

"My theory," went on the player, "is the only one. Valgrand murdered his dresser. Why? For some motive unknown to us. Then he went mad. After his second disappearance, there is no doubt, Valgrand committed suicide."

"Oh!" stammered Fandor. Though he had followed the actor's account, he was far from drawing the same conclusions. The theory put before him, he realized, had all appearance of being logical and true. But it was not, and could not be, the truth.

It could not be the truth, for Gurn, Lord Beltham's murderer, had certainly got Valgrand executed in his stead. What then? The Valgrand who came back to the Grand Treteau, three days after the execution, was not the real one, since he was dead, but the man who had taken his place—Gurn, the criminal. That was a stroke of the true Fantomas sort! If Valgrand's disappearance had been simultaneous with Gurn's execution, there might have been suspicions.

Not a doubt of it; the job had been cleverly engineered. Loupart, Chaleck, Josephine, maybe Dixon; probably Juve also and even himself were puppets of which the strings were held and pulled by Fantomas, always Fantomas! Would they ever get clear of these?

"And that was the end?" asked Fandor.

"The end, no!" declared the actor. "Valgrand was married and had a daughter. The marriage was not a success, and Madame, a singer of talent, was separated from her husband, and traveled much abroad."

"About a year after these sad occurrences I had a visit from Madame. I recounted to her at length what I have had the honor of telling you, and she kept reiterating, 'This is not like him. I know Valgrand, he would never have behaved in such a way!'"

"I could not get her to say exactly what she thought, but some six or seven months ago, I found myself face to face with Mme. Valgrand on the boulevard. I had some difficulty in recognizing her, no longer dressed like the Parisian, the smart woman. Her hair was drawn tightly back, her garments were plain, her dress almost neglected."

"Good day, Mme. Valgrand," I cried. She stopped me with a wave of the hand. 'Hush,' she breathed, 'there is no Mme. Valgrand now. I am a companion.'

"And the unhappy woman explained that to earn her living—for she had vowed to abjure the stage till the day she should solve the mystery of the disappearance of her husband—she had had to accept a position as reader and housekeeper to a rich lady. In pursuance of her dream she had renounced everything."

Fandor interrupted.

"To whom had Mme. Valgrand gone as companion?" "To an Englishwoman, I believe, but the name escapes me."

Fandor did not press it.

"Mme. Valgrand wished, you say, that her identity should remain unknown? Do you know what name she took?"

"Yes—Mme. Raymond!"

Fandor started violently.

"Ah, I thought as much!" he cried, despite himself. "What?" queried Bonardin, dumfounded.

"Nothing," said the journalist, becoming once more Sphinx-like.

Some moments later Fandor had left the actor and was hastening down Rue Lepic as fast as his legs could take him.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Lady Superior.

"THE Lady Superior, please?" Fandor was in the little inner court of a small convent, face to face with the wardress sister, who gazed in alarm at the unexpected guest. Suddenly making up her mind, she said: "Be good enough to go in that way and wait a few moments."

(Continued on Page 15.)

THE SIX RUBIES

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

Number Four.

The Crusader's Tomb.



A series of gripping short stories, each complete in itself.

MY first sight of Gaunt Castle was when I stood that April night on the hill alone beneath the apse of the chapel, where I had trespassed through a broken gate half a mile away, and the Gothic walls towered above me black against a torn sky that flashed moonlight as if it had been lightning, and I saw through a lancet window high over my head a feeble flicker of candlelight, and heard a man's voice screaming.

I shall always remember it so—those black, buttressed walls against a flashing sky, the little gleam of candlelight and the little smothered human voice screaming in the night. The hair stirs at the back of my head now as it stirred then, and I feel once more the same wellnigh irresistible impulse to turn and run that all but conquered me in the memorable hour.

I did run as a matter of fact, but not, happily, away, though I ached and shivered to be gone. I ran round the walls of the chapel, looking for some entrance. There was none, but I came, after a moment, to what must have been either an open window or a crack in the stonework (I couldn't tell which, for it was above my head) through which the sounds within came much more distinctly. I heard the voice that had screamed calling out a man's name—"Thomas! Thomas!" I heard after a little an answering call and running steps; I saw another yellow light that might have been from a lantern; I heard a faint babble of confused voices, one of which seemed to be attempting to soothe and quiet the other; then a kind of childish whimper, footsteps that retreated; the lights were gone and the high, black Gothic walls were still once more.

On the next day I questioned my landlord at the inn in the tiny village, but he told me little more than I already knew—how the Gaunt family had removed from England (to America, he believed) a hundred years ago, how the more modern part of the castle had since been occupied, once by a Russian Duke and once by a rich manufacturing gentleman, but now long empty until the arrival some two months since from parts unknown of a Mr. Gaunt, who talked a little wildly of restoring the ancient splendors of his race and lived in half a dozen rooms of the Tudor wing; with two servants. The landlord of the inn pursed his lips and shook his head a little as he spoke of the gentleman, and I was sorely tempted to press him further—to ask some question which might lead up to the matter of screaming by night in the old chapel, but for some reason obscure to me I didn't. I let it pass, and instead asked if the castle could be visited. I was told that it could, for the state rooms and the keep, chapel and dungeons were looked after, in a fashion, and tourists often went there.

The hours for visitors were from 2 until 5, and at 3 o'clock that afternoon I rang at the great sculptured portal that stood beneath cedar trees beside the high road, and, after a few moments' wait, was admitted by a bent little man who limped on a withered leg. Above my head the keystone of the arch carved with the Gaunt arms—upon a field sable six gouttes gules; but weather and time had nearly effaced the charges, and the shield was cracked across. I traversed a long avenue—it must have been nearly half a mile—that mounted gently between rows of fir trees upon rising ground. But as I mounted my spirits fell, for there was something indescribably depressing in the atmosphere of that gloomy and dilapidated place. It smelt of dampness and immemorial decay. The soil was wet under my feet; my nostrils were full of the acrid scent of rotting vegetation; I thought the air was chill and it seemed to me that the sun shone very palely upon me. If I had been a mere tourist with a mere tourist's curiosity, I should have turned back. But I was not. I had business there.

On the paved terrace before the handsome ivy-covered Tudor wing I found another little old man awaiting me with a great bunch of keys. He was very like the man at the lodge save for the withered leg. Or perhaps both this ancient's legs were withered, for they were bent at the knees like the forelegs of an old cab horse, and he shambling upon them feebly. He was unable to straighten his back, but he looked up at me sidewise like a bird, staring so hard that I was on the point of telling him to mind his manners, but I remembered his lonely existence here and spared him. Probably he had no manners.

In any case, after he had favored me with that long and rather fearsome stare and had made odd whistling noises with his breath, this little old man turned abruptly and led me into the house. It was a vast place and seemed vaster still, for the great rooms had been, upon the emigration of the family, stripped, nearly, though not quite, naked. It was a dismal succession of empty great chambers, of bare floors, of blotched mirrors and scaling paint, and the tattered silk of window hangings. It smelt, as the park had done, of dampness and decay. There was something lowering

and sinister about that dim ruin. One felt that anything might happen there.

We saw the vaulted Gothic hall and the keep and the dungeons, and came at last to a long westward room that had an oak ceiling and casement windows with the Gaunt arms painted in the center of each—the sable shield with the six drops of blood. It was the library, my guide told me, and added that the new master sat there sometimes. Indeed, I saw that a battered Gothic table of black oak had been set near the window, and a chair, and some of the nearby shelves had a few books standing lonely and as if frightened upon them. I said: "Oh, yes! You have a tenant at last, I hear. One of the family." The little old man first nodded and then shook his head.

"E says as 'e's a Gaunt, sir." I had to laugh at that.

"If he says so, he must be, I should think. And why not?"

"Well, sir, it may be as they've changed, the family 'as, out in Ameriky or wheresoever it is, but the new master looks remarkably different to the likenesses



I found another little old man awaiting me with a great bunch of keys.

down at the inn. That's all I can say, sir."

This was news to me, this mention of "likenesses" at the inn, but I saw them later on. There were three of them, old copies of portraits of seventeenth and eighteenth century Gaunts. I had started to ask something about these: I don't remember what, but at just that moment a door at the other end of the room opened and a man came in. I had no need of the caretaker's whisper:

"That's 'im, sir, now!" I was at once certain that this was Solomon Gaunt, though he was fair, unlike his race, and had but one Gaunt feature—the high beaked nose. He was a tall man, exceedingly lean. His fair hair was thin, but he wore a big drooping mustache, and his eyebrows were very shaggy. Under that big mustache his mouth and chin looked weak. I thought, and his eyes were small and pale—halfway between blue and gray. He looked, with his retreating

forehead and chin and his great drooping mustache, rather like a blond, preposterous walrus dressed up to make people laugh at a show, for his clothes were absurd, too—very baggy golfing breeches above his thin shanks, and a bottle-green velvet jacket.

Mr. Gaunt did not at first see us, for we stood half hidden in the shadow at the inner end of the room, but presently some movement of mine betrayed our presence, and he came forward, peering a little as if he were short-sighted. I think he was, and I think he was a little deaf, too. He said sharply:

"Who's that? Who's that?" peering before him. "Ah! yes, Thomas! And you have a visitor? Welcome, sir! Welcome! Welcome! I am glad to have visitors in my house."

He pronounced these genial words in an odd, dry, staccato tone, but he seemed to mean them. Indeed, I even got the impression of a kind of eagerness. Perhaps the man was lonely. Who knows? He asked old Thomas if he had shown me the state hall and the round tower and keep, and the caretaker said he had. Whereupon Mr. Gaunt waved him away.

"You may wait on the terrace. I will show the gentleman the other rooms myself."

I protested that I couldn't think of troubling him, but my host, as the caretaker shambling grumbling away, said it was a pleasure.

"The more so as I have not long had the privilege of pointing out to visitors the beauties of my ancestral home." He made an odd grotesque gesture.

"You see before you, sir, Gaunt comes once more to his own. This ancient castle has stood empty or has sheltered strangers for more than a hundred years. Now at last it shelters its own race, and I mean that it shall so do forever more. I mean my children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren to rule here so long as stone rests upon stone!"

He delivered this magniloquent speech exactly in the manner of the hero in an old-fashioned play, and I stared at him, wondering if by any chance he was a bit of a wag and meant to be funny. But it was quite plain that he didn't. I said:

"Ah, yes! to be sure. Do I understand then that you are the present head of the family?"

Mr. Gaunt frowned, pulled at the walrus mustache, and looked rather put out.

"Well, no, sir. No, not exactly that. The head of the family, legally speaking, is a mere youth—a cousin with whom my father and I are not on terms. He unfortunately is the actual owner of these acres. But in all justice and in the sight of God, sir," said this astonishing gentleman with sudden violence, "my father is the head of the Gaunts, and I, since his age and inclinations keep him in America, am his representative as well as his heir."

He shook his fist wildly as he spoke, and I withdrew a step, not in physical fear of him, but in the instinctive dread all healthy people have of the unnatural. At first I had thought the man merely odd, but now I began to perceive that he was a little, or perhaps a great deal, mad, and I wanted to get out into the sunlight. But Mr. Gaunt's passion ceased as suddenly as it had come. He said with a slight bow of apology:

"However, that is a family matter that cannot be of interest to you. It is enough that I, the heir of the elder branch of the house, have come to live once more in Gaunt Castle, and that young usurper shall never turn me out of it."

I wondered just how he meant to manage that and said so.

"Still—if this young gentleman is the actual owner in the eyes of the law, I don't quite see"—My host leaned toward me with an air of extraordinary cunning and touched me on the breast.

"I wouldn't tell everybody, but I'll tell you. I have his talisman!"

"You have his what?"

"His talisman, sir. I and my brothers have the six Gaunt rubies, the six gouttes gules from the sable shield. My father stole them from him. Without the six rubies he's no Gaunt at all."

Once more I stared hard to see if the man might not be playing some elaborate joke, but he was quite serious and very mad. His little pale eyes shone with triumph.

"I see," said I. "That, of course, settles it." And he laughed with pleasure.

"Of course it does, Mr.—Mr.—Excuse me! I'm afraid I didn't ask your name."

I was possessed by a sudden foolish and half-malicious impulse to tell him my true name, and I did. But his deafness defeated me. He heard it wrong.

"Barnes? Did you say Barnes? To be sure. I knew some Barneses once, but that was long ago in America. Come! I'll show you the rooms I occupy for the time being. When I am married, a few months hence, I mean to—as one might say—spread out somewhat more—we furnish the entire Tudor wing—but we shall want my wife's taste and judgment for that. In time—before I die—I hope to have made the whole castle, or all the living rooms in it, habitable. But I must go slowly, slowly. I am not a rich man, Mr.

THEN OIL AND RICHES CAME TO A KANSAS COUNTY

Only a few years ago the man who was worth \$10,000 was called "rich" at Augusta — Today people can scarcely talk in less than millions — How an industrious youth found fortune beneath an abandoned churchyard — The eccentric Mr. Varner and his charming daughter

THEY are thinking of revising all the arithmetics out in Butler County Kan., since the oil wells "came in." Even in the primer classes it is almost fatuous to talk of units, tens and hundreds. In the coinage of words, they toss millions of dollars around out there as carelessly as one speaks of bushels of wheat in less favored localities. Ask a native who some farmer is that has driven by you in his high-power auto and the reply, as like as not, will be:

"Oh, that's old Hi Smith—not of the wealthy Smith family of Augusta. He's worth a million or so."

It wasn't that way even a few years ago. Then when a man was called wealthy it meant that he had a good farm and his name would be worth, perhaps, \$10,000 at a bank. But the oil came—came unexpectedly—in a night almost, and nowadays they are as reckless with figures as a city contractor is with paving bricks. Much of it may be natural exaggeration, yet there is no doubt that riches have flowed into that country and the people have not yet got used to them.

This prosperity is so recent that they haven't even selected a "Queen" as yet. Of course, there always must be a "Queen" wherever great wealth is, whether she is the "Queen of the Diamond Mines," the "Queen of the Reinforced Concrete Industry," the "Queen of the Wheat Fields" or the "Queen of the Oil Wells." By this title is usually meant some prepossessing young woman whose family has prospered more than the others. But, while Butler hasn't officially crowned her "Queen" as yet, one has already been nominated. She is Miss Ethel Varner, eldest daughter of Frank Varner, a pioneer among Augusta's newly rich.

Although he has rapidly become wealthy, Mr. Varner's riches have not spoiled him or materially interfered with his manner of life.

He is a strict disciplinarian and in his immediate household his word is the law. According to his viewpoint the family always had plenty before his oil lands made him the richest man in the community, even though they may have gotten along with the bare necessities, and being wealthy is no reason why they should change their habits.

His present income is something like \$2500 a day, and it is growing with the natural increase in production from his royalties. Varner started his career in Kansas as a wood chopper in the winter and herded sheep during the summer. By close attention to his affairs and hard work he was able, 15 years ago, to buy the land that is bringing him in such a princely income. He never particularly courted anybody's friendship or took much interest in the little social and business affairs that are dear to the hearts of the average farmer.

He hitched up his team and went to town when it was necessary and drove leisurely home when his business affairs were attended to. He has never affiliated with church or lodge, though the members of his family have always been accorded the privilege of worshipping as they saw fit. Since his wealth commenced to pile up he moved his family to town, but the change was probably due to the fact that his fields of corn and alfalfa have been destroyed by the oil driller. Recently he spent a big sum for municipal bonds, but municipal bonds carry a fair rate of interest and are considered a safe investment in Kansas.

Varner's most vulnerable point, those who know him best say, is his fondness for his eldest daughter. So if Miss Ethel is not already the acknowledged "Queen," it is not unlikely that she soon will be.

A. T. Kramer is another who has profited immensely by the discovery of oil, having several producing wells on his land which brings him in an income of better than a thousand dollars a day, besides the bonus money he received for leasing. He will soon be rated in the millionaire class. In Mr. Kramer's case it cannot be said that he is tight-fisted, for he is not only getting some enjoyment out of his money himself, but has come to the assistance of some of his friends and relatives. It is reported that he paid off the indebtedness on his sister's store business in Augusta, leaving the slate clean and with sufficient capital to insure the success of the venture. At present he and the family are spending the hot season in the cool places in California.

"Uncle" Henry Moyle has inherited a fortune from oil and gas. Moyle's gas holdings were bringing him in \$100 a day before royalties boosted him into the charmed circle. One deal in which he figured recently brought him and his associates close to \$500,000. He says they could have made twice as much if one of their number has not got "cold feet" and forced them to sell. For almost half a century Moyle conducted a grocery in Augusta. He went there before the buffaloes moved farther west and endured all the hardships of pioneer days. He owns several hundred acres of land and will leave a fortune to each of his children.

Mrs. Laura Kirkpatrick, a woman well along in years, who owns 80 acres of land in the south field that would have been high at \$20 an acre until the oil boom, is getting an eighth of the production from a 10,000 bar-



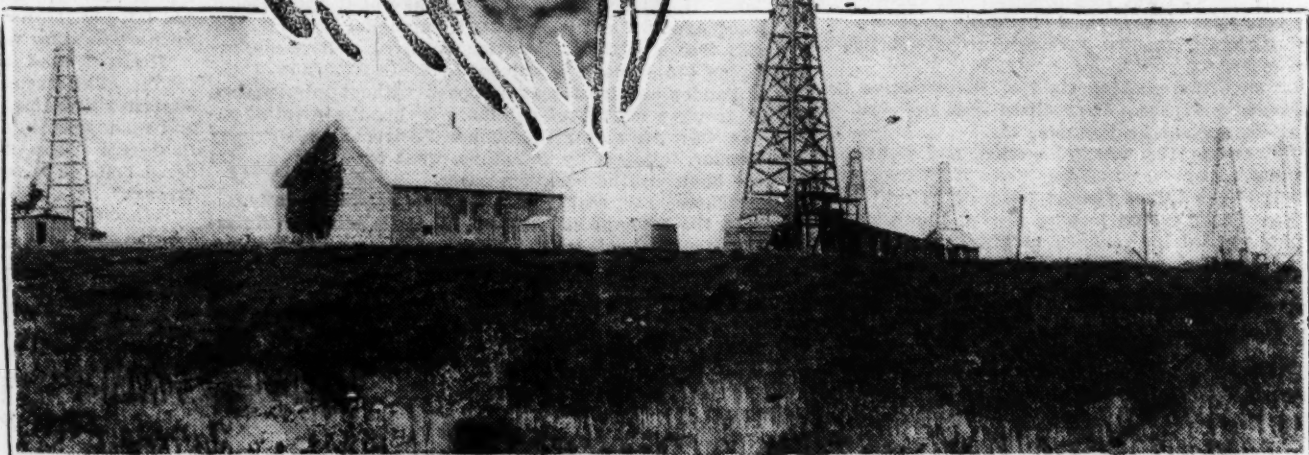
persuaded a Wichita capitalist to back him and they got a number of valuable leases. The first few holes drilled were dry and the Wichita man quit the game, leaving Marshall in worse condition than when he started. The few leases he was able to save from the wreckage are turning out good.

One of the pieces he saved was an old church lot, used a great many years ago as a burial ground and on which the old church building is still standing, but has not been used for church purposes in recent years. His seven-sixteenths interest in the first well on the church lease brought him \$13,500 last month and he has several other fine drilling propositions under way.

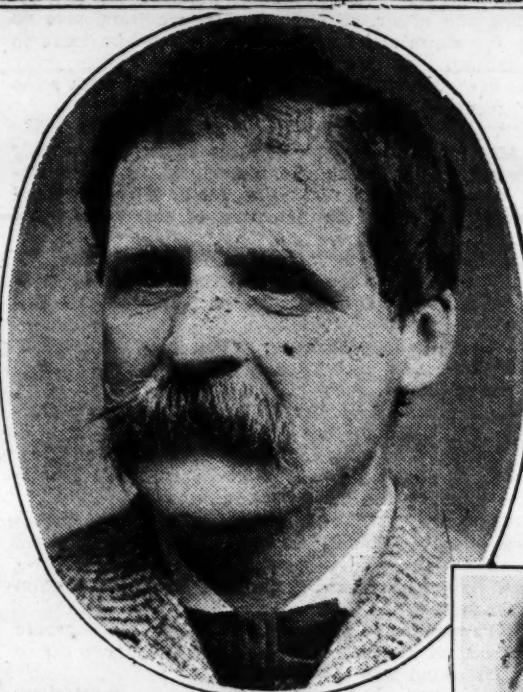
Before drilling the oil well on the little church yard he brought in a 40,000,000-foot gasser on the same land. This plot of land contains about three acres, so small that there are offset wells drilled and being drilled all around it. It is only a short distance from the Varner gusher.

There are dozens of instances of poor farmers being made rich in a day by oil. Men who have never been able to afford anything in the way of luxuries suddenly find themselves worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and what

Miss Ethel Varner, whose father is making the largest fortune in the Augusta field through the discovery of oil on his land.



The old stone church surrounded by oil derricks. This plot of ground is located in the center of the oil field.



Henry Moyle, one of the newly rich of the Augusta, Kansas, oil field.

rel gusher and more wells being drilled. Mrs. Kirkpatrick had been poor so long that she can scarcely realize her good fortune. She still lives the simple life of her former days and finds the same old consolation and comfort in the friendship of those who have been generous and kind to her through the long years of her struggle with hardship and privation. Her children, of course, are enjoying her good luck to the fullest extent, and she seems happy in being able to provide them with everything that goes to make life worth living to the younger generation.

In the early history of the gas industry three Augusta business men—Hugh Leonard, B. H. Cornelius and R. A. Haines—procured several leases, among the number one adjoining the famous Varner lease. They drilled several wells and spent several thousand dollars, much of which they borrowed. They were going badly, when oil was struck on the Varner farm and it is said that one of them once offered to dispose of his interest in the company for \$100.

A short time later one of the big companies offered \$200,000 for the lease, but the offer was refused. They now have three fine producing wells and a half-dozen more about due to be brought in. They recently refused another offer of \$300,000 for the property and were asked to name a price, which they refused to do. Theirs is one of the most valuable leases in that section of the field.

Deering J. Marshall, an Augusta youth, has had a remarkable career. He had nothing to start on, but

makes it all seem more wonderful and strange to the people of the community is the fact that the community had always been conceded to be old-fashioned and commonplace. The people never aspired to anything better than the quiet, monotonous existence that seemed their birthright. Everybody knew just about how everybody else was fixed financially and rarely ever was there an attempt made to put on a show. Brown, the banker, was the rich man of the community. He was a good fellow, treated everybody fair and square, mingled with the common herd, as did everybody else, and there was no one ever who envied him his riches, nor did any of them hope to ever be able to avoid paying Brown interest. When the harvest of oil money came to them, while it was staggering in its immensity, they had become so accustomed to the old way that the only noticeable change in their demeanor is their awkward attempt to avoid anything on their part that would indicate self-importance or to cut loose and make up



Deering Marshall, oil operator, who leased a church yard and drilled oil wells on it.

for a whole lot they had missed in life. Some of them will stray from the narrow path all right when the shock has worn off, and they will make up for a good many things they have missed, but to date but comparatively few of them have given any advance notice of their intentions to do so.

There are other farmers all over the county who have received from their oil leases more money than they had ever hoped to possess in the world. It is expected that this county, when statistics are compiled, will be far ahead of any in the State in point of wealth.

The first oil in the county was struck in the farm of Edward Varner, five miles southwest of Augusta. It was the first deep boring made in the field, which was being operated as a gas field by the Wichita Natural Gas Co. For some time the fact that oil had been found was covered up by the operators and not until they were forced to remove the cap from the hole was it generally known that there were untold riches in oil beneath.

The Wichita company, known as the Empire Gas and Fuel Co., controlled by the Doherty interests of New York, are said to have made millions. The company got the cream of what was considered at the time the oil territory, but so vast is the area that other producing companies have secured valuable holdings, some of them at an enormous price.

Oil men say there is not another instance in the United States where the average lease price to the acre was as great. In the Pennsylvania and Ohio field \$1 an acre, (Continued on Page 13.)

Hunting Down the Human Leopard Murder Society

Hiding in the bush of the Sierra Leone hinterlands, the members of this terrible brotherhood offer human sacrifices to their fetish—How the British Government is trying to stamp it out and is meeting but indifferent success

ONCE more the British Government has undertaken to stamp out a quasi-religious murder society, which, if not as numerous as the terrible thuggee of India, is certainly not less deadly. It is the society of Human Leopards, with its imitators, the society of Human Baboons and the society of Human Alligators of Sierra Leone.

A Special Commission Court began, several years ago to try members of the Human Leopards. Many of them have been convicted of murder and have been hanged. Others have been sentenced to life imprisonment, while still others have been banished from their own country. Rigid laws have been passed making it a felony even to belong to the society or to have in one's possession certain of its insignia.

Yet, in spite of that, members of the court are doubtful that the organization has been wiped out of existence. Such is the fear it has inspired among the natives that it is almost impossible to get evidence against it and one investigator, a distinguished member of the English bar, is of the opinion that many years will be required before Sierra Leone will see the last of the Human Leopards.

Sierra Leone is a narrow strip of land on the West Africa coast. While it is rich in agricultural produce and fruits, it is damp and miasmatic, often swept by pestilences. In former years slavers frequently ravaged it. Its inhabitants are, for the most part, negro bush-men, rather above the average in intelligence of the savages living around them.

Although Christian missionaries have frequently visited it and have made many converts, the bulk of the population are fetish worshippers. Even some of the native Christians secretly tremble in awe of evil "medicine." In fact, one of the men prosecuted in a Human Leopard case was a negro missionary, born in America.

Although much damaging evidence was found against him, the judges decided it was not sufficient and he was acquitted. It was through the efforts of the natives themselves to find some protection from the ravages of the blood-thirsty society that the British Government took up the matter. For many years there had been mysterious murders, said to have been committed by men clad in leopard skins and using a curious three-pronged knife.

When these got so numerous at a given village that the inhabitants could no longer stand it, they summoned a clan of "witch doctors" known as Tongo players, and asked them to determine the guilty. As a matter of fact, the Tongo players went about their work of detection systematically, although they always gave the impression that they were aided by supernatural powers. They would send spies ahead of them into the villages and these seemed to have some means of finding out who were Human Leopards. On an appointed day, the players would come, a huge fire would be built and every man, woman and child, from the highest to the humblest, was compelled to be present.



A native hunter.

The players would begin a weird, religious dance, gradually working themselves and the spectators into a frenzy. Then, at a dramatic moment, their leaders would point out certain men and these would be promptly seized and thrown into the fire. In one instance, 80 persons, including the principal chief of a town, were killed in this manner.

On May 5, 1892, the colonial Government issued a proclamation which forbade the Tongo dance and banished all the Tongo players from the country. With the dread of these witch doctors gone, however, the Human Leopards became more daring than ever and, it became known to the whites for the first time, practiced cannibalism in addition to their murders.

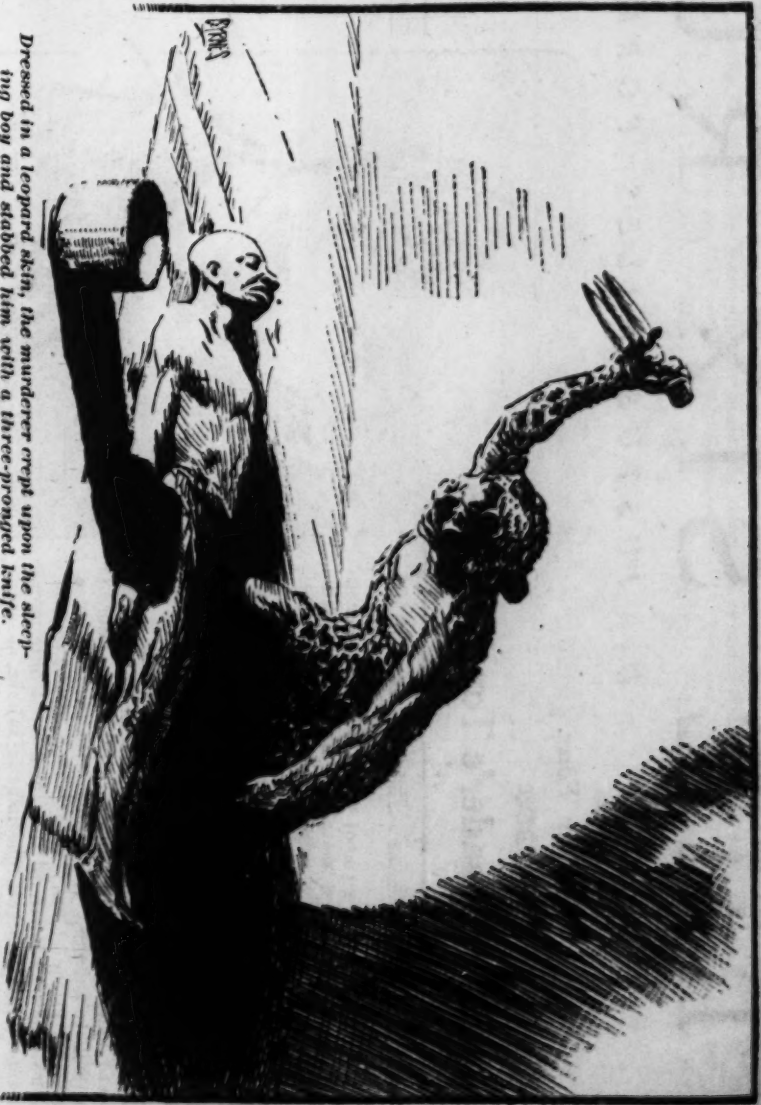
In the whole story, giving the names of everybody implicated. In the course of his statement he laid bare a whole series of similar crimes.

In this way, the authorities learned of 30 Human Leopard murders in five years and upwards of 400 persons, some of them paramount chiefs (Mahawas) and sub-chiefs (Mahawrus), were arrested. Evidence was found against 108 of them and they were committed for trial. Sir William Brandford Griffith, a former Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony, was sent out from England to become President of the Court and the trials began in the latter part of December, 1912.

The prosecutions developed that the Human Leopard Society was an outgrowth of a much older secret organization among the natives, known as the Poro. Only men were eligible to membership.

The neophytes were taken into the bush when young to serve a long apprenticeship, in which they first became the servants of the members and gradually were advanced through successive degrees. Secret signs and symbols were explained to them and finally, when the period of initiation was over they were branded on the hip with a peculiar mark.

The fetish they held in the highest veneration was the "Borima," a word meaning "medicine bag." It was usually a leather package which contains, among other things, the white of an egg, the blood, fat and other parts of a human being, the blood of a cock and a few grains of rice. To make it efficacious, however, it had to be "fed" occasionally. This feeding consisted of



Dressed in a leopard skin, the murderer crept upon the sleeping boy and stabbed him with a three-pronged knife.

The Government then passed a drastic bill making it a penal offense for any person to have in his possession a leopard skin shaped so as to make a man wearing it resemble a leopard, a three-pronged knife, a certain kind of whistle and a native "medicine" or fetish, known as "borima." The preamble to this ordinance read:

"Whereas there exists in the Imperi country a society known by the name of the Human Leopard Society, formed for the purpose of committing murder; and, whereas, many murders have been committed by men dressed so as to resemble leopards and armed with a three-pronged knife, commonly known as a leopard knife, or other weapon; and, whereas, owing to the number of these murders and the difficulty of detecting the perpetrators of the same, it is expedient to amend the law."

Later other laws were enacted which made banishment the penalty for any chief who permitted an assemblage of Human Leopards in his territory and provided that any person even suspected of membership, where it could not be proven, should be sent into exile. Even these stern enactments failed to check the operations of the organization and finally the Commission Court was sent into the hinterlands to make a general investigation, with authority to try any persons accused. In 1903 a special Circuit Court was appointed to try Human Leopard cases.

It was not until July, 1912, however, that the court was able to accomplish much. A murder took place at Imperi, but the murderers were interrupted at their work. A man who was concerned in the crime, but was not one of the actual murderers, was arrested. The others threw the whole blame upon him, and out of revenge, he told the

names of the names of everybody implicated. In the course of his statement he laid bare a whole series of similar crimes.

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It was the duty of a member who had received some great good fortune to provide a sacrificial victim. As a good fortune usually meant an appointment to some important office, such as a chieftaincy or subchieftaincy, the victims often were selected by the highest native officials in a village. Such an arrangement also minimized the danger of detection, as the chiefs, in their civil roles, subsequently had charge of all crime investigations.

A typical case brought before the court was that of a murder at the town of Kale, in the Mende country. Three men were charged with the murder of a boy named Kalfalla, 14 years old. The three accused were all headmen and men of importance. Kalfalla was the son of one of them and was, at the time of his death, in the process of being initiated into the Poro.

Three boys who were neophytes with him furnished the evidence. They said that while they were in the Poro bush at another place, two of the accused came for them and they were transferred to the Poro bush at Kale. They slept together in a grass hut.

One evening, they testified, the boy's father and the other defendants came to them and told them they were to sleep that night in another place. They obeyed. Toward morning they were awakened and they saw one of the prisoners holding Kalfalla by the legs while another, who was dressed in a leopard skin, was bending over him. The three made an outcry and the murderers ran, leaving their victim dead behind them. The boys said they heard a noise as of a large number of persons hidden in the grass outside also running.

Soon after this, the father of the murdered boy reappeared and seemed to be grieving over the body of his son. There was a consultation of the headmen of the Poro and it was decided to bury the boy and give out that he had died from snake bite. The witnesses were compelled to swear on the Borima that they would not reveal what they had seen.

The prisoners declared that Kalfalla had been killed by a bush leopard. The court disregarded their plea, Two, including the father, were condemned to death and publicly executed. The third was found guilty as accessory after the fact and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was a leading member of the society.

In another trial, the workings of the society were more fully revealed. On a certain night, messengers of the society were sent to call all the members to a meeting in a secret place. When they arrived they proved membership by giving the grip of the society and took their places. No light was permitted and the proceedings were in total darkness.

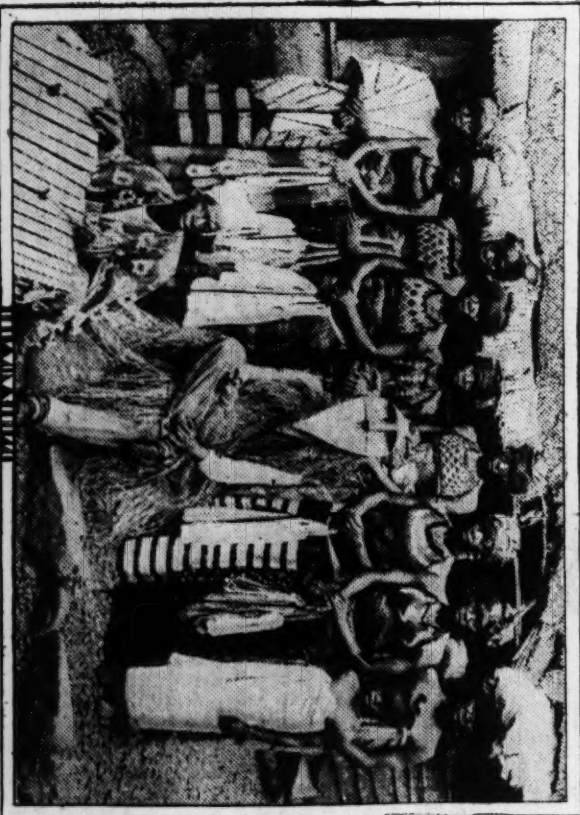
At midnight the president, also the most important man in the chieftdom, arrived with his staff. He announced that he had called the members together to consider the question of providing "food" for their medicine—that it was some time since the parent Borima had been fed and that it was necessary that individual Borimas should be blooded and anointed. One of the members was asked to supply his foster son, Yagba, as a victim. He demurred and finally he and an uncle of the boy were informed that unless they delivered the child, one or both of them must take his place. They consented, the actual slayers were designated and a night appointed for the sacrifice. The society reassembled on this night.

Yagba, under instructions from his uncle, spread his mat on a porch that night and went to sleep. About midnight the murderers, clad in leopard skins, crept up to him. One seized him and while the other stabbed him the boy's groans awakened some women and their screams aroused the whole village. The murderers tried to drag the body away, but a crowd quickly gathered. They fled into the bush, warned their brethren, hid their regalia and quietly slipped back into the town and mingled with the populace. It was given out that a bush leopard had attacked the boy.

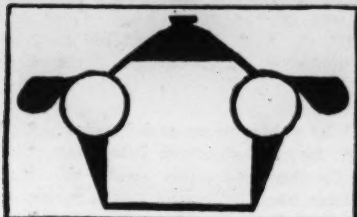
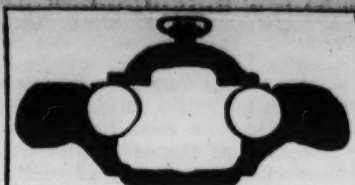
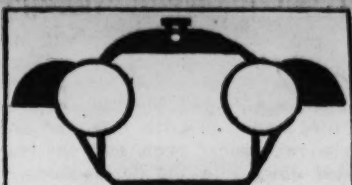
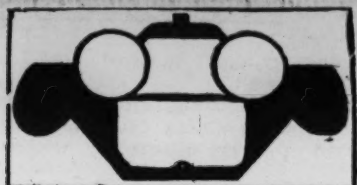
The matter reached the Commissioner's ears and after an investigation, 54 members of the society were arrested. Four were found guilty and hanged. Two were sentenced to death, but their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. One was found to be an accessory white of an egg, the blood, fat and other parts of a human being, the blood of a cock and a few grains of rice. To make it efficacious, however, it had to be "fed" occasionally. This feeding consisted of

In this way, crime after crime was disclosed. Shocking details of the cannibalistic rites were revealed in a court. It was found that the ramifications of the society reached throughout the court. In some remote places, cacious, however, it had kindred organizations, such as the Human Baboon Society and the Human Alligator Society were flourishing.

(Continued on Page 14.)



Group of natives surrounding a "Poro Devil."



Auto Faces --- a New Study

Yes, of course, autos have faces, eyes, ears, cheeks (as well as cheek) and even a nose. The St. Louis police are learning to distinguish different makes of cars by their facial characteristics.

DO you know that every automobile has a face? Do you know that it has eyes, ears, a nose and other facial characteristics? Of course, if you drive a car yourself, you are able to differentiate between the more popular makes. And even if you have never indulged in that necessary luxury you are able to distinguish between a flivver and a seven-passenger touring car. But to name correctly the make of every car that whizzes by you, whether you are driving or walking, is a task for an expert.

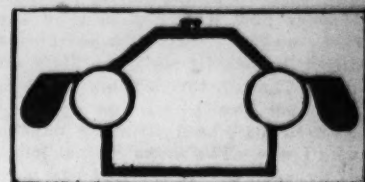
At the present time the members of the Traffic Squad of the St. Louis Police Department—the policemen who are stationed on the main thoroughfares along which there is a continuous stream of motor cars of all descriptions, are learning how to identify the various makes of automobiles. The reasons are obvious, for the automobile plays a big part in the activities of those who intentionally and unintentionally fracture the laws.

The method of this automobile identification which is being taught is based on the characteristics of the different makes of cars. To simplify the system the automobile may be compared to a human being and the policeman thus become able to identify it from three angles—face, profile and rear.

While it may seem absurd to say that a car has a pug or a Roman nose, small or large ears, it is of great importance if one is anxious to determine the make of a car at a glance. The nose of an automobile—that is, the angle made by its hood—is a good index to its lineage. Once the various types of “noses” are learned, a side view of a car will give an immediate clew to its make. The eyes and ears, of course, betray its make to one who has a front view. The eyes are the lamps and the ears the mudguards, and they are differently located on nearly every make of car. The rear of a car also has individual features or “factors of identification.” For instance, the position of the tail light varies according to the make of the machine.

The descriptions of stolen cars, cars containing escaping criminals or those wanted for any other reason, are always given in official police bulletins to the members of the Traffic Squad. Consequently the “factors of identification”—the eyes, ears and profiles of cars—have to be detected quickly. In fact, a policeman should be able to tell the make of a car at a glance. It may take him a long time to do so, but the results are worth the trouble.

However, this knowledge should not be restricted to members of the Police Department. Nearly everyone is more or less concerned with automobiles these days and motor gossip plays such an important part in our daily life that familiarity with the various makes of cars is almost necessary to carry on an ordinary conversation. Certainly, the study of automobile faces is as interesting as many other fads, and it has the additional advantage of being of real practical value.



HEREWITH are a dozen accurate portraits of the physiognomies of standard makes of automobiles, as pictured in the Official Police Chart for the instruction of traffic and other “cops” of New York City which has been sent to the St. Louis police.

Can you pick out your own, or any special car, from this group? It is an interesting and useful exercise, in which a little practice may soon make one an expert. For the auto faces vary almost as much as do those of the chauffeurs themselves. Some are long, some broad. The eyes, and especially the ears, differ in size, form and even in expression.

And very soon the police will be able to read the auto's character at a glance—on the face of it.



THE artist imagines an auto face glaring with anger at a “STOP” sign.

A Typewriter That Prints Advertising Copy for Printers

A DMITTING that the business of advertising has attained the standing of a science, to be impartial it is necessary also to admit that the planning or “laying out” of copy for printers has been a crude process until recently. It has been the practice roughly to sketch by hand the larger or display type lines, and indicate with pencil lines or squares the position and tentative extent of the smaller or body type lines. In some instances copy writers have typewritten the body type matter on the layout sheet; but, needless to say, in most cases the typewriting is out of all proportion with the printer's type.

Thus it will be seen that the relation between the layout sheet and the printer's work has been a very loose one indeed, resulting in much misunderstanding and difficulties. For this reason there has been an urgent need for some form of typewriter that could be actually used to print the advertising copy and more or less closely match the work of the printer. Such a machine has been developed through the efforts of Mr. John R. Rogers, an inventor whose work on the lino-

type has been instrumental in the development of that machine. However, the groundwork was in the form of two machines made under the patent granted to James B. Hammond in 1908, and laid aside for several years.

A few months ago, without knowledge of the existence of the patent mentioned, Mr. Rogers and the typewriter experts started in on their work of developing a variable-spacing, multiple-type machine, which has since taken the form of a display typewriter. The new machine can be used with any style of type, with 20 different fonts already manufactured to select from.

The paramount feature of the machine is that the letter spacing used may be increased with the side of the letter, the adjustment for the varying sizes of type being arranged by a little lever right in the machine; thus, with a six-point body printer's type, or miniature Roman in typewriter type, not only 18 characters may be written to the inch, but at various other spacings as well, if so desired. Larger type may be written in their respective or proportional spacings, practically if not quite in accordance with the spacing used in printing

type. Finally, it is claimed that the aligning or “justifying” of the right hand endings may be brought to an even margin because of the variable spacing, this being a matter of skill on the part of the operator.

At the present time the new typewriter makes use of a large display type nearly one-half inch high, together with nearly twenty other fonts of all shapes and sizes, with the typewriter spacing both between the letter and between the line adjustable to the wish or judgment of the operator.

The general appearance of any printed advertisement can be duplicated with the new typewriter, as can also any other class of printed matter. It is now possible to prepare advertising copy or other forms of copy in such a manner that not only the trend of thought embodied but also the typographical qualities of the work can be studied before being set up in type. Further, the individuality of the ideas of the advertising copy writer may be carried out in his own copy rather than leaving this individuality almost wholly to the typesetter as heretofore.

Despite Infantile Paralysis Girl Is Composer

(Continued From Page 4)

“Neither one,” pronounced Estelle. “It is sentimental.”

It was only three months ago that the little girl began taking piano lessons, although she had already finished most of her compositions that are as yet in existence. On the cards which her teacher returns to her parents after each lesson are written such remarks as “Estelle is a little artist,” and “Estelle will make her teacher famous.”

Her most extraordinary talent is her memory, according to her parents. She plays a piece from notes only once, they say, and can then play it from beginning to end without looking at the music. She never forgets a tune she has once heard, and in addition can usually tell who wrote it. It was her memory that made her the champion story teller at school. Her father discovered that if he read aloud to her two or three times a child's story four or five pages long, she could repeat it all, practically word for word. As she has a large proportion of Mother Goose's masterpieces in her repertory, she is chosen every Friday afternoon at school, when “story hour” arrives, to sit at the teacher's desk and tell her classmates a story. She never fails them, and relates the adventures of Tom the Piper's Son, or of some other equally fascinating hero, with the greatest expression and gusto.

Because of her delicate health, her parents have not tried to force her development. She would remain at the piano all day if permitted; for, unlike most children, she would rather practice than do anything else.

She likes “hard pieces” best, for she says they usually “come out prettier than the easy ones.” Her father, owing to her illness, has postponed teaching her the foreign languages which he speaks, and which otherwise he would have begun imparting to her two years ago.

Their first care is to restore the use of her limbs, which physicians tell them may be accomplished, with good luck, if they will be patient for several years.

After they have made measures assured towards this end, they intend her to have the best musical training in their power to give, and in addition to develop her into a woman of all-round culture. This is their dream, which Estelle, at least, is perfectly confident will be fulfilled. For the present, with her sparkling, intelligent eyes and sunny face, she is an affecting example, at the age of 6, of the superiority of the mind over the mishaps of the body.

When Oil and Riches Come to a Kansas County

(Continued From Page 12.)

with the customary eighth royalty, has prevailed since the discovery of oil in those sections, and it was this custom that kept Eastern operators out of the local field for some time. They could have leased thousands of acres at from \$5 to \$10, but figuring it a holdup, held off until the price went up to \$50 and \$100, and then bought. One lease of a quarter section near Augusta sold to one of the big concerns at \$1250 an acre, and the buyers made money at the price.

About a year ago, perhaps not quite that long, Jim Titus and C. H. Taylor of Wichita, the former a lumberman, took a lease on 500 acres of land a short distance west of Augusta and organized a company for the purpose of drilling for gas, with a capital stock of \$12,500. Geologists had looked over the field and made reports, but there was nothing in the reports to indicate that this land was of any value as oil territory. At first peo-

ple laughed at the embryo oil and gas magnates from Wichita, but they went ahead and sold the stock in their company, maintaining all the time that they would not only get gas, but that they would be piping oil away from their wells within a year. The prediction came true, for there are nine wells in on the property.

Six months ago the McMann Oil Co., a big independent concern, bought 250 acres of the lease for \$300,000. They had brought in a 7500-barrel well on the Kramer lease adjoining it, and they knew it was worth the money. They would have taken the whole 500 acres if they could have made a deal for the other half. It is reported that the Slim Jim company has received almost fabulous offers for the other 250 acres.

Those who bought stock in the company have already realized \$12,500 for every \$500 invested, from the sale of the half interest.

DESPITE INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Six-Year-Old Girl Is Pianist, Singer and Composer



Tiny St. Louis artist, her body stricken by plague of childhood, is precociously developed mentally—Knows 40 songs by heart, is official story teller at kindergarten, and composed march to which classmates drill—More familiar with operas than most grown-ups, she can identify many numbers and tell names of composers after hearing few bars played :: :: ::

ALTHOUGH infantile paralysis has fixed its dreadful grasp upon the body of Estelle Askenasy, 6-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ysidor Askenasy of 5141A Cates avenue, St. Louis, the scourge of childhood has had so little power upon her mind and courage that she has become one of the most talented children of her age in the city. She is the official story teller in her kindergarten class, she is in demand as a singer at entertainments, she plays the piano and she composes pieces which a music house is thinking of publishing.

With the aid of braces and a cane to support her limbs, she can laboriously hobble about the house, but her hopes have already traveled on wings into the future, where she beholds herself as the heroine of a great career in music. "What are you going to be when you grow up," her mother asked her, "a singer, a pianist or a composer?" "I'm going to be a singer and a pianist, and a composer," the child replied with sunny confidence. The fact that she cannot run about and play like other children has not soured her temper or made her precociously bitter; she seems almost unconscious of her infirmity, and is always gay and cheerful, and ready for a laugh.

Her father, a native of Rumania, is an accomplished linguist, and is rather well known as a writer of short stories and articles in the Jewish press. Her mother was a piano teacher before her marriage. So that Estelle, since her birth, has been surrounded by music and refining influences. Before she was three years old she astonished her mother by singing the melodies of compositions she played on the piano, with few mistakes of time or pitch. One of the first tunes she learned to carry was the love song from "The Chocolate Soldier."

She was also learning to pick out melodies at the piano, when she was stricken down by infantile paralysis, the disease which has wrought such havoc this summer in New York. She lay ill for three weeks and escaped with her life, but for eight months she was unable to stand on her feet. During this period she delighted in being carried to the piano for what she called her practice, this consisting in making pleasant noises with the keys. Under the influence of anger, at being commanded by her mother one day to stop, for fear that she might tire herself, Estelle for the first time walked after her illness. "I don't want to stop," she cried, and took 10 steps across the room.

In addition she learned to sing in her piping treble 40 songs, memorizing them, words and music, although she could read neither words nor notes. A year ago she sang at the Planters Hotel at a concert for the benefit of an orphan home, and she has frequently sung at church and social gatherings, usually responding with the greatest willingness to four or five encores. She is too young to know the emotion of stage-fright, and says: "The more people I can see in front of me the better I like it."

About a year ago she amazed her parents by beginning to compose music. Her process was remarkable, for at that time she had had no music lessons and was wholly unacquainted with the staff. First she would compose the melody in her head, tapping with her fingers on the table to get the time just as she wanted it.



ESTELLE ASKENASY.

Then she would ask her mother to write down the melody. The next step was to have her mother sit at the piano and pick out the proper chords with which to harmonize the tune. Although the little girl knew nothing of harmony, her ear told her just what chords were needed, and she would cry out: "Mother, that's not right!" again and again, until Mrs. Askenasy found the required combination of tones. More than once, when her mother did not succeed at once in divining the tiny composer's intention, Estelle has wept with vexation.

Her pieces, of course, are extremely simple, both in melody and in modulation, but all have rhythms which are remarkably vigorous and distinct. Her first composition was an "Oriental Dance," foot-tickling of measure and strangely exotic in flavor, considering the youth of the composer. She named it herself, recalling the word "Oriental" from some forgotten remark of her father or mother.

When she entered kindergarten her teacher, Miss Sarah Wolf, learned of her accomplishments and requested her to compose a march for the class. For a few days she went about humming this snatch and that and rejecting them until she found the one she wanted. Then her mother harmonized the tune under the child's direction. It was christened "Kindergarten March," and has since been the official tune for Estelle's classmates to drill by—an exercise in which supplying the music is the only part she can take.

Her mother says that Estelle has never heard a new piece played on the piano without inquiring what it was and who wrote it. As a consequence, although she has never heard an opera, she has an uncanny knowledge of the music of many of the operas, merely from having heard selections from them played.

"What opera is this from?" her mother asked her the other day in the presence of a Post-Dispatch reporter, after playing a few bars.

"That's from 'La Gioconda,'" announced the little girl without hesitation.

"And what is this?" Mrs. Askenasy continued, dashing off a phrase or so.

"Merry Wives of Windsor," by Nicolay," piped the tiny voice.

Other compositions she identified as the anvil chorus from "Il Trovatore," by Verdi, the Habanera from

"Carmen," by Bizet, the quartet from "Rigoletto," by Verdi, and the "Song to the Evening Star," from "Tannhauser." She thought for a moment that the author of the last was Weber, but in a moment corrected it to Wagner.

All of this mature information came from a child who has not yet been taught to read, and whose ability to write is confined to printing the letters of the alphabet. Quite as unexpected was her answer to a question from the reporter, after he was informed that her parents sometimes took her to the symphony concerts on Sunday afternoons last season.

"What piece did you like best of those you heard?" was the question.

"The best one I liked," came the reply, "was Tschaikowsky's '1812 Overture.'"

Her mother turned again to the piano and played snatches of music from this opera and that. Without delay Estelle named them all: "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore"—Soldier's Chorus from "Faust," by Gounod—"La donna e mobile," from "Rigoletto"—Overture to "William Tell," by Rossini—Overture to "The Barber of Seville," by Rossini. Concerning the quartet from "Rigoletto," she remarked, after naming it, that it belonged to "the same family" as—"La donna e mobile."

Her mother did not know that Estelle possessed the gift of absolute pitch until a few weeks ago, when she heard of another little St. Louis girl who can stand in an adjoining room and name any key



THE WEE COMPOSER AT THE PIANO.

struck on the piano. Just for an experiment Mrs. Askenasy placed her daughter in another room, struck a tone and called to her to tell what it was. "Middle C," sang out the child, and the answer was correct. In the presence of the reporter, with her back to the piano, Estelle named without mistake any of the white keys which were struck, and any of the accidentals she has encountered so far in her lessons, which have taken her only to the keys of A and E-flat. Thus she gave the names of F-sharp, B-flat, C-sharp, G-sharp, E-flat and A-flat as quickly as they were sounded.

After the first trial of this kind, Estelle demanded that her mother likewise go into another room and name the tones sounded. The child was considerably amazed because Mrs. Askenasy, not having the sense of absolute pitch, was unable to do so.

"Is this song ragtime or classical," asked her mother concerning a ditty the child was about to sing.

(Continued on Page 13.)

Fandor was ushered into a large room, plain, cold and formal. You have a tenant here named Mabon? Above the chimney hung a great clock of the portress, very oblique, no doubt having a good Bellman goes to change her dress, and hasten to some austere. Above the chimney hung a great clock of the portress, very oblique, no doubt having a good Bellman goes to change her dress, and hasten to some austere.

Fantomas, or, The Exploits of Juve

(Continued from Page 7)

The Six Rubies

"This gentleman is going," I nodded to him. "Yes, Solomon, I'm going—for the present. But I shall come back."

He made a kind of face at me—a kind of twisted grin of fury, and so I turned my back on him and went down the stairs.

Below I gave the old caretaker a sovereign and said to him:

"I shall be at the inn in the village for a few days. If your new master should by any chance leave the castle or if he should do anything that seems extraordinary to you, let me know!"

Old Thomas touched his forelock and said: "Very good, my lord!"

So he had been listening on the stairs, and knew who I was. The sound of that long unused title struck oddly upon my ears. It made me laugh—but not for long. I bade farewell to the caretaker and went off very low in mind to the inn, for I had bungled badly and I could see no way clear before me.

But in the pocket of my coat I had Her likeness, and that at least was something to thank God for. I sat late into the night in my little room with the photograph propped up on the table before me. I looked long into her beautiful eyes and I thought they smiled at me, though very gravely. And it seemed to me that I heard her voice very low and sweet, as it had been on that other night. I drifted away to sleep sitting there in my chair with her voice in my ears.

I awoke, very lame and stiff, to a loud knocking on my door, and it was broad morning, though early—not more, I thought, than a couple of hours after sunrise.

I was wanted at once at the castle.

"He's bolted!" said I. "Or tried to bolt. Old Thomas has got word to me." I soured my head in the water basin, took a cap and a stick, and went out into the road. The early birds were still singing and smoke was rising from cottage chimneys. The day smelt like a rose.

Old Thomas was waiting for me on the terrace. I saw him there, a bent, patient figure, long before I had reached the top of the hill. I cried out:

"He's gone? He's bolted?" And the caretaker looked at me vacantly. He seemed dazed.

"No, my lord. 'E's 'ere."

"Where? Where?" I asked him. He said, licking his lips:

"In the old chapel, my lord." And then I knew that something was wrong. I didn't stop to ask questions. I ran and the caretaker ran behind me, shuffling like a feeble old bear, his keys clanging on their chain. I remembered the way and went, I think, without detour, but it was easy, for the doors were open before me, all but the last one, which the caretaker may have closed upon what he saw that early morning. I laid my hand upon the low, heavy, nail-studded door, took

a long breath, and pelted it open.

Something was very wrong, indeed.

I said after a moment:

"Give me more light here, if you can!" And Thomas with some fumbling found a cord and pulled it. One of the eastward clerestory windows swung open and a single bar of sunlight slanted down into the dusty gloom. It fell by melodramatic chance upon and into the tomb of the Crusader, for the heavy marble top with its recumbent effigy had been lifted quite off and stood upon its edge on the stone flagging.

Old Sir Peter was there—bones and rotted linen. And that which had been Solomon Gaunt was there also, half in, half out of the sarcophagus. I saw his face and it made me sick.

At the heart of great whirlwinds there is a little space of silence and calm, and I think that in the midst of great emotional storm and stress there may be something of the kind as well. I know that as I stood in those chill shadows, looking down, while a namable horrors circled round me, upon impossible things, I had a moment of unmixed peace and thankfulness. I said:

"Thank God she is free of him at last! He can never harm her now."

I am glad to be able to remember that the ruby did not enter my thoughts at all.

But presently, as I stood gazing there, my eyes were caught by something within old Sir Peter's tomb—a dark gleam of crimson down among the horrors just at the bottom of that single golden sunbeam. I bent closer, and it was the Gaunt ruby. It lay beside the Crusader's bones, oddly enough just at his right hand, and a bit of broken chain trailed away from it.

I stooped and took it up—for some inexplicable reason my hand was quite steady—and put it in my pocket. Then (and why not before, I cannot say) I began to shiver and shake. The horror of that dreadful place was suddenly intolerable to me, and I turned with a cry and ran.

Hard on my heels I heard the man Thomas—his shuffling, shambling feet, his panting breath. I ran like a maniac through rooms and passages, and burst at last, sobbing, into the clean, bright air of the open terrace.

Later, when I could command my speech, I asked if the authorities had been notified, and was told that they had. Indeed, they arrived within the half hour, together in a trap, the coroner, a white-haired, red-faced, cheery little man, and the chief constable of the village. I took the coroner aside and told him who I was.

"My name is Gaunt. I'm the owner here, though I live in America. The man who is dead is a distant cousin, who had taken the castle for a year. I called upon him only yesterday. Now go in! The caretaker

will show you the way."

"You're not coming, my lord?" he asked. And I said:

"No. Not again. I can't."

He returned after five minutes, gray and shaking, and asked if I minded his sitting down for a bit in the sun. He looked up at me pathetically, wiping his face.

"Once, out in India, I saw a man who'd been mauled by a tiger. He was such a good chap! Grey, major. I knew him well." * * * He wiped his face again. "This thing—you know such things don't happen. They're impossible."

"I know," said I.

"I should like," he said, "to go and be sick. * * *

Dragged * * * he was dragged into that * * *

that d— place by the head. His head's all * * *

all * * * and his back is broken like a rotten stick. A thing like that just can't be done. No human being is strong enough. It's impossible on the face of it."

"I know," said I.

"And yet"—

"Oh, yes," I said drearily. "It's there. It was done. I saw him—I mean I saw them both." And at that the little gray gentleman looked up at me quickly, but when he met my eyes looked away again.

I seemed to see him making a kind of desperate effort for what he would, I think, have called the "common sense" view. And, after all, he was sitting quite prosaically on a brick terrace in the broad sunlight of early day. He approached his head to mine, nodding it slightly.

"Look here, my lord! What's your idea of this odd business? You and I are sane men and not fools. What do you think of it?"

I answered him with a little impatience. I felt ill and wished he would go away. I said:

"Did you see the shape of the marks on my cousin's face and body?" And he gave a kind of cry and shrank away from me.

So we sat still there for a bit, this little white-haired, gray-faced gentleman and I, but at the end he sighed and got to his feet. He wouldn't—or couldn't—meet my eyes again. He said rather quickly:

"I shall make out a certificate 'from unknown causes.' I'm off now, but I'll come back in an hour with a couple of my assistants. I can depend on them to hold their tongues; and your caretaker, here, he's not a gossip, I fancy. This—this thing is one of the things that are hushed up * * * and forgotten * * * If one can." He looked at me at last with haunted eyes. "I shan't forget it. * * * Heavens!" He looked at me once again and down at his feet, and abruptly turned and walked away.

I felt in my pocket and the ruby was there. Then I went away to send a telegram to Solomon Gaunt's father.

Whom Will She Choose?

Continued From Page 3)

tious fifteenth of September, her birthday, arrives, between these two?

There are countless friends who tell her that there can be but one choice; that whatever might be the ties that bind every daughter to her mother, she must sever them forever as soon as the opportunity comes to her, and put her hand in that of her father's and turn away, unflinchingly, from her mother.

There are other friends, and just as many—school girl friends and young matrons who, besides being ultra fashionable and gay, ought to be listened to because they spend much of their time in the club and sociological work her mother is interested in, who tell Helen just the opposite. These assure her she will find real happiness only with her mother.

"It is because your father was cruel and unforgiving," they tell her, "that that terrible divorce suit came about; and your mother has proved in ways that are unmistakable that she would not want to live without you. And nearly all the things your father's friends have told you of your mother were never true, so—by all means, child"—and here they smile and fondle the flaxen hair of the wistful little girl—"by all means, child, choose your mother!"

Between these friends who advise her so differently it is not to be wondered at that Helen feels there must be a great mystery of which she knows but little; the mystery of those days in the courtroom after which she never again saw her mother and father together; the mystery of the many dramatic episodes in her young life which were invariably followed by so many pictures in the newspapers of "Genevieve Chandler Phipps" and "Larry Phipps."

When "Veva" Chandler went to school in the red brick schoolhouse just off the main street in Central City, Mo., there were other thoughts beneath her yellow hair than those of her lessons. She began then to look toward St. Louis with wistful plans that began with her commencement gown.

A few months after her graduation she disappeared from home. There was a great search for her. Her family traced her to St. Louis through the railroad conductor whose train had carried her from the nearest railroad station, but there they lost track of her. A few months later a family friend visiting the city saw her behind the counter in a department store, but when he had reported to her father and the stonemason reached the store to take her home she had again disappeared.

Central City did not hear of "Veva" Chandler again until, after a year, they read in the St. Louis papers of the marriage of Lawrence Phipps, Denver and Pittsburg millionaire, to a pretty stenographer who had been hired in his Pittsburg offices during his absence and whom he had found installed when he returned.

"It was the yellow hair," Mr. Phipps declared afterwards, in explanation of his sudden wedding; "it fascinated me. I saw her in the outer offices every day for two weeks and then I asked her to marry me so I might take her home with me and keep her there."

There was nothing said in the newspapers, or in the pages in the magazines devoted to the beauty of the young clubman's bride, about Genevieve Chandler Phipp's family. The reporters made much of her sudden elevation from the typewriter to the side of the richest man in the Rocky Mountain region, and they commented freely upon the exquisite grace with which she fitted herself into her new estate, but of whence she came when she applied for her position at the

typewriter there was nothing they could say. That was a secret Mrs. Phipps kept closely locked.

The young husband took his bride to Denver. For a time society looked coldly upon her. Then young Phipps issued an ultimatum that is still famous in Denver and all Colorado. In substance his fiat was: "Take my wife or give me back my money!" The sentence was terse, but it expressed volumes, for there were few great industries; few prosperous mines and few powerful banks in Colorado in which the Phipps family were not heavy investors. Society "took" the young bride, who promptly dominated it.

"Veva" Chandler's folks back home wrote her letters of wondering congratulations, unassuming, "homey" letters, with small town sayings and news of the countryside the writers thought would be so interesting to "Veva," who had been away more than a year.

One after another these letters were returned to those who wrote them, with a curt enclosure from Mrs. Phipps' secretary reading: "Mrs. Phipps instructs me to say she has no remembrance of an acquaintance with the writer."

Clarence Chandler soon afterwards left Central City to live in Mound City, Kan., where his wife's relatives lived. Later he became the County Sheriff.

When Helen was eight years old there were signs that all was not as it should be in the Phipps' home. It was announced that Mrs. Phipps was going to Europe, alone with her little daughter. A few days after the departure of his wife and daughter, Lawrence Phipps departed for New York. He was so impatient to arrive there that he engaged a special train, an engine and three coaches, for the cross-country dash.

After searching through New York City with private detectives the husband bore down upon an isolated hotel and broke in the door which barred him from the room in which the wife he sought was trapped. Taking little Helen from the adjoining room the father took her on the next train back to Denver, the wife following as fast as steam could carry her.

Hunting Down the Human Leopard Murder Society

(Continued From Page 5.)

Hundreds of suspects were arrested, but it was only in exceptional instances, such as in the two foregoing cases, that positive proof could be found.

In a preface to an account of these cases by one of the Judges, Sir William Brandforth Griffith declares:

"Then comes the question whether the punishments inflicted by the Special Commission Courts will have the effect of stamping out the society. In considering this question, the environment of the people must be taken into account. I have been in many forests, but in none which seemed to me to be so uncanny as the Sierra Leone bush. There is something about it and about the bush villages as well that makes one's flesh creep. It may be the low hills, with swampy inclosed valleys, or the associations of the slave trade, or the knowledge that the country is alive with Human Leopards; but to my mind, the chief factor in the uncanniness is presence of numerous half-human chimpanzees with their maniacal shrieks and cries.

"The bush seemed to me to be pervaded with something supernatural, a spirit that was striving to bridge the animal and the human. Something of the weird spirit of their surrounding has, I think, entered into the people and accounts for their weird customs. * * *

No doubt the energetic action of the Government, and, in a lesser degree, the labors of the Special Commission Court, will have a good effect; but, I fear, only a temporary effect. The remedy must go deeper than mere punishment; the Human Leopard Society must be superseded by education and religion."

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Whom Will She Choose?

Her Father and His Millions ? OR ? Her Mother and Her Beauty



LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS.

The dilemma Helen Phipps of Denver must face on her 16th birthday—Her parents divorced, the child, by court order, must choose between them—The romance of Yeva Chandler, the stonemason's daughter, and the Western magnate and its tragic termination

HELLEN PHIPPS of Denver, Colo., will be 16 years old in September, 1916. Before midnight on her birthday she must stand in the presence of her father and mother and hold out her hand to one of them as her sign that from that day forth, the other, the father or the mother, must pass out of her life, except as a memory. When that minute comes, on little Helen's birthday, a court officer will be there and while he silently makes his record Helen must choose between—

HER FATHER: Lawrence C. Phipps, multi-millionaire, owner of palatial residences in Pittsburg, New York, Denver, Southern California and at San Francisco; clubman, globetrotter and beloved by his friends who know him simply as "Larry," steel magnate and the guiding power behind many of the nation's greatest industries—a father to whom his little girl has always been his "sweetheart" and whose hair was whitened by an all-night vigil at her bedside when an illness threatened to take her away; or

HER MOTHER: Genevieve Chandler Phipps, known in London and Paris as "America's most beautiful woman," daughter of a Missouri stonemason who later became a Kansas Sheriff, but now divorced wife of one of the West's richest millionaires and the dashing inspiration for the most bizarre of smart set gossips at home and abroad; declared by her husband on the witness stand to be "an international flirt and an unfit mother" yet a mother who once fought with her bare hands against men who had been sent to take little Helen from her—fought them until they realized the mother's body was a barrier they could not pass.

THERE'S a girl out in Denver, Colo., who has uncles and aunts and cousins, somewhere in Missouri, whom she has never seen, but who, she wishes would write her friendly letters telling her how to solve a wonderful problem that she must face, all alone, on her sixteenth birthday—just



MRS. GENEVIEVE CHANDLER PHIPPS.

two months away. None of these relatives has ever seen this flaxen-haired girl, who now is so sorely in need of kindly advice, yet they all will remember "Yeva" Chandler, the belle of Central City, daughter of Clarence Chandler, a stonemason; and they will remember how, 18 years ago, "Yeva" said goodbye to her home, and her boys and girls who had been her school-mates, and went to St. Louis to be a stenographer.

They never saw "Yeva" after that, but they heard of her, and knew she had married one of the richest young millionaires in the West, Lawrence Phipps of Denver; and they saw her pictures in newspapers which called her the most beautiful woman in America; and they wrote her letters, but these letters were never answered.

The girl who wants them to write again, but this time to her, is "Yeva" Chandler's daughter, heiress to more millions than she has years, but with scarcely a friend whom she can trust to advise her what to do on her sixteenth birthday, when she must put behind her either the mother she loves or the father who has been her playmate since babyhood.

Seven years ago the mother and father were divorced. It was a sensational affair. As a prelude to the divorce there was a dramatic flight of the mother to New York. Helen with her. The father followed in a special train. For days private detectives searched the metropolis, finally surrounding a little, out-of-the-way hotel, where the mother was found under circumstances, so the testimony at the divorce trial disclosed, that stirred Denver and Pittsburg society as it had seldom been stirred before by the whims of an unconventional young wife.

When the trial had ended it was the least of the judge's duty to decide upon the divorce verdict. With her father she received the decree out hesitation he awarded the decree to the husband. The disposition of the child, who fluttered between her father and mother in the courtroom,

was a far more difficult matter. The judge settled an income of \$50,000 a year upon the mother, but he ruled that the mother should have the little girl. The mother desired to carry nothing for the money, but wanted her daughter.

In the end the judge chose upon the child herself the burden of the decision. For six months each year, the court ruled, Helen should live with the father; and the other six months with the mother. This decision continued, the court ordered, until Helen's sixteenth birthday when she would be old enough to choose between them. The decision dollars was not added, the money to be Helen's use from that time on, as the influence of money might now sway her decision.

Each year, since that ruling of the court, has been divided by Helen between her mother and her father by goodnature with the father. During the months when the father she has lived in the beautiful home he has a pension for spending as whether on the children or on herself.

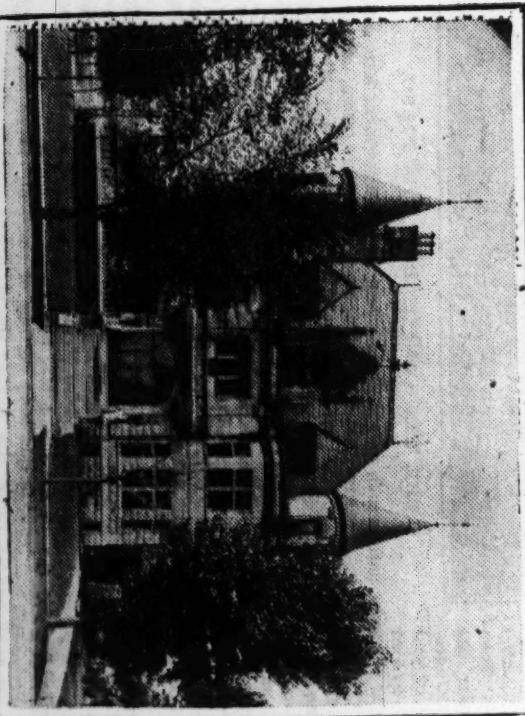


MISS HELEN PHIPPS.

the city home in Denver, or in Pittsburg, the latter always has been where his daughter was, notwithstanding his business and his pleasure to the joy of meeting her.

When with her mother, Helen lives in comfortable hotels, with suites of rooms just for her, and with maids and governesses to attend her. Almost every year, during "her six months," her mother has taken her abroad, to Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna or some other place. Since the beginning of the divorce, Helen has spent one-half year in Pittsburg. And during these gay times there is no day so full for the mother that she cannot spend the greater part of it with her other company than that of Helen.

From her mother Helen has inherited the money that has been the byword of articles of those newspapers. From her father she received the great fortune that he made him the mark of every crowd or assembly with a misfortune to tell of a struggle to be the child, who fluttered between her father and mother in the courtroom.



The Denver mansion built by her father for Helen Phipps.

Fantomas; or, The Exploits of Juve

(Continued from Page 11)

Fandor was ushered into a large room, plain, cold and austere. Above the chimney hung a great crucifix of ebony. You would have thought yourself a hundred leagues from the world in the calm of the convent.

Fandor, on leaving Bonardin, had decided to fulfil a pious mission. Bonardin had received from the nuns that first aid which his condition required. Remembering the kind reception of the sisters, he begged Fandor to go and hand them on his behalf a 50-franc note for their poor. Fandor on the way decided to add from his pocket a sum equal to that given by the actor. The door of the parlor opened and a nun appeared. Fandor bowed deferentially.

"Our mother sends her excuses," murmured the nun. "However, I can take her place. I am the sister in charge of the finances of the house."

The nun went on:

"But was it not you who were there yesterday at the accident?"

Fandor recognized the kind woman who was first to staunch the blood which flowed so freely from the wound in Bonardin's shoulder. He discreetly proffered the two notes.

"This," he said, "is from M. Bonardin, for your poor."

The nun was profuse in her thanks. Just then the soft sound of a bell came from the distance; the sister instinctively turned her head and looked through the windows at the inner cloister of the convent.

Fandor apologized for keeping his hostess so long.

"The bell calls you, no doubt, sister," he inquired.

She bent her head in assent.

"It is, indeed, the hour of vespers."

Fandor left the parlor and reached the outer gate.

The portress was making ready to open for him when he pulled up short. Moving at a measured pace the ladies of the community crossed the courtyard, making for the far end, from which rose the belfry of a chapel. Fandor stood gazing at one of them. The sister in charge of the finances had halted beside him.

"My sister," he inquired, not trying to conceal the emotion in his voice, "who is that nun who walks at the head of the others?"

The sister stared at the reporter. Seeing nothing in the inquiry which could be objectionable, she answered in her quiet voice:

"The nun of whom you speak is our Holy Mother Superior!"

Fandor was lucky enough to meet a taxi; he was immersed in such profound reflections that when the taxi stopped he was surprised to find himself in Rue Bonaparte, when he had meant to go up to Bonardin's and expected to reach Montmartre. He paid his fare and rushed up the staircase of the detective's house, but halted at the second floor. "What have I come here to do? If I am to believe the papers, Juve is under lock and key."

In a few bounds Fandor had mounted the two other flights. He was now on the landing of the detective's rooms. He enjoyed the unique favor of a key which allowed him to enter Juve's place at will. He went straight to Juve's study; it was empty; he cast a glance into the dining room—nobody! He took a deep breath; then with a smile on his lips he cried aloud:

"Juve, I have two words to say to you!"

He was not wrong!

Two seconds later, lifting a curtain that hid a secret entrance, Juve appeared, looking astonished.

"You speak as if you knew I was there! Well, you are not exactly stupid. What do you think of my little strategy? Everybody believes it, don't they?"

"Everybody," declared Fandor, and proceeded to furnish the detective with picturesque items he had picked up. But Juve cut him short.

"You spoke just now as if you knew I was there. It was not my porter who gave you the information, the worthy man himself believes me to be in prison like the others."

"Juve, did you not teach me one must always know how to get on the scent? Well, I got on the scent."

"And what did you sniff out?" persisted Juve.

"What I got wind of? My dear Juve, the scent of your everlasting cigarette. The odor of the hot smoke is easily distinguished from the rankness of the cold tobacco when one's nostrils are practiced!"

"Well done, Fandor. That's good observation. Now let's talk. Have you anything fresh?"

Fandor related the talk with Bonardin, touching Valgrand, the actor. He apprised Juve of the mingling in the mysterious crew that gravitated around the shade of Fantomas, of the enigmatic wife, Mme. Valgrand, alias—Mme. Raymond!

Juve uttered his reflections aloud.

"One riddle the more to solve, but that will not take long. My first conjecture, that Josephine was brought, in some capacity or other, into intimate relations with Lady Beltham!"

"You are not listening, Fandor? You take an interest no longer?"

Fandor gazed at him steadily.

"No, Juve, it does not interest me. I am going to tell you why. Lady Beltham is not dead! I have seen her lately with my own eyes, as I see you!"

"As surely as my name's Fandor, the superior of the convent at Nogent is—Lady Beltham!"

CHAPTER XXVIII. An Old Paralytic.

At the end of the Rue de Rome Fandor halted. "After all," he thought, "is not what I am doing very foolish? Who sent me the letter? Who is this M. Mahon? Why this phrase, 'Come if you take any interest in the affairs of Lady B—and F—'? The one is Beltham, the other Fantomas. What is in the letter was simply meant to draw me into a snare? If I could take counsel of Juve!"

But for the last fortnight, since the almost incredible discovery that Lady Beltham was still alive, Juve had vanished!

Fandor would have been seriously alarmed had not a note reached him from the detective in which the Inspector announced that he was off on his travels for a time.

Fandor mechanically felt in his pocket the butt of his revolver. He knew what answer he would make to any attempt on him.

He stopped before a private house of fairish exterior in Boulevard Pereire North. He passed in and reached the porter's lodge.

"Please, Madame, I would ask for a little bit of in-

formation. You have a tenant here named Mahon?"

The portress, very obliging, no doubt having a good tip, got up from her seat and came forward.

"Fifth floor on the right. He is an ideal lodger. To begin with, he is infirm, almost paralyzed in both legs, and never has any visitors except two young fellows, who are doing their time in the army."

While he went up the stairs Fandor reflected; the description did not answer to anyone he could think of.

Fandor rang. Scarcely was the door open when he caught sight of an old man of much distinction seated in a wheel chair for invalids.

M. Mahon pushed forward his chair, motioned to his visitor to come in, and pointed to a door leading into a room where the curtains were quite closely drawn, and brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. Why these drawn curtains? Why this room muffled up right in the middle of the afternoon? In the doorway Fandor hesitated. But behind him a cordial voice, well known to him, called:

"Come in, you all sorts of an idiot!"

"Juve!"

"Yes, old man. Say after that I don't know how to disguise myself!"

"But why this lit-up room?"

"Where I burn no end of electricity?" added Juve. As Fandor sank on a settee he moved up and down.

"I prefer to be erect a bit, after playing the paralytic old soldier all day. Listen to me. Here is the story of my doings. When you came back the other day and told me you had come across Lady Beltham I was furious. The scent was broken. You made no suggestion to me, Fandor; you lost your head."

"I decided the methods had to be changed. To impart to you my plans was to risk your playing badly the part of one not knowing what had become of Juve. So I said nothing to you. I went away, and a quarter of an hour later I had become an old cavalry officer; by the end of the day I had this wheel chair. Next day I hired this suite; I moved in three days later."

Fandor, more and more amazed, inquired:

"But there is some reason for all this? You tell me a heap of stories, Juve, which are Chinese to me."

"Just wait! You will understand. The day after the Dixon business I put three of my best men on the heels of the American. Men are all fools. Josephine had all but got him strangled; I could rate at 99 per cent the chances that Dixon would want to see the pretty girl again. One fine morning my man Michel appeared here, bringing precious information. Dixon had seen her again. The story finished as might be foreseen, Michel could give me the address where Josephine is to live from now on, but as a little middle-class woman. These rooms, my lad, were located at 33C in Boulevard Pereire South, fourth floor. Here we are at 24B of Boulevard Pereire North, fifth floor, and just opposite."

"And you are there to watch what happens at Josephine's?"

"No!" went on Juve, laughing. "Juve is not here; the tenant here is old M. Mahon, retired cavalry officer! I must not stay too long in this room, that would astonish my neighbors, who know my habits as a bored old man. Now look at the farce!"

He settled himself again in the wheel chair, drew a heavy rug over his knees, and was old once more.

"My dear friend," whined he, "will you open the door for me?"

And Juve, propelling his chair by the rubbered wheels, made for the room Fandor had seen as he came in.

"You see, my friend, I am very healthily placed here. I always leave the window wide and, thanks to this balcony on to which I can wheel my chair, it is much as if I were always in the open. Take that book lying on the table and read to me a bit out loud. By the by, would you be good enough to pass me that spyglass?"

Juve pointed the glass toward the far end of the Boulevard Pereire, in the direction of Porte Maillot.

"Mlle. Josephine," he said in a low tone, "has lately had a craze for keeping her nails nicely. She makes them shine with the polisher."

"Really," put in Fandor. "What yarn is this, M. Mahon? You are looking not toward the house opposite, but at the far end of the boulevard!"

Juve laid his spyglass on his knees. A jolly laugh shook him.

"Here," he cried, "I expected you to make the remark, but just look how the telescope is made. There is a whole system of prisms in the inside? With this 'perspective' you see not in front of you, but on one side. When I point it at the far end of the boulevard, what I am really looking at is the house opposite. By the way, I hope you are a lover of the army? The two soldiers yonder are coming."

"To see you?" added Fandor.

"How do you know?"

"From your portress. I got her to talk a bit about that excellent M. Mahon."

Shown in by Fandor the two soldiers took seats. Chaffingly Juve looked at him.

"Do you think their uniform suits them? What is there fresh, Michel?"

"Some pretty serious things, sir. We set ourselves to trail the superior of the Nogent Convent. Every Tuesday evening she leaves Nogent and goes to Paris."

"Where?"

"To one of the branches of her religious house in Boulevard Jordan."

"No 180?"

Detective Michel was dumfounded.

"Go on, Michel," said Juve coldly. "What does she do at this branch?"

"The superior gets there on Tuesday, spends the night there, and next day, Wednesday, goes back to the Nogent Convent toward 1 in the afternoon. We made sure that she had no visitors there, and nobody ever came to ask for her."

The report finished, the soldiers took leave. The reporter went to the door with the two detectives. Then Juve shrugged his shoulders.

"That Michel is an idiot. The superior, or Lady Beltham to us two, spends the night at Boulevard Jourdan, No. 180! That is all this man has been able to discover. Fandor, that house is one which the police must keep an eye on. There occurred there, perhaps twenty years ago, a scandal which might have attracted world-wide attention. But I have only borne in mind one thing. The house has two exits, one to the boulevard and the other to a waste ground that leads to the fortifications. Two exits, you see what that means?"

"Then you think Lady Beltham does not remain at the Boulevard Jourdan?"

"Just so. The house is simply the place where Lady Beltham goes to change her dress, and hasten to some prearranged meeting elsewhere. Where? I do not know, but I do not want to expose myself to Michel, mulling matters there."

Fandor reflected.

"Perhaps I am going to say something absurd, but I take it we have every reason to watch the house at Neuilly."

"Something absurd? It seems to me, on the contrary, that you are getting close. It is necessary, and dangerous, too. But we will share the danger, eh?"

CHAPTER XXIX. Through the Window.

FANDOR had just left Juve, and the detective was still in his wheel chair. He went back to the balcony he had turned into a post of observation.

Evening was coming on. After a fine day the sky had become overcast; a storm was threatening. Juve had armed himself with his spyglass; he apparently leveled it at Porte Maillot, and in that way—it was still light enough—he could see something of the movements of Josephine in the rooms opposite him.

Suddenly he started up on his chair. In the front rooms Juve no longer saw anyone. Josephine must be receiving a visitor.

Some minutes more went by; a cloud emitted torrential rain; Juve was forced to leave his balcony. When he resumed his watching he could not suppress an exclamation of surprise.

"Good heavens! If only he would turn! Yet the height of the man! His gestures! I cannot be mistaken! There, he has laid his handbag on a chair. I didn't expect to see him at Josephine's. Loupart would not have astonished me—but he!"

Juve almost doubted the testimony of his eyes. Bending over his chair, he did not lose a single movement of Josephine's visitor.

"Lord, it's certain, he is going to turn around. It's he, sure enough, it's Chaleck. But Josephine appears to know him quite well. Now, what's to be done?"

Juve suddenly abandoned his post of observation; his chair, vigorously propelled, rolled to the back room of the suite, and he seized the telephone apparatus.

"Hullo! Give me the Prefecture. It is Juve speaking. Send Detectives Leon and Michel to No. 33C Boulevard Pereire South, to wait at the door of the house and arrest as they see them come out the persons I earmarked as numbers 14 and 15. Understood? They have not half an hour to get here."

Juve went back to his lookout and with his glass continued to watch what was happening at Josephine's.

"What can they be saying to each other? Josephine does not agree without protest to what Chaleck says to her. You would think he was giving her orders. No! There she is down on her knees. Why, it was a declaration of love. After Loupart and Dixon, here's the turn of that infernal doctor! Ah, when she told me she did not know him she was playing it on me finely."

"And Leon and Michel do not come! Chut! That's what I feared. Chaleck is going!"

Juve hesitated an instant. Go down and try to collar the ruffian? It could not be done! Chaleck would have ample time to disappear. But Juve reassured himself.

"Luckily he had left his bag. So he will come back. Yes, he has left his bag and even that stick which is lying on a chair."

Chaleck soon appeared at the foot of Josephine's house. He went off, taking great strides. Juve followed him with his eyes, intensely chagrined, till he vanished around the corner of the street. Then he took again to watching Josephine. The young woman seemed in no wise upset by her late visitor. Juve saw her elbows on the table, in the middle of the room turning with a listless finger the pages of a volume.

Juve was for leaving his watch tower when he saw Josephine raise her head in the way belonging to someone who listens, who is trying to account for an indefinable and mysterious noise. Then Juve stared trembling.

He had just seen Josephine, at a single bound, spring toward the window of the room she was in. The young woman gazed steadily in front of her, her arms outstretched in a posture of horror. She seemed in a state of abject terror; there was no mistaking her motions. She was panic-stricken, panting, trembling in all her limbs. Juve, who lost no movement of the hapless woman, felt a cold sweat break out on his temples. There was nobody in the room. What could frighten her to that extent?

Forgetting all the farce he was performing for the neighbors' benefit, he sprang to his feet as if in frantic desire to fling himself to the young woman's help. After having stayed quite still some moments, back to the window, tottering Josephine was now standing on the window ledge, her body flung backward as if mad with terror. She meant to flee from the room where—there could be no doubt of that—an unseen danger threatened her.

Then Josephine, uttering a despairing cry, let go of the supporting rail and flung herself into space. Juve saw the young woman's body spin in the air, heard the thud that it made as it crashed against the ground. He tore down the stairs full tilt, went around Boulevard Pereire, darted along the railway line, and, panting, got to the side of the ill-starred Josephine. People had flown to the windows, passers-by had turned around; when Juve got there there was already a ring of people crowding around the unfortunate woman. The detective knelt down beside the body, and put his ear to the chest.

A faint groan, a kind of rattle came from the lips of the sufferer. By unheard-of luck Josephine, in the course of her fall, had struck the outer branches of one of the trees that fringed the boulevard. This had somewhat broken the shock. Her legs were frightfully broken, one of her arms hung lifeless, but she still breathed.

"Quick!" commanded Juve. "A cab! Take her to the hospital. Quick, quick!"

And as they saw to the moving of the poor girl, Juve, recalled to the duties of his calling, asked himself: "What was it she tried to escape by throwing herself into space? I saw the whole room, there was no one opposite her, no one with her. One would think I was having a frightful nightmare!"

To be concluded next Sunday.

Annals of the Old Cahokia Court of 130 Years Ago As They Appear in Documents Recently Found



M. Quinette was placed on a horse, with his face to the tail, and it was led from the jail to the church.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY antiquarians are gloating over their newest acquisition, which is a court record 120 years old. Every once in a while, when Chicago gets brash and overbearing, Belleville simply has to take it down a peg or two by muttering something about "young whippersnappers," and "upstarts," and looks around in refined amazement, as if wondering who in the world this intrusive person can be, anyway. For Belleville and St. Clair County certainly are members of one of the first of the first families in Illinois and have little patience with egregious nouveaux riches.

Naturally it is one of Belleville's chief pleasures in life to collect traditions and preserve archives. In this, perhaps, it is not vastly different from many another American aristocracy for, alas, too often about all some American aristocracies have left are traditions and archives. Not, of course, that this is true about Belleville, for everybody knows it isn't. At the same time, no pleasant old lady of First Family antecedents takes more quiet joy in exhibiting century-old heirlooms than Belleville takes in its ancient records. The newest acquisition to the County Museum, therefore, has set gentle hearts to palpitating, all the way from Marissa to Caseyville.

It is an age-yellow book containing the minutes of the Court of Common Pleas held at Cahokia in the year 1796. The cause celebre at that particular term of court was the suit of Joseph Marries against John Dumaulin, Esq., J. P. It is noteworthy that one of the Judges was Shadrach Bond, afterwards first Governor of Illinois.

The record was found in one of the vaults at the Belleville courthouse and was transferred to the Museum, of which Probate Judge Frank Perrin is acting custodian. Not the least of its value is that it is one of the first Cahokia Court records in English, those of even a few years before being in the French of the habitants of the American Bottoms. The minutes of the Marries-Dumaulin case appear written in a fine, round clerkly hand, easily legible in spite of the age of the document.

Marries, the plaintiff, was a farmer and Squire Dumaulin, the defendant, was a Justice of the Peace. The farmer complained that the Justice had committed assault and battery upon his person and that by force of arms, towit, swords, guns and pistols, he had seized the body of the said Joseph Marries and unlawfully thrown him into jail, where he languished for six months, to his great distress of mind and to the impairment of his business.

Even in those days there was great store of legal verbiage in our courts, so the record consists mainly of accusation, reply, replication and rejoinder. Out of the tangle, however, the following facts appear:

There was about that time a disturbance among the Kickapoo Indians, and the white settlers were greatly alarmed. Squire Dumaulin seems to have been a rather hot-headed man and John Marries was one of those self-sufficient individuals without any too much respect for the tribunal of his country. Somehow the Squire got a notion that John was too friendly with the Indians. Finally he accused him of fomenting the trouble, charged him with selling gunpowder and liquor to the savages and told him he had better mend his ways.

Just what answer John made to this does not appear, but it evidently was sufficient to anger the irascible Justice. So, upon his orders, John was seized. Apparently he put up a rather decent resistance, but the minions of the law were too strong for him and he was laid by the heels in the calaboose.

The Court of Common Pleas labored long over this interesting affair. A jury of his peers decided, however, that the Squire had been too hasty, that there was no evidence to support his suspicions and that he exceeded his authority in imprisoning M. Marries. A verdict for \$600, a large sum for those days, was returned in favor of Marries. The record does not show whether it was paid.

One who glances over the records of the old Cahokia Court is impressed with the somewhat crude but rather convincing justice it meted out. Always, like the Mikado in the song, its object most sublime seemed to be to make the punishment fit the crime. There is the case of Francois Quinette, for example.

M. Quinette was guilty, it appears, of an offense that shocked the moral sense of his neighbors. For a similar act M. Quinette might get off with a good stiff fine in these degenerate days, but his punishment was then far more picturesque and, doubtless, satisfying.

The sentence of the court was that he be placed on horseback with his face towards the horse's tail and that the animal be led publicly from the jail to the church and then back to the jail again.

Justice could be terrible then, as well as poetic. Two

It was naive, but exact, justice that the Judges of the Pioneer Tribunal administered — It was perilous to utter idle words in those times — How the defaulting gambler was made to pay and M. Shortsport was compelled to dig up — Monsieur Isaac Levy's astute scheme to collect a doctor bill — An early moratorium — When preparedness was an acute issue :: :: ::



M. Louis Gaud became angry at the insolence of a slave and struck him over the head with a club. It cost M. Gaud 50 francs and the negro 25 lashes for being insolent.

negroes were convicted of poisoning several persons. The sentence was that one of them should be burnt alive and a warrant to this effect was written. However, the authorities repented of this and, the very next day, the penalty was changed to hanging and the sentence was duly executed. It is interesting to note that one witness testified that he went to the house of one of the accused and at the head of a bed he found a horn, "filled with boiling blood."

The old French records of the Cahokia and Kaskaskia courts yield many quaint tales of pioneer justice in the American Bottoms. There was one instance in which a man was permitted to maintain his business and place of residence at an outpost village provided he curb the tongue of his wife who, it appears, was guilty of much gossip and dangerous conversation with Indians.

Military preparedness in those days was not a matter of mere public sentiment but was one in which the court took a hand. Dec. 17, 1779, an order of record says:

"On account of the report and testimony which have been given in Court about the evil-intentioned savages, the court decreed that the officers of the militia shall give orders that there be made a general inspection of all houses to see if everybody has arms in condition and the necessary ammunition for defense, if occasion arises, and that orders be given to those, who have neither, to provide themselves therewith without any excuse, because, to all appearances, there are in the neighborhood of the village nations who are holding hostile talks and are very evilly disposed, according to the report of some other savages."

Contempt of Court may have been less common then than now, but the Judges knew how to punish those who gave expression to it. M. Ignace Chatigny having remarked, on an occasion, that all magistrates were fools, he was haled before the tribunal to explain his meaning. He naively remarked that he had said it but had not thought his remark would be repeated, whereupon the Judges ordered him locked up in jail for a week and to pay a fine of 50 livres to the church.

MM. Levasseur and Prenovaux got into a difficulty over the exchange of a gun, and H. Levasseur brought suit for certain sums and peltries. Each appeared in court and told his version under oath, the two versions being diametrically opposed. "Since they had no witnesses," runs the record, "the Court dismissed them, ordered each to pay half the costs and the plaintiff to lose half of what he demands for the gun stock." Strange that such a simple way of settling a question at issue has gone out of style!

They were not so finicky in those days about some things. For instance, the suit of Pierre Dorion against Ch. Ducharme. It seems that M. Dorion and one Joseph Deloges had whiled away a few tedious hours at cards and, at the conclusion of the game, M. Deloges was in debt to M. Dorion in the sum of 500 livres. He did not have the money and, it was alleged, Ducharme guaranteed the debt. In explanation of his refusal to pay, Ducharme declared Deloges had assured him he had lost less than 400 livres. The Court ordered the matter held up pending investigation and, unhappily, the record does not reveal what came of it.

A jug of whisky was good legal tender in the payment of private debts as an order of the Court makes clear. M. Jean Baptiste Hamelin had plenty of liquor but no horse and M. Nicolas Boismenu had an extra horse but was shy on liquor. Accordingly M. Hamelin agreed to give M. Boismenu 12 jugs of tafia for the horse. Before payment could be made, M. Hamelin died. The Court ordered the Administrator of his estate to turn over 11 jugs to M. Boismenu at once and, youngsters,



M. M. Dorion and Desloges whiled away a few tedious hours at cards and M. Desloges lost 500 livres, which he would not pay.

"in case there remains anything of the estate of the late Hamelin, the M. Lacroix (the Administrator) shall be obliged to render account to the said Boismenu for the other jug of tafia." Tafia, a veracious chronicler assures us, was a potent liquor guaranteed to get results of surprising rapidity and permanence.

One assumed a considerable risk if he allowed his tongue to outrun his discretion at that time. M. Jean Baptiste Bergeron was overheard in St. Louis to say that he "ought to set out from here to go to Michillimackinac." Now Michillimackinac was in British territory and our good Gallic forefathers couldn't understand why anybody should want to go to British territory unless he was a man of base and treasonable instincts. Wherefore M. Bergeron was summoned into court to make explanation. He said he uttered the words in jest. The Judges could not see the joke and ordered him jailed for 24 hours. In addition he was notified that if he made similar speeches in the future he would be more severely punished. Incidentally, two traders from British territory were compelled to find bondsmen who would be surety for their good behavior.

Doctors had a harder time collecting bills than they do now, for our canny habitants couldn't see the justice of paying a doctor bill unless the doctor cured his patient. M. Isaac Levy brought suit against M. Michel Duteau for medical services rendered. M. Duteau's defense was that the treatment hadn't done him any good. M. Levy retorted that he hadn't taken the medicines as prescribed and the court continued the matter until the next term, ordering the doctor to continue his services and M. Duteau to take the medicine.

Now M. Levy was rather canny himself. He gave the worthy Duteau 60 pills, telling him to take seven the first day and to increase the number by one each succeeding day until all were taken. Later he gave the patient 15 more and set a watch upon him. The watcher reported that the pills had been given to Duteau's children to play with and they had lost them. Duteau declared he had taken them all, whereupon M. Levy triumphantly told him that, if he had done so, they would have killed him.

"The Court condemned the defendant," says the record, "to pay to the plaintiff the price which he had agreed to give him, since he had not followed the prescription, and also to pay the costs."

M. Louis Gaud, having become angry at the insolence of a negro slave belonging to M. Rene Bouvet, struck the negro over the head with a club so forcibly as to prevent the master from enjoying the slave's services for several days. The Court ordered M. Gaud to pay 50 francs to M. Bouvet and ordered M. Bouvet to give the negro 25 lashes for being impudent.

Even in those hospitable times the Shortsport intruded his unwelcome presence. One of this gentry participated in a fete in which a barrel of wine was consumed but later declined to pay his share. When he was taken into court, he declared he considered himself an invited guest and not one of the givers of the feast. The Judges refused to see it that way, however, and by order of Court this pioneer Tightwad was compelled to loosen up and pay his just proportion.

"At the same Court," runs an entry, "a petition in satisfaction of honor was presented by Francois Camus against the named Hardouin. After the parties on both sides procured the certificates of witnesses, which are found to be contradictory, the two parties were heard in their prayers and defenses and all were carefully considered and examined; and after the said Hardouin declared in the presence of the Court that he regarded the said Francois Camus as an honest man and that in the conversation he had held he had not intended to say that Fr. Camus had stolen a heifer, but that he believed that the one he had seen in the yard was his, we have denied all the demands of M. Camus against the said Hardouin because of his failure to conform strictly to the legal forms for his certificates of testimony; and we condemn the named Hardouin to pay 104 livres expense occasioned by the said Hardouin for petitions, orders and other expenses of justice connected with some words, ill-considered and without malice, which he may have said."

Oct. 1, 1785, the Judges "having deliberated on the unhappy condition of the time, when there are neither crops nor money," declared a moratorium during which no creditor could seize the property of a debtor and force a sale.

Another interesting document in the Museum is the marriage contract between John Hay (son of the then Lieutenant Governor of Detroit and grandfather of the late Judge John B. Hay of St. Clair County) and Marguerite Paupard, who, because of her beauty, was known locally as "The flower." The contract provided that if their first child should be a boy, the father must set aside \$2500 as a patrimony for him. The first fruit of their union was twin boys. Judge Hay was wont to declare that his grandfather almost broke himself up in business putting aside \$2500 for each of the youngsters.

A Prince of Dogdom No Bigger Than a Crown

Meaning, of Course, That the Crown of an Ordinary Straw Hat Is Quite Large Enough to Serve as a Pedestal for His Canine Highness. Prince Kung Weighs Only 7½ Pounds and Has Won Every Available Dog Show Honor for Which He Competed in England.



PRINCE KUNG, coming premier of Pekes — Prince Kung of Alderbourne, son of Champion Chuty, out of Yu Lu of Moorhead, descendant of many Manchus, winner of every honor to be had in England, is a recent debutant at the dog shows of America.

Examine him well. He is practically perfect, proportioned like a miniature lion, with flowing mane, wide flat forehead, slim waist. Note the almost absence of nose, the cobby body low to the ground, the broad paws, luxurious coat.

Were it not for the exigencies of war times, England would never have parted with such a prize — England, which has been the boasted home of all precious Pekes ever since 1860, when these pampered pets first emerged from the seclusion of the royal palaces of China. Lady Ebury bred this rare prize, and now he is in the possession of Mrs. M. M. Van Beuran, President of the Pekingese Club of America. Prince Kung made his first appearance at the dog shows at the famous Westminster meeting. Although a youngster, he had a clean walk-over.

The sweet that children cannot over-eat

The Gum from Nature's Gardens

PEPPERMINT

SUGAR CANE

A SPRIG OF THE SAPOTA TREE

CINNAMON

CORN

Every Sterling ingredient is the pure sap of some tree or plant

The POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO
Sunday Magazine
AUG 6, 1946

THE
HUMAN
LEOPARDS
OF
SIERRA
LEONE



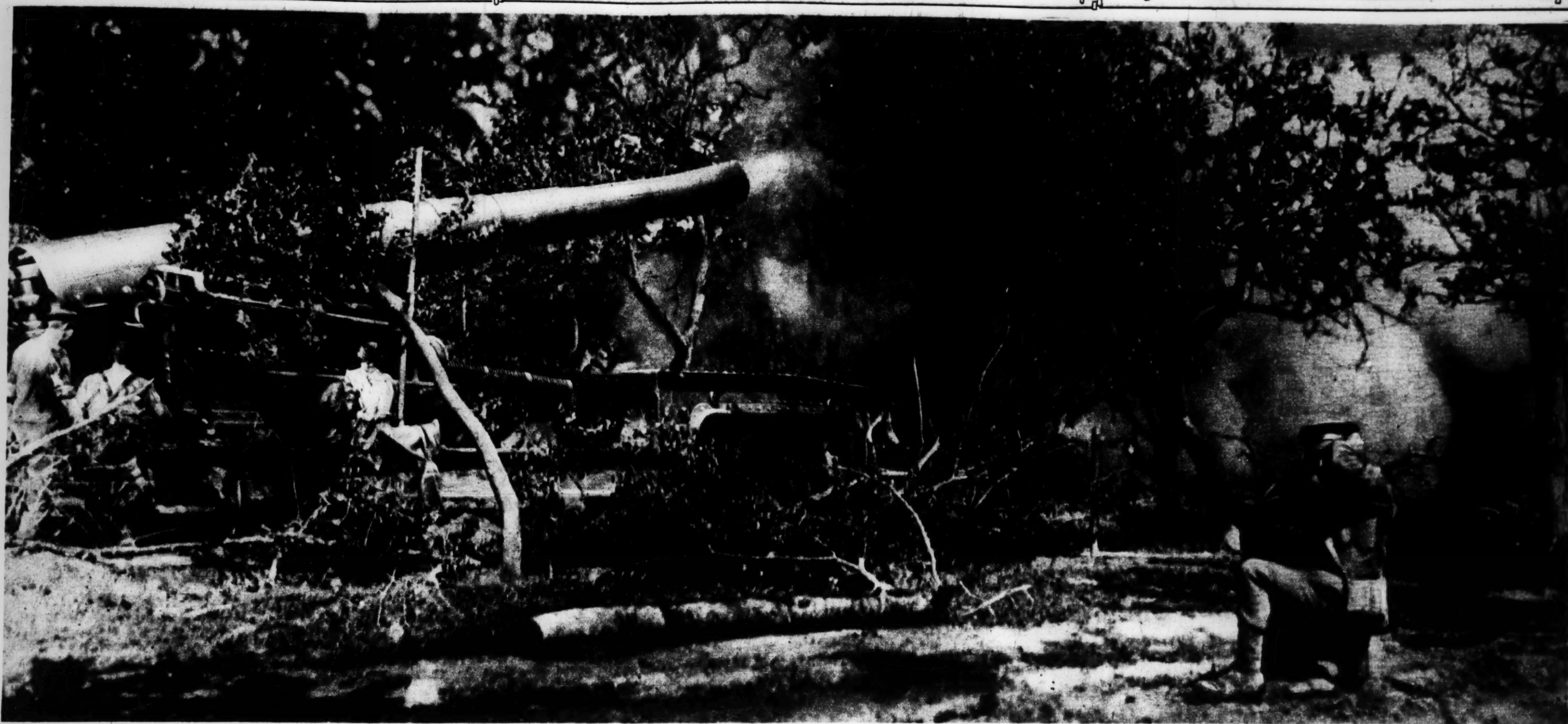
The British Government for 10 years has been trying to stamp out a terrible murder society of the West African coast. An account of the movement to exterminate this man killing organization will be found on page 6.

IN ST. LOUIS AND THE GREAT TERRITORY SERVED BY THE POST-DISPATCH, IT IS THE ONLY NEWSPAPER TO USE THE *ROTOGRAVURE* PROCESS OF PRINTING.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS MO. SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 1916.

ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION



At the beginning of the British offensive — one of the huge new fieldpieces gnawing with teeth of steel upon the German lines in Picardy.

© INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.

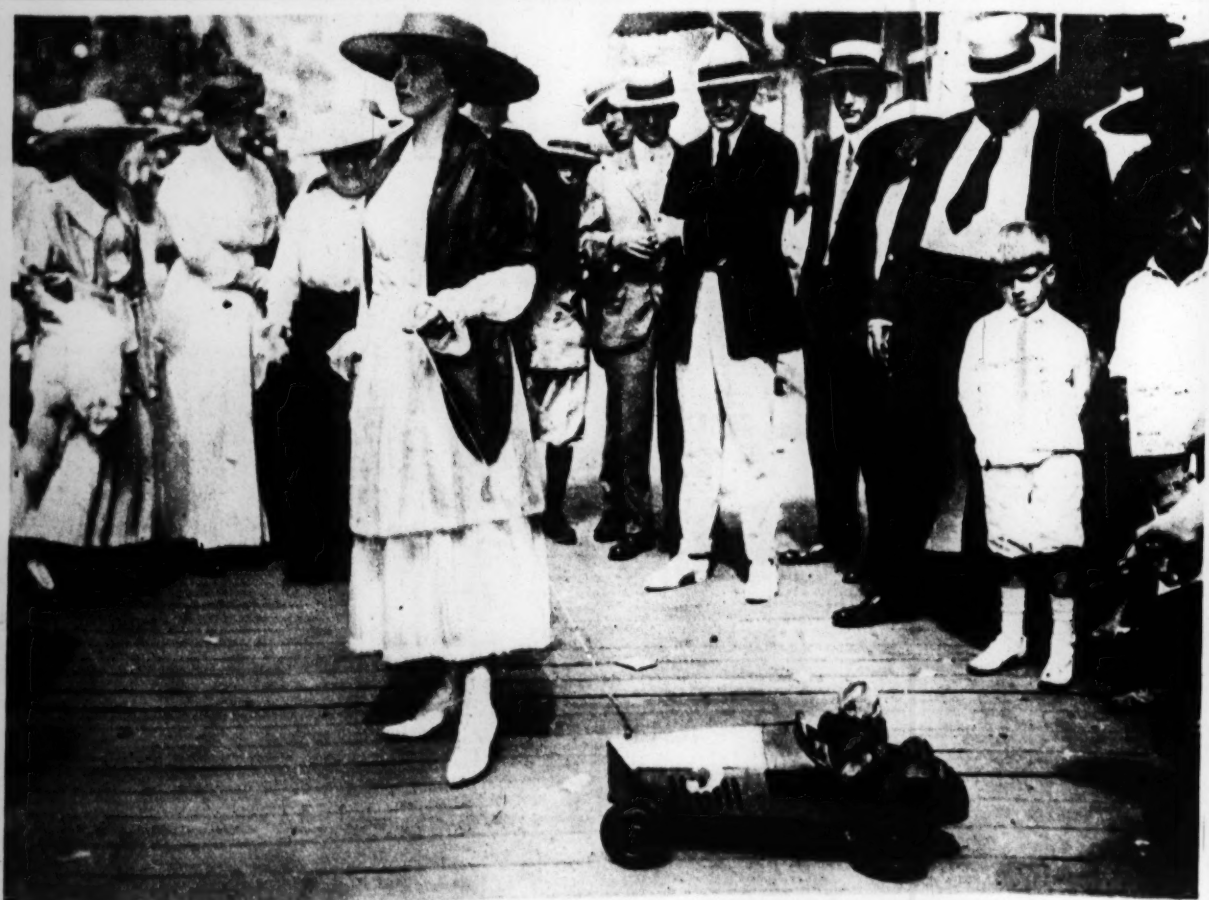


Victors and vanquished — an eloquent study in facial expression. German prisoners, taken in the Somme battles, being interrogated by a French intelligence officer.



Gunners in battery of Yale students mustered into Federal Service, attaching time fuses to three inch shells.

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To be perfectly "comme il faut" at Atlantic City, milady has a pet monkey which rides in its own private toy automobile.



Back again and as unpopular as ever — Cypriano Castro, former president of Venezuela and potential revolutionist.



The horrors of war — New Jersey artillerymen having their arms thoroughly cleansed in preparation for vaccination.

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A part of the daily drill. Advancing as skirmishers.



A halt in an arroyo, once the bed of a river.

WITH MISSOURI TROOPS ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

00000000

Snaphots taken in the camp at Laredo, Texas, especially for the Post-Dispatch. They show members of the First Regiment, of St. Louis perfecting their military training.



Members of the signal corps at work.



Off for a hike over the desert.



The Laredo camp of the boys from St. Louis.



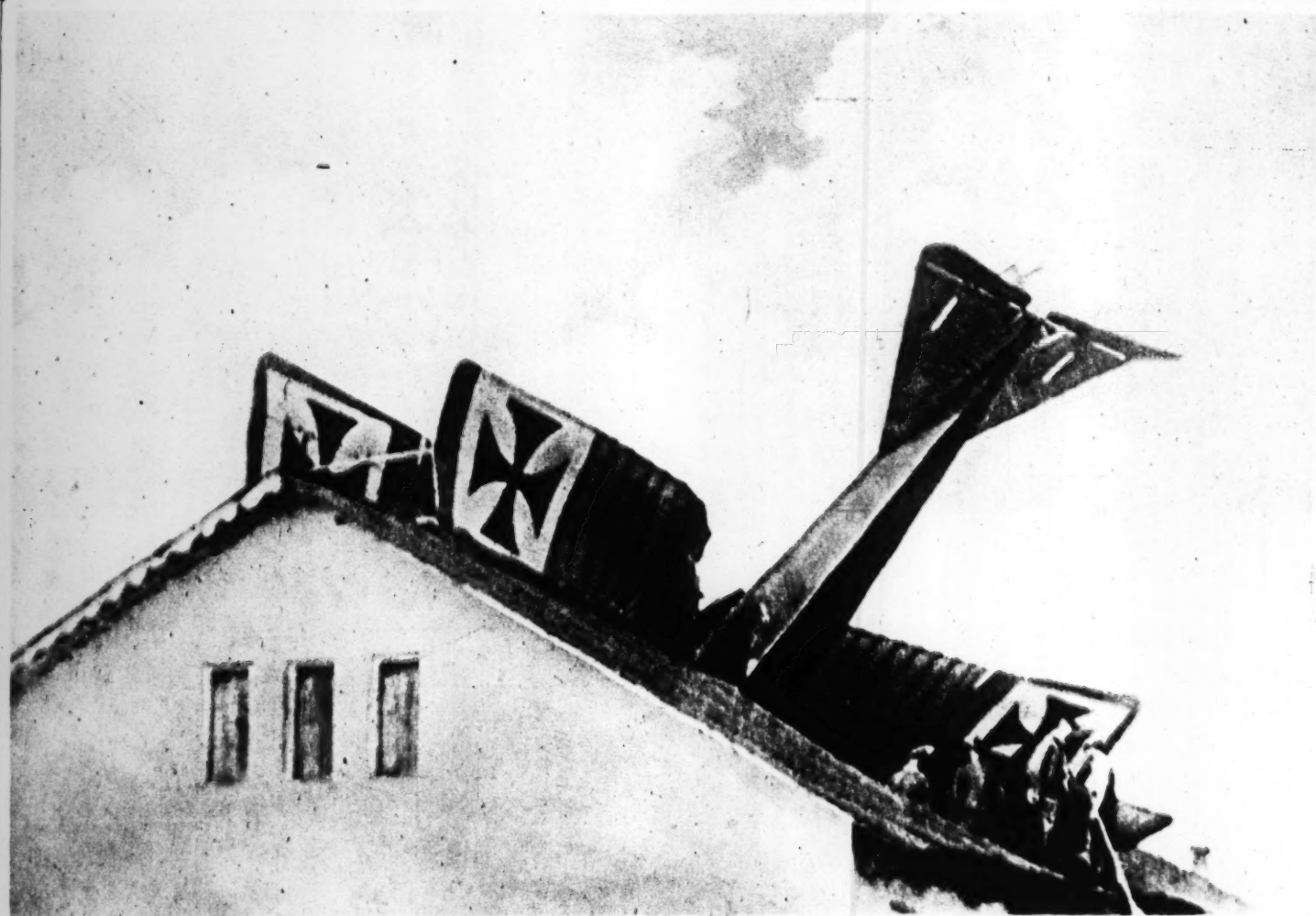
Changing guard.



Panic of children in New York, hurriedly dispersing after an ambulance has taken away one of their playmates, stricken with infantile paralysis. — © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.



Mother carries her babe, ill with the withering scourge of infancy, to an ambulance which will take the child to a hospital in an effort to save its life. — © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.



German aeroplane, shot down by French aviators, buries its nose in roof of building in Belgian town, behind the German lines.



Mrs. Frederick Funston, wife of General Funston, and Eleanor, one of their three children. The photograph was taken at San Francisco, where Mrs. Funston is residing. — © THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.



An informal photograph of the rulers of the far-flung British Empire—King George and Queen Mary in the Royal Pavilion at Aldershot, conversing with General Sir William Robertson. — © INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE.



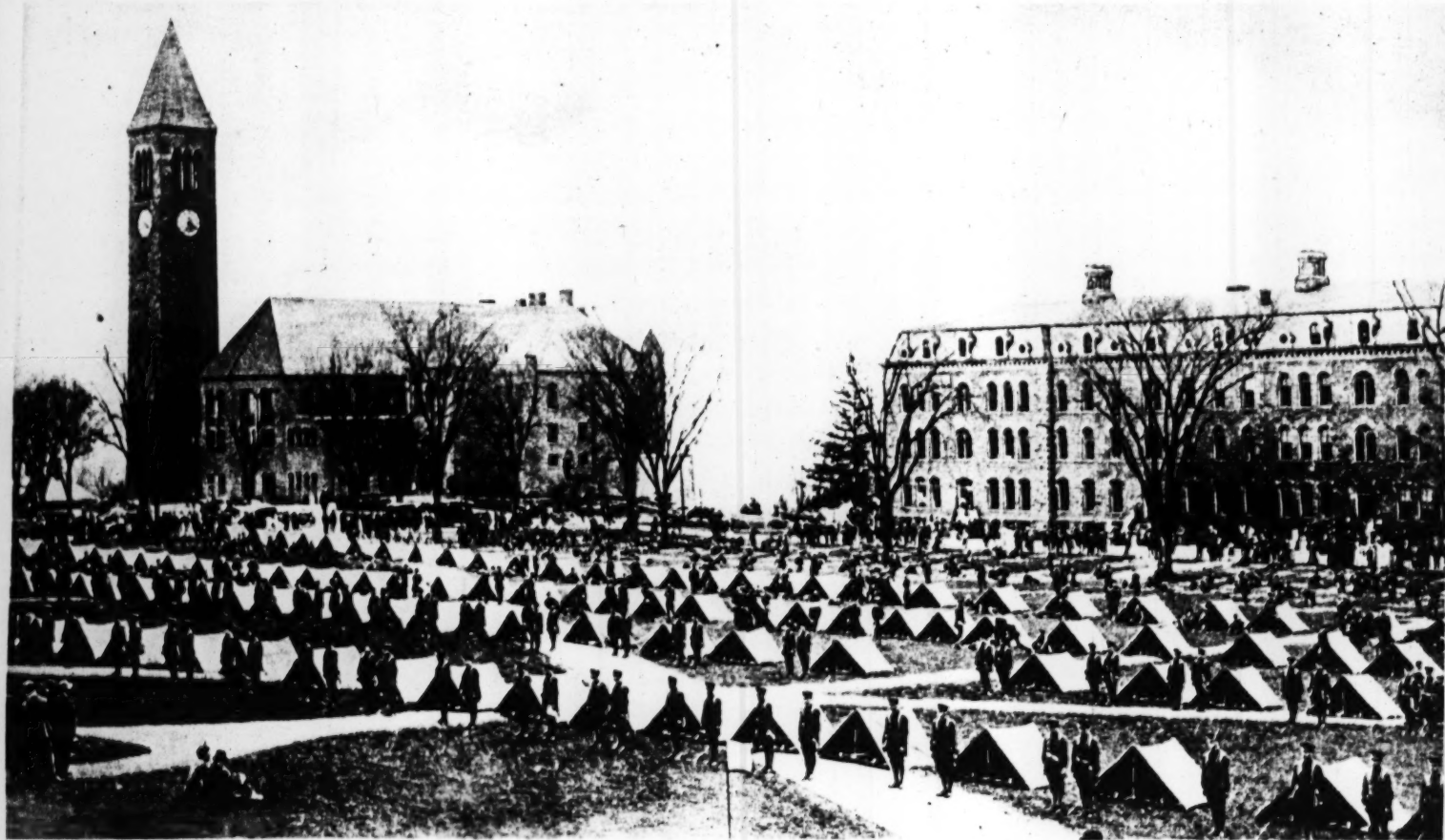
Queen Helena of Italy on a visit of mercy to a hospital train in Rome.



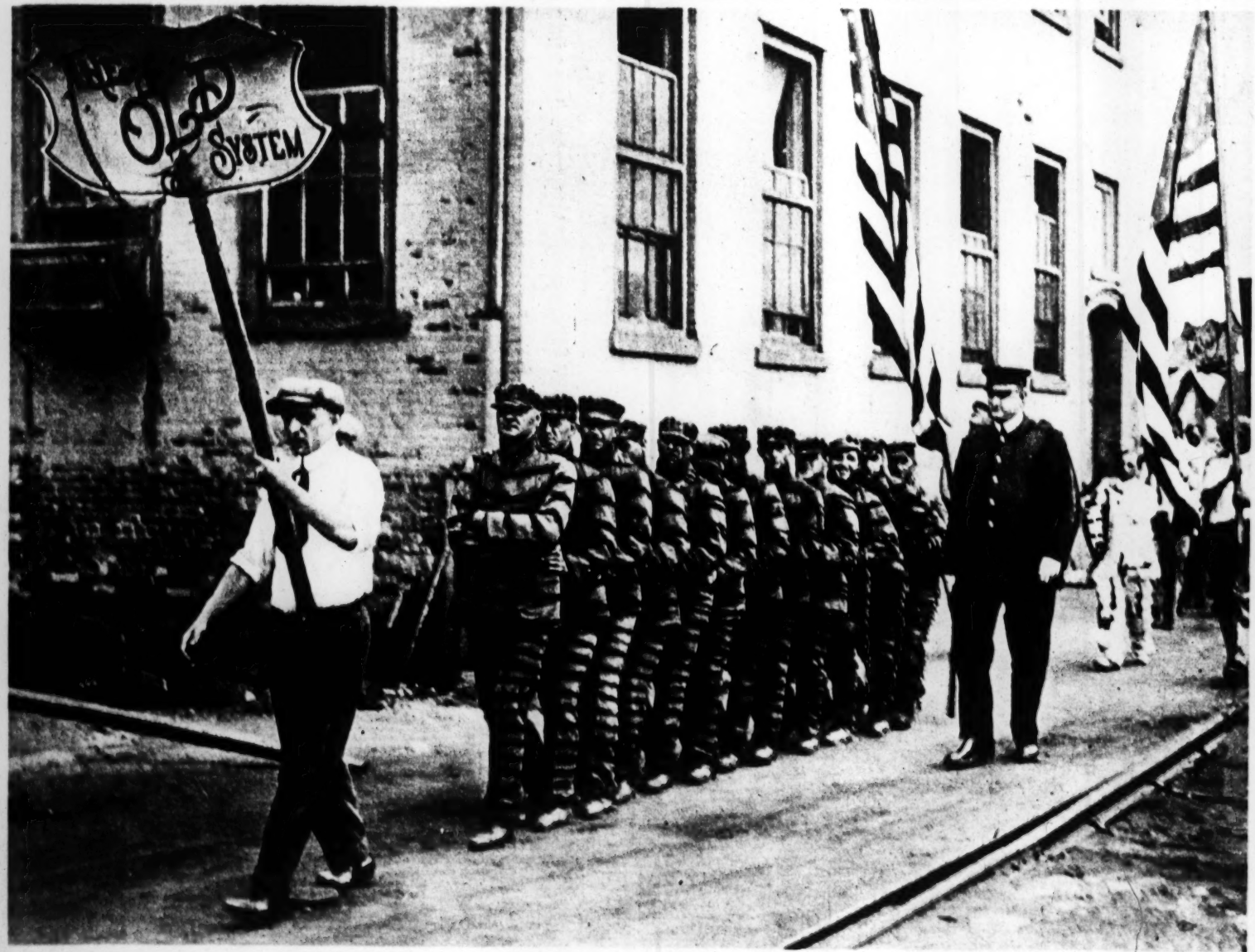
Emperor William's palace on the island of Corfu, which he named "Achilleion", after Achilles, was found to have a vulnerable heel, and is now held by French guards.



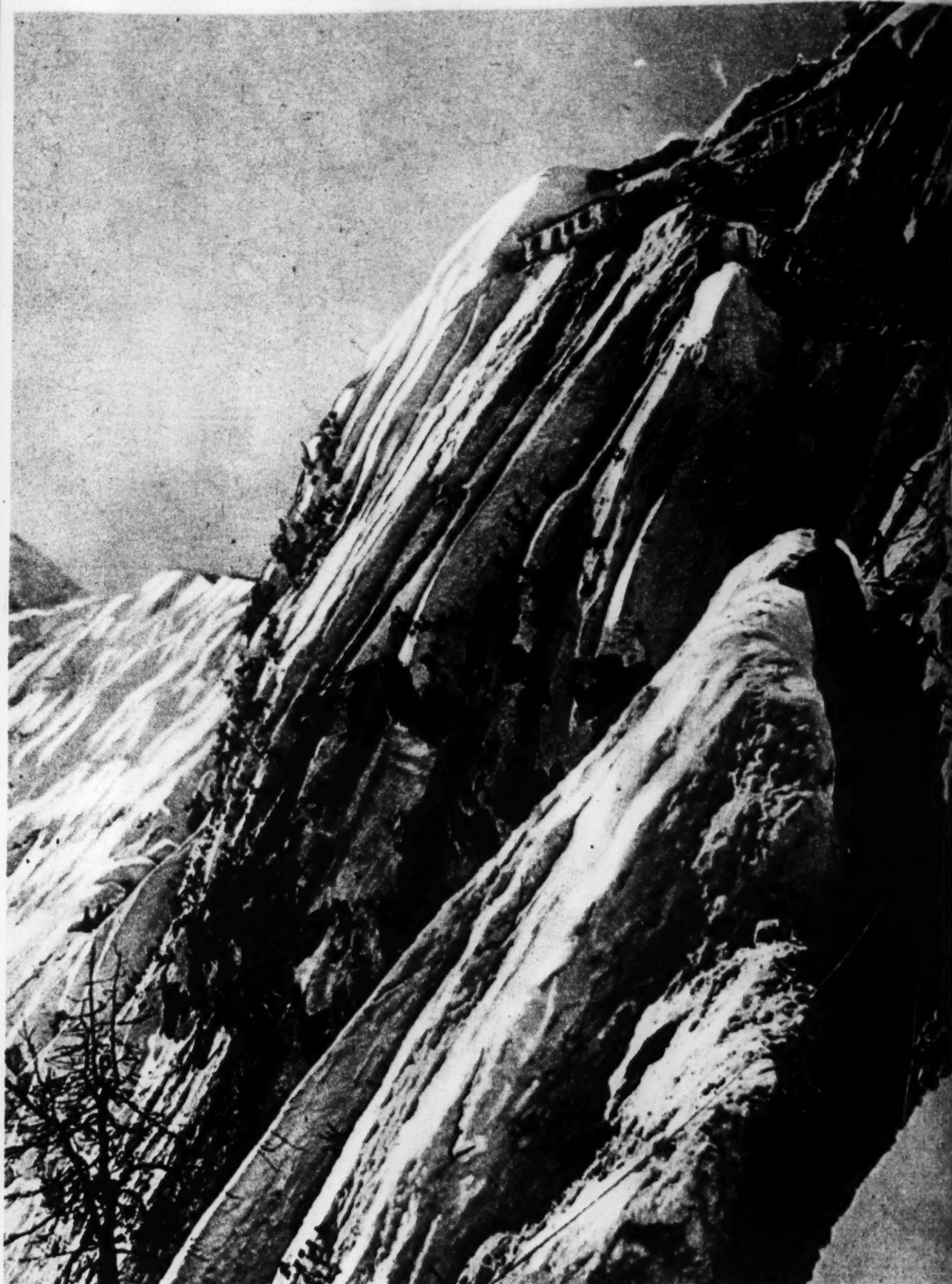
Lunching in St. Paul's cemetery in the heart of New York's financial district.



Cadet regiment of Cornell students in-camp on the University campus.



Part of the demonstration by prisoners when Warden Osborne was reinstated at Sing Sing. Stripes and lock-step symbolical of the old penal system he abolished.



On the Italian Front—Austrian shelter huts on the slopes of the Dolomite Alps.



Mrs. Christine Langenhan of Baltimore, presenting a loving cup to Capt. Paul Koenig, commander of the German submersible, Deutschland.

Kill The Fly and Spare The Child



Will kill the germ spreading flies, and can be suspended out of the reach of children. For sale at good drug, grocery and hardware stores everywhere. Price 15c. Retailers supplied through their jobber. Manufactured by DAVID D. YOUNG, St. Louis, U. S. A.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR
BALDPATE
Registered in U. S. and Canada
HAIR TONIC
NEVER FAILS

Nourishes and strengthens the follicles and thus promotes the growth of the hair. Relieves the scalp of unhealthy accumulations and secretions. Gives a rich gloss, is highly perfumed and free from oil, makes the hair light and buoyant. Send 10c for trial size.

Applications at all first-class Barber Shops.
BALDPATE CO.
(Dept. M.)
467 W. 34th St.,
New York.
Sold by all druggists, or send \$1.00.





FUNNY

SECTION OF
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SIDE

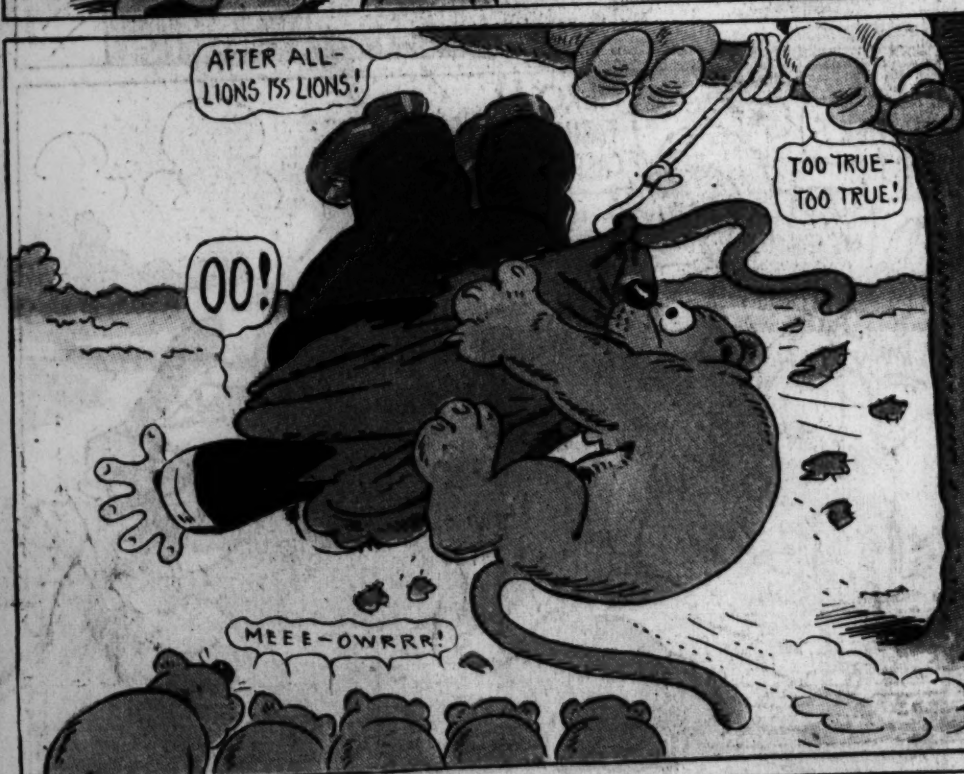


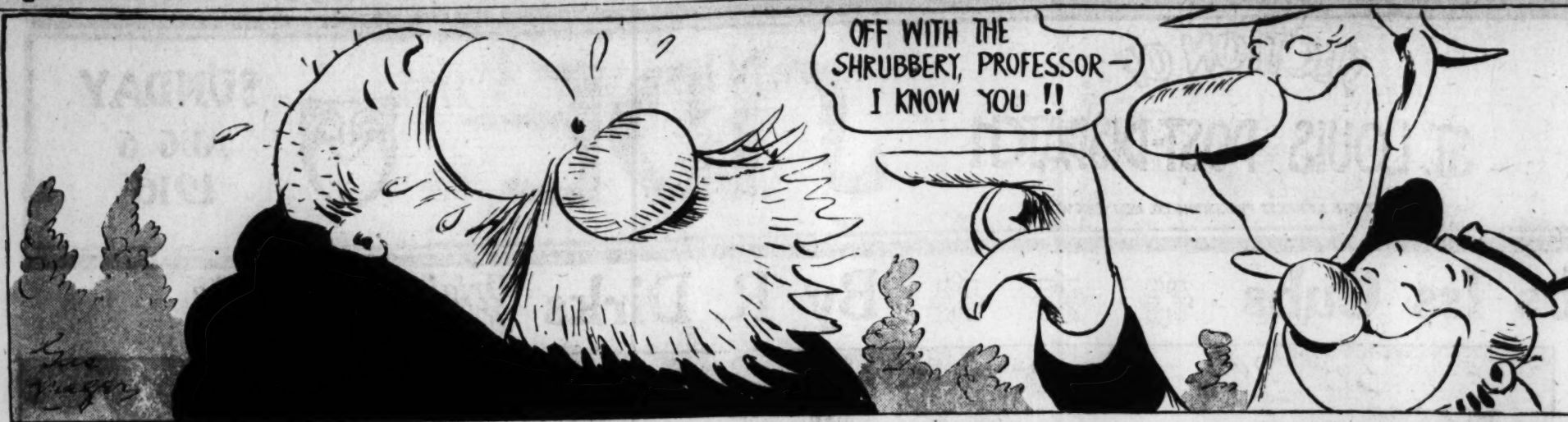
SUNDAY
AUG 6
1916

Hans und Fritz—Cubs Iss Cubs

By R. Dirks

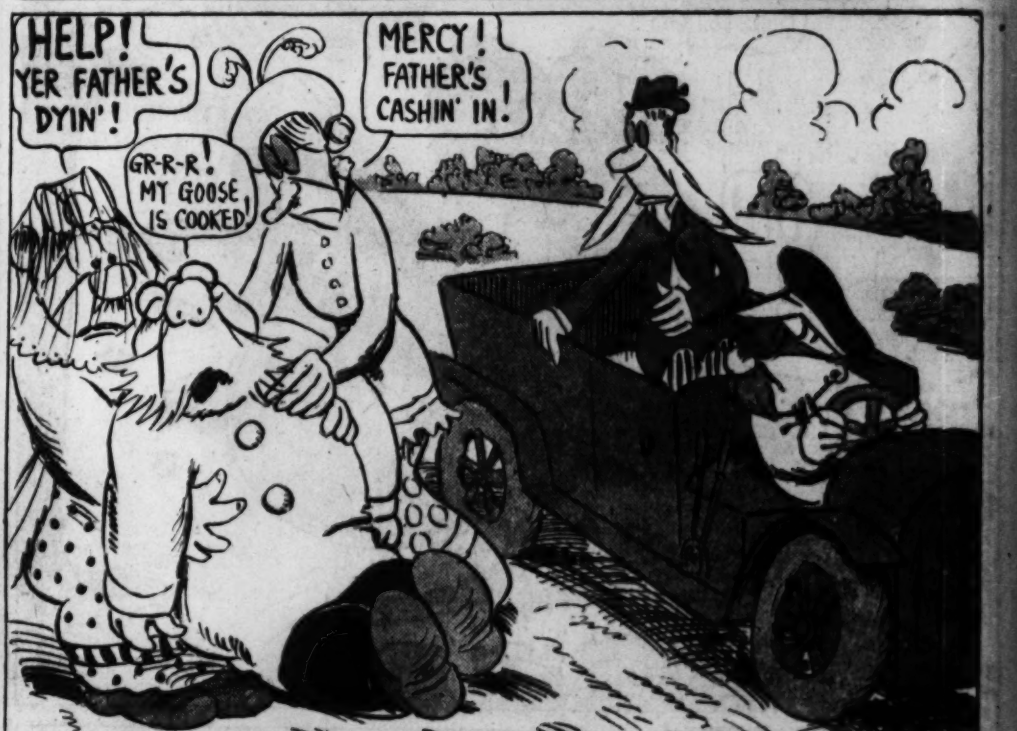
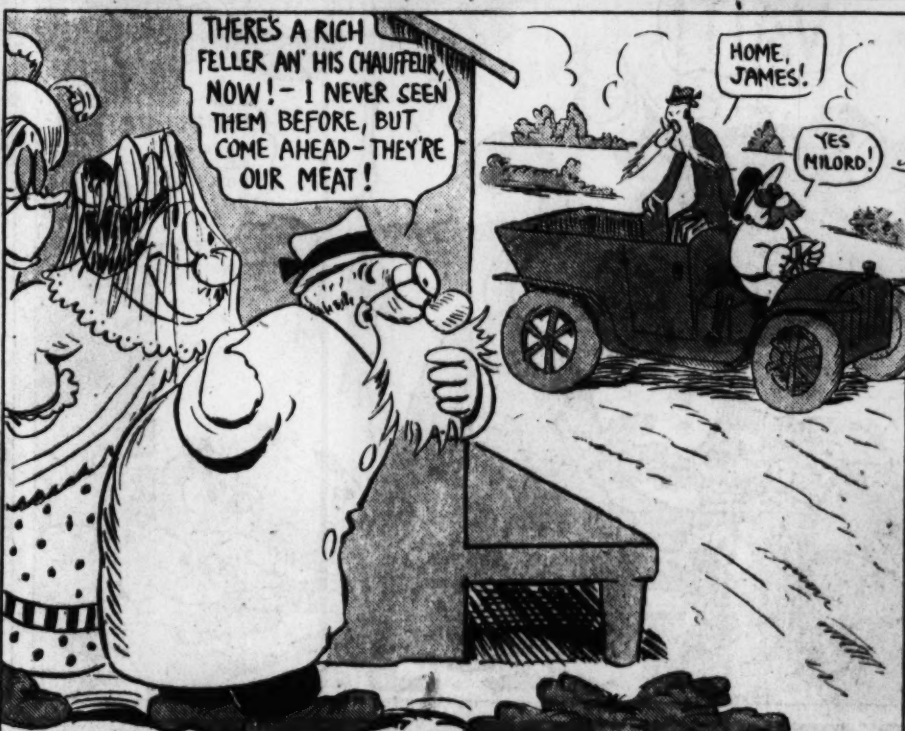
Originator of the
Katzenjammer Kids

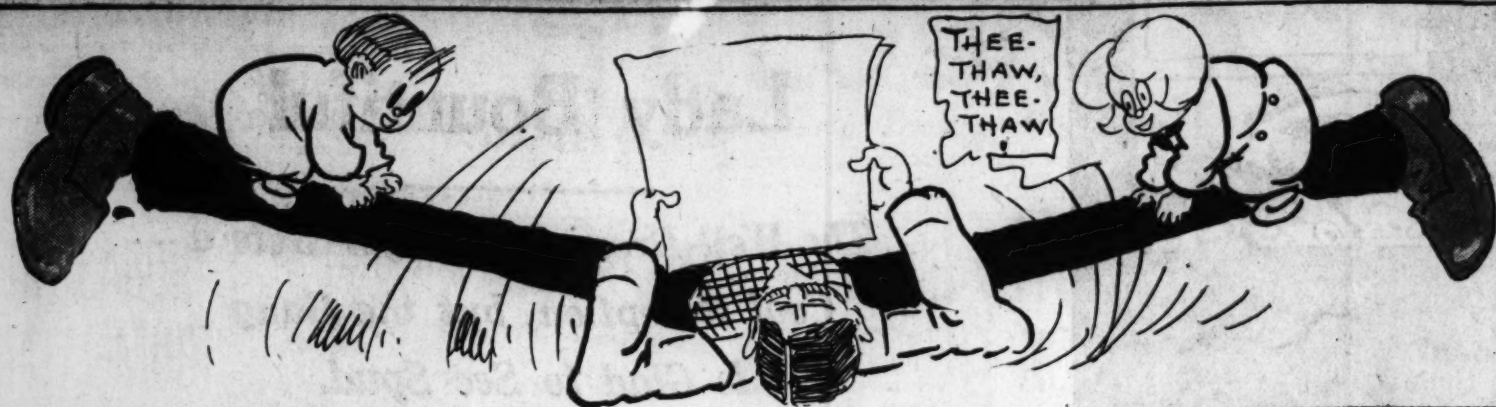




Hawkshaw the Detective

He Takes Pity on a Poor Old Invalid and Drives Him to His Destination.





Nippy's Pop

*He Had No Intention of Doing
Acrobatic Work, but Archibald
Had Other Views.*

H-M-M, A LITTLE
CIRCUS BUSINESS
HEY?



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YETH-POP
COME AND
PLAY!

WEE
WEE
WEE!



I NOTICE YOU HAVE
NO HOOP.
I THINK I'LL PLAY
THAT PART!



GIDDAP
GIDDAP
GIDDAP!



HAMMY GIVE
ARCHIBALD
THE FLAG!

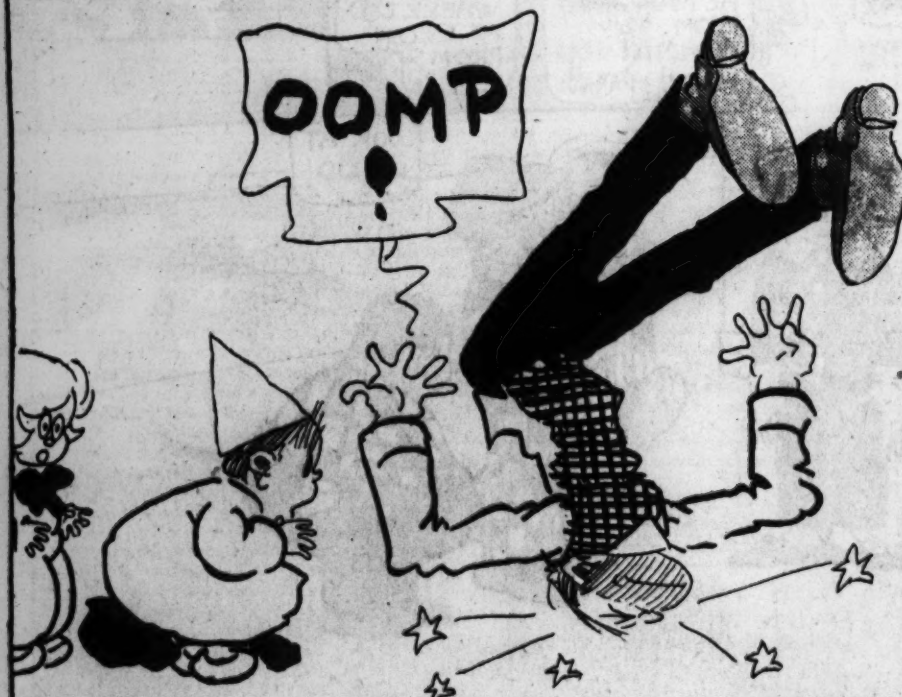
SOME
HOOP!



DIDDAP,
DIDDAP,
DIDDAP!



OOMP!



SUFFICIENT!



WHAT
THA?

ARCHIBALD
STOP!



CONSARN
CONSARN
CONSARN
CONSARN!

STOP IT
ARCHIBALD



DONT BE THKARED
POP!
HAMMY HETH GOT
HIM!



SUFFICIENT!

COME ON POP AN
YA CAN TSE
THUMFIN ELTHE



Lady Bountiful

The Well-Dressed Stranger Gets a Cool Reception, but the Gang Is Glad to See Spud.



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